

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

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It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

LACY, HENRY A

HENRY A. LACY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, son of Robert Lacy and Eleanor Applegate, his wife. He acquired his professional education in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1891, after which he acted as resident physician in Hahnemann Hospital for one year. He took post-graduate courses in the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and later went to Europe and continued his studies in hospitals in Berlin, Paris and London, whose certificates he holds. He is a licensed physician in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, and for the last twelve years has been located at his present address, devoting his time exclusively to medical practice and diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. Lacy is connected with the West Jersey Hospital at Camden, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies, also the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

LAFON, JOSEPH

Practised at Hannibal, Mo., about 1865. He was a convert from allopathy.

LAFON, T

Settled in Paterson in but soon removed to
Newark, N. J.

Name in full

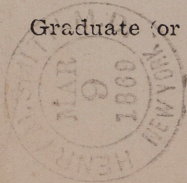
Thomas Lafon

P. O. Address in full

Newark N.J.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Transylvania Uni
versity
Box: 247



DR. THOMAS LAFON.

DR. THOMAS LAFON was born in Chesterfield Co., Virginia, in the year 1802, and died in Newark, N. J., March 20, aged 74 years. His parents being unable to give him the education he desired, when about fifteen years of age he left his home the better to accomplish his plans for the future. After many vicissitudes, by great perseverance he succeeded in obtaining the facilities for a careful course of study, which he gladly embraced. He removed to a neighboring state, and opened a school, in the meantime attending carefully to his own studies. About the year 1835 he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, and after completing the course, received his diploma as doctor of medicine. Two years later, feeling deeply interested in the work of the American Board of Foreign Missions, he volunteered to go as a medical missionary to the Sandwich Islands. His services were accepted, and for seven years he labored among the natives as both doctor and spiritual teacher. At the end of this period his wife's ill-health and the condition of his own eyes compelled a return to this country. A few months after his return were spent in resting and recruiting his health; then, after attending a course of lectures in the Philadelphia Medical College, he resumed the practice of his favorite

profession. In 1846 he opened an office in Main street, Paterson, and while there he began to study the claims of homœopathy. Of a careful, investigating mind, he sought for the truth, and when satisfied of the value of our law of cure, he boldly adopted it, and became a champion in its cause.

To Dr. Lafon belongs the honor of having introduced homœopathy into Passaic Co., and he lived to see the germ he had planted grow to majestic proportions. In 1847 he removed to Newark, and laid the foundation for a subsequent

large practice. He was received gladly by the people, but bitterly opposed by the then all-potent allopathic society. Homœopathy at that day was not recognized by our Legislature, and its few exponents were constantly exposed to the jeers and insults of the dominant school. Possessing a clear intellect, ever ready to defend what he believed to be right, and with marked oratorical ability he silenced, in public as well as in private discussion, those who openly dared attack the cause he had espoused. As a writer, his opponents knew and feared his power. He wrote logically and forcibly.

His value as a physician was attested by a constantly increasing list of patrons, and his worth as a man by the Church and the entire community in which he resided. Suddenly, while at a patient's bed-side, successfully warding off the fatal messenger from another, the message came to him, "Thou hast fought the good fight, thou hast finished thy course." An apoplectic attack forbade a tedious and painful sickness, and in a few hours he breathed his last. As his former professional associates, we gladly bear witness to his love for his profession, and his success as a practitioner. Ever kind and considerate toward the poor, he was a welcome visitor in many an humble home. Courteous and dignified in his bearing, he was cordially received by the affluent and the learned. As a man, he was conscientious and upright. Dr. Lafon's remains were interred in a cemetery upon the banks of the Passaic, and as the sorrowful company gathered about his grave, and heard the minister consign "dust to dust," each one felt "a noble man has gone to his reward."

Drs. L. DRUMS, E. T. HOWE.

Newark, May 4th, 1876.

Hm. Times
May 1876

Laidlaw, Alexander Hamilton

Dr. A. H. Laidlaw.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw died at his home, 58 West Fifty-third street, in his eightieth year. His death was due to old age, but it is believed to have been hastened by the death of his son, Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr., the playwright and author, which occurred two weeks ago.

Dr. Laidlaw came to America from Lanark, Scotland, seventy-five years ago, and settled with his parents in Philadelphia, where he graduated at the Central High School in 1845. From 1845 to 1861, when he graduated at the Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College, in Philadelphia, he studied medicine. In 1861 Dr. Laidlaw began to practice his profession in Jersey City, where he stayed until 1885, when he moved to 137 West Forty-first street, New York.

He retired from practice in 1903, and was succeeded by his second son, Dr. George F. Laidlaw. Dr. Laidlaw married Miss Anna Turner Sites, in Philadelphia, in 1865. She died several years ago.

—New York Times.

Chironian Sept 1908

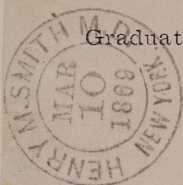
Name in full

Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw

P. O. Address in full

Hudson City, New Jersey.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Pennsylvania Homœopathic College,
1861.
Philadelphia Allopathic College,
1857.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON LAIDLAW, New York city, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians in America and



Alexander H. Laidlaw, M. D.

now retired from active professional work, was born near Lanark, Scotland, July 11, 1828, son of Alexander Laidlaw and Margaret Hamilton, of Scotch birth and ancestry, and who came to this country in 1833, settling in Philadelphia. In that city Dr. Laidlaw acquired his early education, first in the public schools and later in the Central High School, from which he graduated in 1848 with the degree of M. A. He was educated in medicine in the old Ho-

omœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he came to the degree of M. D. in 1861. He also studied specially the use of electricity as a means of cure with Dr. Paige of Boston, hypnotism under Dr. John Bovee Dods, and hydropathy under the instruction of Dr. C. C. Schieferdecker. For more than forty years Dr. Laidlaw was a familiar figure in professional circles in New York city, or its immediate vicinity. In 1859 he established a sanitarium at Washington Heights, and in 1862 removed to Jersey City heights, in which particular locality he was the first homœopathic physician—the pioneer; and in 1867 he established the first homœopathic dispensary in Hudson county. While living in New Jersey Dr. Laidlaw still retained his practice in New York, and in 1885 he returned to that city and established his sanitarium in West Forty-first street, remaining there until 1901, when he closed the institution, and retired from practice in 1905. From 1867 to 1869, while living on the west side of the Hudson river, he was superintendent of schools of Hudson city, and also while there he organized the Hudson county real estate association, and was its president from 1868 to 1873. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1865 Dr. Laidlaw married Anna Turner Sites of Philadelphia, who died in 1905. The children of this marriage are Margaret Hamilton Laidlaw, who died in 1873; Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr., and Dr. George F. Laidlaw of New York city.

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294 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Hours until 9, 1:30, 3:30, 7-8; Sundays, 10. Telephone, 540.

Dr. Charles C. Boyle, 49 West 37th Street, announces that he will be at his office on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in July; Monday and Wednesday in August and September. Hours, 8:30-1; Sundays, 10-11. Tel., 5646-38. Diseases of the eye, ear and throat exclusively.

J. Perry Seward, M. D., 200 West 70th Street, New York, announces that he will spend the summer from July 24th to September 18th, at Monument Beach, Mass. (telegraph via Buzzards Bay). Tel., 18 Columbus. Patients are referred to Dr. Guy B. Stearns, 119 West 82d Street. Office hours until 10:30, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 6:30. Telephone, 3993 Riverside.

Dr. Homer I. Ostrom, of New York, will go to his country place on Cape Cod until October 1st.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr.

Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr., who died on July 11th, was associated with an interesting period in the history of our college. It was a time when, unwittingly, the college was educating an unusual number of men destined to become members of the faculty, to teach, in their turn, men, who, we are confident, will succeed them as worthily.

Mr. Laidlaw was the brother of Professor George F. Laidlaw, and the son of Dr. Alexander H. Laidlaw, who took his medical degree fifty years ago from the old Philadelphia Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and five years later, also, from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now Hahnemann, of Philadelphia. Dr. Laidlaw was the first homœopathic physician to settle in Hudson City, now a part of Jersey City, and here Alexander H. Laidlaw, Jr., was born in 1869. He attended the public schools, graduating from the Jersey City High School in 1886, and, with his brother, entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College with the Class of '89. Here he sat on the old benches on the upper floors of the Ophthalmic Hospital building on Twenty-third street, and studied bones with those who have

since become professors, Paul Allen, George D. W. Hallett, F. C. Bunn, Walter Sands Mills and a group of rough-hewn, self-reliant country boys who developed into Professors E. G. Tuttle, George W. Roberts and W. F. Honan.

In the "middle class" that year was Professor Hamlin, studying pathology under Professor Storm White; finishing anatomy under Professor Doughty, and absorbing toxicology one-half the term and pharmacology the other half from Dr. Shelton, then a jolly young lecturer three years out of college.

In the Senior Class were Professors Wm. H. Van den Burg, H. B. Minton, D. H. Arthur, of Gowanda, and the present Professor Helmuth, at that time Helmuth, Jr., whom, in the Wednesday surgical clinic, his father took especial joy in quizzing severely, to the delight of the assembled college.

Mr. Laidlaw heard the first lecture of Professor Dowling, also at that time Dowling, Jr., who was fresh from his triumph at Albany, where he had taken his medical degree from the regents one year before his classmates.

Mr. Laidlaw's health was never robust. He attended only two years of the medical course, expecting to return at some future time. He spent some years in commercial life, but his chief interests and final occupation were with the stage. At an early age he began writing, and continued through long years of failing health, writing for the press and for the stage. Among his plays that have been produced are: *The Charms of Music*, *The Darkest Hour*, *Love as a Tonic*, *The Game of Three*, *The Going of the White Swan*, *A Pair of Misfits*, the libretto of an opera, *Phyllis*, played by the Strollers, and numerous short stories.

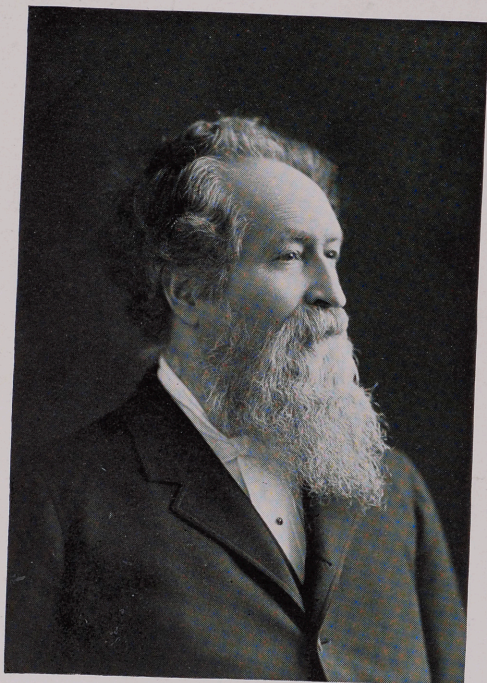
Mr. Laidlaw was unmarried. His father and brother survive him, together with many friends who loved him for his unselfish, gentle life.

DEATHS.

As we go to press we learn of the sudden death of Dr. Frank Kraft. An obituary will appear in September.

Hoffman.—Suddenly at Newfoundland, N. Y., on July 8, 1908, James Hoffman, M. D., of Jersey City.

Suddenly, at 43 W. 54th Street, New York City, on July 20, 1908, John McEwen Wetmore, Censor of Alma Mater for many years. Dr. Wetmore was the son of William C. and Eliza L. Wetmore. At the time of his death he was 76 years of age.



A. H. Laidlaw M.D.

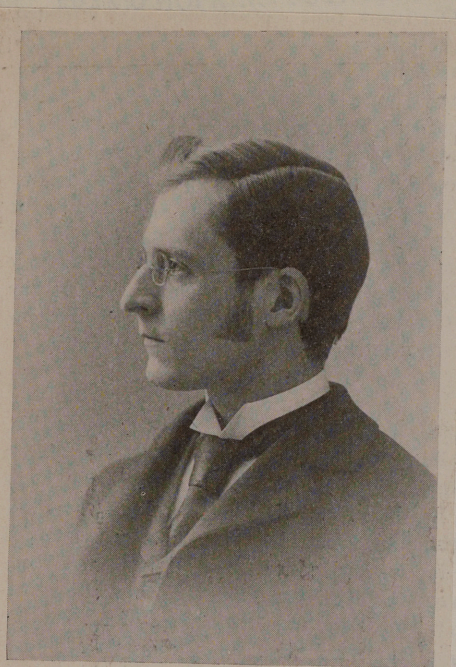
LIDLAW, GEO FREDERICK



GEO. FREDERICK LAIDLAW, M. D.
NEW YORK.

GEORGE FREDERICK LAIDLAW, New York city, professor of theory and practice of medicine, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, a recognized leading pathologist of the homœopathic school in New York, and contributor of pathological sections to standard works, is a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, born June 26, 1871, son of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw and Anna Turner Sites, his wife, of Scotch ancestors on the paternal side, while his mother's ancestors for several generations were native Americans. Dr. Laidlaw acquired his elementary education in the public and high schools of Jersey City, and after leaving the school room his attention was early turned to the study of medicine under the direction of his father. He also entered as a student the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he came to the degree in 1890. Since graduation he has practiced continuously in New York city, except during the time occasioned by a course of study in orificial surgery with Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago, and also in study in various New York hospitals, his special researches having been along the lines of pathology, on which particular subject he has come to be regarded a high authority; and in that connection his services have been required by medical and surgical authors and publishers. He contributed to

the "Homœopathic Text Book of Surgery," the pathological sections of Helmuth's article on tumors, as well as many colored plates of microscopic drawings; and contributed also the sections on the pathology of tumors in Dr. Dearborn's work on diseases of the skin. During the past ten years Dr. Laidlaw has at various times held the appointment of pathologist to Hahnemann Hospital, Flower Hospital, the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's



George F. Laidlaw, M. D.

Island and to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; and in connection with other work he has held the chair of theory and practice of medicine in his alma mater, and served as visiting physician to Flower Hospital, attending physician to Hahnemann Hospital, and also examiner for the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York

County Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Clinical Club, the New York Athletic Club and of many other professional organizations. In 1895 Dr. Laidlaw married Laura Mead Kissam of Jersey City, by whom he has three children.

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Esq. F. Laidlaw M.D.

LAINE, EDMUND RANDOLPH

Name in full

Edmund R. Laine

P. O. Address in full

Caldwell Essex Co., N. J.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homœopathic Coll. of New York

EDMUND RANDOLPH LAINE, Caldwell, New Jersey, was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 31, 1847, son of William H. and Sarah (Schopeld) Laine. He attended the grammar and high schools of Newark and obtained his professional education in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868. After practicing a short time in Newark Dr. Laine removed to Caldwell, where he has lived thirty-five years. He is a member of and examining physician for the Modern Woodmen of America, member of the advisory board of the Woman's Borough Improvement Association, president of the Caldwell Building and Loan

Association, member of the Caldwell lodge, F. & A. M., and member of the session of the Caldwell Presbyterian church. Dr. Laine is a stalwart Republican; was treasurer of the Republican club of Caldwell, and in 1904 was the nominee of both parties for mayor, which office he now (1905) holds. He married, July 20, 1876, Catherine E. Miller, and their children are Edna Maude Laine, born April 21, 1877, died in 1882; Clifford Vernon Laine, born in 1879 and died in 1882; Martha Laine, born in 1887 and now dead; and Edmund Randolph Laine, born April 22, 1889.

King Vol IV

FRANK FOSTER LAIRD, M. D.

Dr. Frank F. Laird died on Monday, August 20th, 1906, at Atlantic City, where he had spent some three weeks in what proved to be his last stand against his relentless enemy, asthma. The story of his fight, as told to two of his most intimate Hahnemann College mates a few months before his death, is truly a touching one. While working day and night, hardly taking time to sleep or even to eat, in the midst of the most bitter winter weather, during an epidemic of grippe and pneumonia, he developed the disease and the complication, and every one who knew Laird can infer the result. He kept at it in spite of temperature, prostration and cough until he collapsed at the bedside of one of his patients. Then followed the critical illness, the slow recovery and the sequela against which he struggled for ten years or more, and to which he has finally succumbed.

Dr. Laird was born April 15th, 1856, in Stittsville, Oneida county, New York, was educated in the local schools and Whites-town Seminary, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1877. In the latter institution he began the brilliant career, of which he had already given promise as a schoolboy, winning the highest honors as essayist, orator and classical scholar, and finally carrying off the first prize over representatives of all the leading colleges and universities of the country in the intercollegiate oratorical contest at the Academy of Music in New York City in January, 1877.

With the class of 1880 at Hahnemann the memory of Dr. Laird will endure as long as any one member lives. To our minds his was the brightest intellect that ever went out from Hahnemann, his facility for acquiring knowledge, literally devouring books, and his wonderful, retentive memory being marvels to us all. To these were added a disposition always sunny, a constant bubbling over of contagious good spirits, a rugged honesty and unswerving loyalty, which characterized his after life and have endeared him alike to patient and colleague.

He was naturally our valedictorian, and oratory afterward became his pastime, his fad in fact, his speeches at functions of all kinds being a feature wherever he went.

Dr. Laird settled in Utica, N. Y., soon after his graduation, and as a practitioner and citizen more than fulfilled the hopes and predictions of his warmest admirers. When broken in health, he

was obliged to move to Los Angeles, California, he once more endeared himself to his colleagues and attracted an enviable clientèle.

It has always been a source of regret to those who urged Dr. Laird to come to Philadelphia, in the early eighties and again some ten or twelve years later, after his breakdown, that their efforts were not successful. Climatic conditions might have been sufficiently modified in either instance to have spared such a valuable life. With his brilliant oratory, his personal magnetism, his gigantic industry, his wonderful memory and his enthusiastic love for materia medica, there could not have been a more promising recipient for the mantle of Farrington.

Laird has gone to the majority; the class of 1880, Hahnemann College, the profession at large, and hosts of loving and grateful friends and ardent admirers, professional and lay, deplore his loss.

A I H 1906

HAHN. MO.

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Dear Doctor:

AUG 19 1893

Enclosed find article
which was written at the time
Dr Cathey's death but was never
published. It will give you the needed
facts. Please return article to me when
you are through with it.

Fraternaly yours,
F. F. Laird
236 Genesee St

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Hahn Monthly Oct 1906

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Hahn Monthly Oct 1906

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE

Dr. Frank F. Laird, one of the best known practitioners of Utica, New York, our college friend, and one of the brightest men it has ever been our privilege to know, died at Atlantic City on the morning of August 20th last. He had long been an invalid from asthma with heart complications, and in recent years has been practically incapacitated for professional duties. His career as a physician was most brilliant; his self-sacrificing devotion to his patients almost phenomenal. It was our privilege, during his stay of some months in Denver in the fall of 1899, to renew the acquaintance of college days, and to again note what others could not fail to note, that he was a typical student physician, with broad sympathies, a large heart and warm friendships.

Dr. Laird was born in Oneida county, New York, April 15, 1856, educated in the village schools and at Whitestown seminary, where he early developed ability as a speaker and writer. He entered Hamilton college, won the first prize in declamation in his freshman year, honorable mention for essay writing in his sophomore year, a Haverly medal for excellence in classical studies in his junior year, and in his senior year was chosen to represent Hamilton at the inter-collegiate oratorical contest held at the Academy of Music, in New York City, in January, 1877, at that time the highest

oratorical honor that could be conferred upon a student. He won the prize over the representation of all other colleges. Few men have ever made a better record at any college. He followed this with an enviable record for scholarship in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, taking the second highest general average ever awarded by this institution. He was the chosen valedictorian of his class. From 1884 to 1900 he was medical examiner and surgeon-in-chief of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association; again reappointed to the same position in January last. Since 1889 most of his time has been spent in seeking some place offering relief from intense suffering.

Realizing what his death means to his devoted family and to the profession of Utica, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and to his confreres.

D. A. S.

Progress Sept 1906

DR. FRANK F. LAIRD.*

* Read before the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society, October 10, 1906, by Francis B. Kellogg.

The sad word comes to us from Utica, New York, that our friend and one-time colleague, Dr. Frank F. Laird, has gone to his reward. His physical enemy which drove him for a time to the gentler California clime, and thus gave to us the boon of his association and friendship, at last has conquered, and he, who in his active but too short life brought relief to so many sufferers, himself has paid the debt to Nature after a struggle before which he and his professional friends stood well nigh helpless.

Dr. Laird had one of the brightest minds that ever graced the medical profession. Achievements which were only wrought out by others with time and labor came to him almost without effort. Had he been endowed with physical health, it is difficult to say to what eminence he might not have attained.

In whatever department of life he was engaged, he was always at the head. At his graduation from Whitestown Seminary he was one of the best students and youngest members of his class. Thence he went to Hamilton College, entering the class of 1877. He won the first prize in declamation in his freshman year, honorable mention for essay-writing in his sophomore year, a Hawley medal for excellence in classical studies in his junior year, and in his senior year was chosen to represent Hamilton at the inter-collegiate oratorical contest held at the Academy of Music in New York City in January, 1877. That was at the time the highest oratorical honor which could be conferred upon a student. He went to the contest and won the prize over the representatives of all the other colleges. He stood third in his class and was chosen to deliver the class-day oration. Few men have ever made a better record at any college.

After graduation, Dr. Laird studied medicine with his brother, the late Dr. William T. Laird, at that time one of the leading homœopathic physicians at Watertown. Thence he went to

Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1880. There he made another enviable record for scholarship, taking the highest general average, save one, ever attained in that institution, and on the merits winning rank as valedictorian of his class.

The greater part of Dr. Laird's professional life was passed at Utica, New York, where he practiced from 1881 until 1900. Here he rapidly rose to a position where he was recognized as one of the leading practitioners of central New York. From 1884 until 1900 he was the medical examiner and surgeon in chief of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association. When the Homœopathic Hospital was opened he was made the Medical Director. He belonged to all the homœopathic societies, state and national, and rendered valuable services in connection therewith. To the taxing nature of an extensive practice upon a constitution never robust must be attributed to a great extent his breakdown. In more senses than one he gave his life to his profession and to his fellow men.

Early in 1900 Dr. Laird, hoping to escape from increasing attacks of asthma, came to Los Angeles, remaining until October, 1904, and it was during this sojourn that his fellows of California came to know and appreciate him. His professional skill was at once recognized and he quickly attracted an influential practice, even though handicapped by recurrent and disabling attacks of asthma. He at once took a leading position in the homœopathic organizations of the State, contributing many valuable papers to their bureaux, as well as to the PACIFIC COAST JOURNAL.

Dr. Laird was a brilliant, logical, and convincing writer. His pen was a facile one, but he was too conscientious to write merely for the sake of writing. He always had a message and it was always one worth while. Many of his articles upon dietetics, some of which were published in the JOURNAL, were notable additions to the medical literature of the subject. His monograph upon the proving of opium, while almost tragic in its inception, is worthy of a place among the classics of literature as well as medicine.

In his practice he was a broad-minded homœopath. To use his own words: "In the application of homœopathic remedies I rejected Hahnemann's theories of immaterial dosage, believing that the curative efficacy of a drug is confined to the limit of materiality." Keen in observation, accurate in diagnosis and

prescription, his pathology and materia medica went hand in hand. He was not a man of one idea. He knew when to use the surgeon and the specialist, and he never sacrificed the interests of the patient in an attempt to carry out a theory or reap an undue advantage.

As a physician, we honored and esteemed him, but as a man and companion we loved him. How could we help it? His was pre-eminently a lovable disposition. Open, frank, kindly, sympathetic, true as steel to his sense of honor and feelings of friendship,—and all of these elemental characteristics of a noble manhood, graced by a cheery good nature, a keen sense of humor, and a wit that was as ready and effervescent as champagne.

Had his life work led him along a different path, into lines of public service, his oratorical ability would inevitably have brought him into prominence before the country. He possessed not only the intellectual ability to portray his subject in effective English, but he was endowed with that rare accompaniment, elocutionary power. In medicine, the opportunities in the oratorical field were almost limited to the post-prandial address. As an after-dinner speaker Dr. Laird had few equals. Who of those present can ever forget his toast to "The Children" at Catalina Island only a few short years ago? There were few dry eyes about that table as he drew his pathetic pictures of the little ones.

Eloquence is a rare gift at best, and one that comparatively few physicians are endowed with. Dr. Laird was one of the few, and pre-eminent among them.

Rarely have two people come into a community of strangers and so quickly endeared themselves as did Dr. and Mrs. Laird in their brief sojourn in California. Our sympathy goes out to the faithful companion who is left behind. Fortunate indeed was the sufferer in her untiring care and loving service. She won a place in our hearts only second to that of her husband. Her pen has given us a glimpse of the closing moments of our friend. She writes: "His mind was perfectly clear and bright up to the very last. He had an attack of pleurisy about three weeks before his death, from which he suffered intensely and from which he could not recover—but, as was his characteristic, was hopeful to the very last. The end came suddenly and very peacefully. He awakened at about ten minutes of five A.M., out of a very quiet sleep, and by five o'clock he had passed quietly away. He had

always been afraid he might go in one of those terrible attacks of suffocation. I am so thankful that the end came so peacefully and so quickly."

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.

"When hearts whose truth was proven
Like thine, are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth.

"It should be mine to braid it
Around thy faded brow;
But I've in vain essayed it,
And feel I cannot now.

"While memory bids me weep thee,
Nor thoughts nor words are free;
The grief is fixed too deeply
That mourns a man like thee."

—Francis B. Kellogg, M. D.

Pac C J1 Hom Oct 1906

The Roll-Call.

Dr. CHARLES A. BURGESS, of Stockton, Cal., one of the oldest and best known physicians in the state, died on September 21st, from heart disease, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years. For the long period of fifteen years he had been a member of the State Board of Health, holding its presidency for four years. He also held many other positions of prominence and trust in the profession and in the community.

Dr. Dr. W. S. BURTON (Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio) died in Syracuse, N. Y., on September 21st, aged sixty-nine years.

Dr. A. F. WARE (Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1880) died in Jamestown, N. Y., from apoplexy, occurred in a fall, aged seventy-two years.

Dr. JAMES H. DAVIS (Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1874) died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 21st, aged sixty years.

Dr. SARAHANNA FLETCHER, the oldest woman college graduate in New England, and the first woman physician in Boston, died in Cambridge, July 20th. Dr. Fletcher was born in New Hampshire in 1810, and entered the Boston Female Medical College (now merged with Boston University School of Medicine), and was one of the five members who graduated in the first class in 1842. Later she was Professor of Anatomy in Mt.

LAIRD, WILLIAM TOWNSEND

Dr. William T. Laird, one of New York's prominent homeopathic physicians died at his residence in Watertown on the 7th of October, 1899, aged 53 years. Dr. Laird was a most untiring worker in his profession and some of the best articles in our literature came from his pen. *Med. Vis.* Nov 1899

Hahn Mo Nov ~~1898~~ 1899

Death of Dr. William Townsend Laird.

Dr. William Townsend Laird died at his residence, No. 25 Mullin Street, Watertown, New York, at 7.40 P.M., Saturday, October 7, 1899, after an illness of about twelve months, aged 53 years.

William Townsend Laird was the eldest son of William O. and Sarah A. Laird, and was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., August 2, 1846. He was educated at private and public schools at Holland Patent until 1862, when he entered the Whitestown Academy, and in 1864 entered Hamilton College. In college he was awarded the Curran gold medal in classics, and was elected class-day poet. He was prominent in the D. K. E. society. He graduated with valedictory, and in 1873 was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. For a while after his graduation he taught in the Clinton Grammar School, but was soon convinced that teaching was not his *forte*, and at the end of the term he resigned. Six months later he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. M. M. Gardner, at Utica, and afterward pursued courses of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated, February 29, 1872. While at this college Dr. Laird held the position of assistant professor of chemistry under Dr. Charles Avery, was second in his class, and won the medal offered by Prof. Helmuth for general proficiency in surgery and for the

LAIRD, WILLIAM TOWNSEND

Dr. William Townsend Laird, '72, Watertown N. Y., passed away October 7th, 1899, aged 53 years. Dr. Laird graduated from Hamilton College class of '68, was class poet and was awarded the Curran gold medal in classics. In the medical college he stood second in his class. During his course he held under Dr. Charles Avery the position of assistant professor of chemistry.

He was a frequent contributor to medical literature especially in the line of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, probably his most notable and widely known contribution being the little classic on "Diarrhoea" in our school by "Bell and Laird."

His memory was most remarkable, especially for Materia Medica, which made him a most accurate prescriber and strict homœopath.

For many months Dr. Laird had been in failing health due to cancer of the cheek. He sought relief by placing himself under the care of prominent specialists in Rochester and later in New York City but as his condition grew steadily worse, realizing the hopelessness of recovery he returned to his home in Watertown to spend his few remaining days amid the familiar scenes of his active life and among those to whom he had so successfully and devotedly ministered for so many years.

Of him hold fitting the lines:

"But perhaps it still is better
That his busy life is done,
He has seen old scenes and faces
Disappearing one by one.

He has learned that death is master
Both of science and of art,
He has done his duty fairly
And has acted out his part.

So the grave and studious Doctor
Yes the dear devoted Doctor
Is entitled to a furlough
For his brain and for his heart."

Chironian, Nov. 25, 1899

WILLIAM TOWNSEND LAIRD, M.D.,

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Dr. Laird was elected a member of the Institute at the session held at Niagara Falls in 1874.

He was born in Stittsville, town of Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., August 2, 1846. He attended private and public schools at Stittsville and Holland Patent, and in 1862 entered Whitestown Seminary, from which he entered Hamilton College in 1864, graduating in 1868. He taught for a while in the Clinton Grammar School, but resigned at the end of the term to study medicine with our late associate, Dr. M. M. Gardiner, of Utica. He attended courses of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1872. After graduating he was assistant Professor of Chemistry. In April, 1872, he associated himself in practice with Dr. J. V. Daggert, of Watertown, and later with Dr. S. C. Knickerbocker. He was married in June, 1878, to Miss Mary Raplee, of Watertown, and in June, 1882, removed to Augusta, Me., where he continued in practice until July, 1892, when he removed to Utica, N. Y. In January, 1893, he returned to Watertown, N. Y., where he remained in practice until his death, October 7, 1899. He was elected President of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society in 1882. He was co-editor of "Bell and Laird," on "Diarrhea and Dysentery," was a contributor to Arndt's "Encyclopedia or System of Medicine," Helmuth's "Surgery," and many of the journals of our school.

A A I H 1900

W. T. LAIRD, M. D.

It with extreme feelings of sadness that we record the death of Dr. W. T. Laird of Watertown.

We find it difficult to realize that we shall never again look upon the cherry face nor listen to the eloquent words of one of the most respected and beloved members of our profession. We feel that he was one of the veterans of our school, whose abilities both as an influential citizen and an accomplished and honored physician, won for him the confidence, respect and admiration of all those so fortunate as to form his acquaintance.

At the next meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which he was a valued member, suitable resolutions will be adopted expressing the high regard with which he was entertained. His memory will long be treasured by his numerous professional friends.

Syracuse Clinic Nov 1899

While Dr. Hamilton was located at Rochester he was consulted by Dr. A. S. Lamb, of Plymouth, to whom he lent books and medicines for a trial, all of the 30th dilution, by the way, who became a firm convert to homœopathy. Poor health has limited his practice, but he is a good example of a *genuine* homœopathist. W.C.

After a short association with Dr. Hall in Detroit, Dr. C. A. Lamb returned to his old home in Farmington, Oakland County, where he vigorously supported homœopathy by popular lectures. His success soon became so great that intelligent allopaths ceased to ridicule him. He was now called to Pontiac to test homœopathy. He went, successfully treating some very severe cases of erysipelas. He was asked to, and did settle there, but soon returned to Farmington, leaving in his place Dr. A. Walker, a convert of Dr. Blackwood's.

LAMB, GEORGE M

Geo. M. Lamb, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1879. For two years practiced at Troy, N. Y. Located in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1882, where he practiced until a few months ago when he was attacked with sarcoma of the throat which caused his death, May 3, 1910. He had been Health Officer of Hoosick and also of Hoosick Falls, holding the latter position until ill health forced his resignation. He was City Physician for seven years. In 1880 he married Miss Emma Josephine Dick, who, with one son, Geo. Percival Lamb, of Pittsville, Mass., survives him.

Jl A I
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Jun 19
1910

LAMB, THOMAS B

Name in full

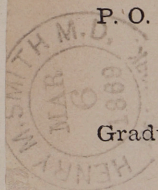
Thos B Lamb

P. O. Address in full

Tassmington Mich

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Oakland County Med-
ical society ¹⁸⁴³



Chauncey B. Lambert, M.D., Riverside, N. J. Died October 8, 1918.
Born in Littleton, N. H. Hahnemann, Philadelphia, 1904.



A MUNYON, IRA WALKER, M. D., of North Platte, Neb., was born July 4th, 1827, at Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. His parents removed to Northville, Wayne county, Mich., in June, 1828. From there they went to Vernon, Mich., in February, 1837. Here they were eighty miles from any settlement, except small, scattering neighborhoods. No schools had been established in that section, and Dr. La Munyon had to rely upon his own unaided exertions in that line, in order to secure to himself even the ordinary branches. He studied untiringly, and with such success that at the age of twenty-one he had mastered the higher branches of mathematics, and entered the field as a surveyor and civil engineer. He soon acquired a reputation in his chosen profession, and became Surveyor, Railroad Engineer, and Government Deputy Surveyor of the Public Lands. Geology, botany, and natural history became favorite studies. His researches in geology and his collections are unexcelled in this country.

Dr. La Munyon took up the study of languages, which he pursued in his leisure moments, and succeeded in mastering Hebrew, Greek and Latin. His taste for botany led him to investigate and study our indigenous plants. In 1859, he became a convert to homœopathy, through the instrumentality of B. S. Hill, M. D., of Burton, Erie county, O. With this able practitioner he studied until 1863, then commenced the practice, but his health failing, he removed to North Platte, Neb., in August, 1871. Here he engaged in Government surveys during the summer of 1872. Having regained his health, he bought the *Lincoln County Advertiser* in December, 1872. The following January this paper and the *North Platte Democrat* were consolidated and published under the name of the *Enterprise*. Dr. La Munyon, with Mr. Peake, was associate editor and proprietor. This has proved a success, but has not entirely prevented Dr. La Munyon from healing diseases when his skill is required. He is always pleased to be called to cases abandoned by other physicians, and has won laurels by effecting cures where all hope had

been given up. He is essentially a self-educated and self-made man, and stands forth a bright example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish.



BANCASTER, JOSEPH J., M. D., of London, Canada, was born at Norwich, Upper Canada, on the 25th of May, 1813. His father (a member of the Society of Friends) emigrated to Canada in 1812. The country was then mostly a wilderness. After great hardships and privations, he was, in 1820, stricken with paralysis, and for four years lay as helpless as a babe, until, in 1824, he was released from his sufferings with an assurance of a happy immortality. During this period he (Joseph J.) received his first lessons of attending to the sick, and very early acquired a desire of becoming a physician.

After the death of his father he was sent to Nine Partners, N. Y., where, under the care of the Society of Friends, he attended the boarding school, and acquired a good substantial English education. After leaving that institution, in 1828, he engaged teaching, and for about eight years devoted his time to his profession. The want of exercise and intense application to studies prostrated him, and for some time he was obliged to relinquish his labors.

In 1830, he was married to Louise Nichols, by whom he had twelve children. He read medicine with Dr. H. H. Sherwood, of New York, for about four years, and with Dr. Henry Weeks, of Norwich, Canada, two years, and commenced the practice of medicine as a homœopathist in 1846, and was the first to introduce homœopathy into Canada.

His wife died in 1854, and he was married again to Kate Sage in April, 1856, who died December, 1856. He attended lectures in Philadelphia at the Homœopathic College, and received their diploma in 1857. He was married again to Merrietta Peterson, of Conga (niece of the celebrated Dr. H. L. Eddy, now of Geneva, N. Y.,) by whom he has had seven children.

He assisted in obtaining legal rights for homœopathy in Canada by Act of Parliament, in 1859, entitled "An Act respecting Homœopathy," by which that system of practice was placed upon equal legal footing with the old school. He held the positions of member, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board established by the "Act" for most of the

time from its establishment until all medical boards were, by the provisions of a new Act of Parliament, merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He

received the thanks of the Cleveland College and their honorary diploma for his services rendered homœopathy in securing the Act of 1859.

The doctor, though now in his sixtieth year, is hale and hearty, able to attend professional duties both in city and country; and although his cares are heavy (quite enough to quail the heart of many a younger man), yet no cold or heat, rain or snow, night or day, prevents him from attending to the calls of patients, and administering to the wants of suffering humanity. His untiring industry and unyielding probity, together with his genial manners and acknowledged ability, have endeared him to a large circle of firm friends, who have stood by him in the dark days of homœopathy in Canada. And now, when he has a large and remunerative practice, he remembers with gratitude the assistance he has received from the good and the true. For the last thirteen years he has practised his profession in London, Ontario, and has erected the only octagon residence in the city, where he, his wife and family will be most happy to see any of their friends who will call upon them, where they will receive the kind attention that genial hearts and willing hands can render.

LANCE, JOHN DOW

JOHN DOW LANCE, M. D.

Dr. Lance died at Providence, R. I., on last St. Patrick's day of typhoid fever at the age of 54 years, 4 days. He was confined to his bed but seven days and permitted a brother practitioner to be called in only on the third day previous to his demise. He was the seventh son of John Dow and Prudence (Jacobs) Lance; his early education was obtained from the public schools of his native town, Marshfield, Vermont, and his physical strength from labor on his father's farm. The families from which he sprang ranked high as regards thrift, intelligence and social position. He attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which he supplemented with a course of instruc-

tion in surgery at Bellevue Hospital, and at the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, whence he was graduated in February, 1877. He entered at once upon the practice of his chosen profession, for which he had manifested an aptitude from extreme youth, at Cabot in his native state, where he remained three years. The next nine were spent at Campton Village, N. H., and the ensuing seven at Montpelier, Vt. His residence in Providence continued nearly nine years. On October 15, 1887, he married at Campton Village Emma Frances, daughter of John Trueman and Mary (Steele) Wood, who childless survives him, as does one brother.

Dr. Lance did much good surgical work, was expert in the treatment of venereal disorders, but excelled in forensic medicine. Intimate association for a time with his cousin, Judge Theron Lance, of Cabot, developed and disciplined talents that under other circumstances would have secured for him distinction as a criminal lawyer. He was able to appropriate at a glance every feature of an accident or of an assault to the smallest minutia and arrange them according to their importance from a legal standpoint. Hence every position he chose to select in such cases, with the assistance of any chance consultant, he rendered absolutely impregnable.

In addition to holding membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1896 and in the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, Dr. Lance was a Patriarch Militant in Odd Fellowship, a Knight Templar and a companion of the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His remains were interred in his father's burial lot at Cabot, Vermont.

A I H 1905

LAND, JOSEPH FOSTER

OBITUARY.

Dr. Joseph Foster Land, who practiced in New York City for many years, died at the home of his son in Erie, Pa., October 20th, aged 74 years. Dr. Land was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Loyal Legion. Dr. Land did not study medicine until some time after the war, graduating from the Medical Department of Dartmouth, in 1876. Professionally, Dr. Land associated himself with the homœopaths. He was president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York in 1904.

Chironian Nov 1912

LANDON, CHARLES CHAPIN

CHARLES CHAPIN LANDON, Battle Creek, Michigan, born near Parma, Mich., March 8, 1859; literary education, Albion College; medical preceptor, Dr. M. Rorabacher of Battle Creek; student homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1883-1884; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1885; post-graduate course, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; member of board of education, Battle Creek, 1897-1900.



LANDON, REUBEN B., M. D., of Fredonia, N. Y., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on September 1st, 1821. Of his early days and school education we have no record. His medical education was acquired at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills., and in the medical department of the University of Indiana. He served in the Mexican war as Captain, Company B, 1st Illinois Volunteers. At the close of his military life, he commenced the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois. In 1850, he removed to Mochison county, N. Y., thence to Oneida county, N. Y. In these adjoining counties he continued the practice of medicine. In 1857, he witnessed the action of one dose of opium 6th, which, with after experiments,

converted him entirely to homœopathy. In August, 1861, he received a commission of Lieutenant in the 44th Regiment New York Volunteers, in which capacity he served one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He entered the medical department the ensuing fall, and continued therein during the remainder of the war. After the mustering out of the troops, he returned to Fredonia, N. Y., and resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Landon was married to Mary A. Loomis, of Chicago, Ills., in 1847, with whom he lived happily twelve years. She died in 1859, and, in 1866, he married Elizabeth Taylor, M. D., a graduate of a New England female medical college, located at Boston, Mass.

Dr. Landon is an honorary member of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Name in full

Reuben B. Landon M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Fredonia
Chaut. Co. N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Med Dept
University of Indiana

LANE, CHARLES EDWARD

CHARLES EDWARD LANE, Poughkeepsie, New York, was born in Clove, New York, August 16, 1855. His parents, Edward Lane and Jane Ann Hall Lane, were descendants of the earliest settlers of Dutchess county. His early education was received in the district school of Clove, Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Eastman's National Business College. His medical education was acquired at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated in 1883. After practicing in Clove until 1888, he removed to Poughkeepsie, where he has since lived and been engaged in the general practice of medicine. He has taken several post-graduate courses; in orificial surgery at the Metropolitan Hospital, New York, at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and the Sanatorium at Babylon, New York. He is a United States pension examining surgeon, a member of the

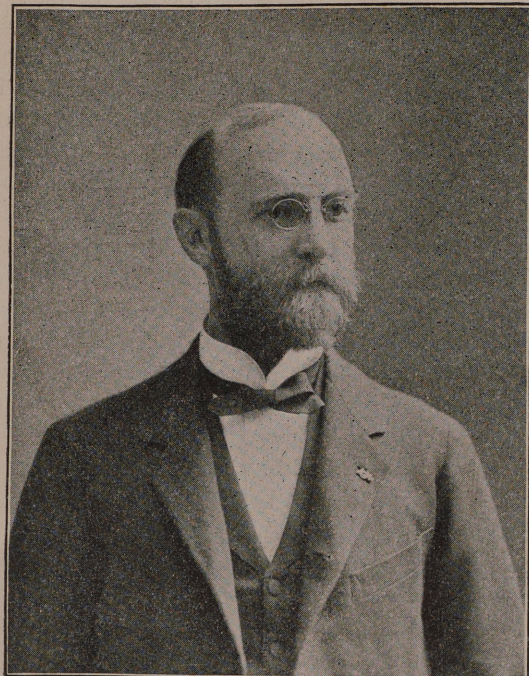
American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Association of Orificial Surgeons, the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and also of several social clubs. In 1877 he married Hattie A. Yeomans, who died May 15, 1904. George E. Lane, who is now a student in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, is the only surviving child of the marriage just mentioned.

Ku

King Vol IV

well-worded defense of the the late Cleveland College—although the college was not in the criminal dock—it was “run” in order to get it out of the “shop,” notwithstanding the matter of which it treated was awfully dead. For everybody knows now—everybody in any way connected with the late “slump,” and especially since Atlantic City—that this incident was closed for good and all at the American Institute meeting. And, further, everybody knows that our “exaltation” editorials were taken quite seriously by the colleges and profession, and have caused many improvements, prospective and promised, in our homœopathic schools.

Now if our learned brother—having eyes and ears—will but see and hear, he will find that the current College Announcements are carrying a good deal more of homœopathic sail than they did two years, nay, even a twelvemonth ago. The splendid, much-vaunted opportunities for permanent and bargain-counter bargains in our city, and in our college, and in our hospital, and in our maternité for board and bed and laundry and prayer-meetings and purely platonic love-



C. E. LANE, M. D.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LANE, CHARLES EDWARD

and treasurer of the Kenosha County Homoeopathic Medical Society from 1880 to 1882, and has been president of the same since 1882. He is also a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1880 he married Lydia V. Richmond. They have one child, Clifford Richmond Green.

Dr. EUGENE AUSTIN, New York city, was born there June 7, 1808, son of Rev. Alonzo Eugene Austin, and Isabelle J. Camp, his wife. He is a grandson of the late Augustus Austin, who was son of Ralph Austin, who was son of Joshua Austin, who was son of Lord Austin of England. Joshua Austin was sent to America under royal commission, hence remained loyal to the crown during the revolution, and when his lands and property were confiscated he became master of an academy in Philadelphia, public Medical College, graduating from the latter March 3, 1802. Until March, 1867, Dr. Coburn practiced medicine in Akron, Ohio, removing thence to Troy, New York, where he has since constantly practiced. He is a senior in the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and in the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society. Of the latter he was treasurer from 1877 until 1882, and president in 1882. In 1868 he married Harriet Bernard. Their children are Dr. E. B. Coburn, A. M., and Mrs. Katherine B. Church.

LANE, IRVIN J

IRVIN J. LANE, Ossining, New York, was born April 24, 1861, in Clove, Dutchess county, New York, son of Edward Lane and Jane Ann Hall, his wife. On both sides the families have been American for many generations. He attended the public schools of Fishkill village, then took up the study of medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, taking a three years' course, and graduating in 1883. In November, 1883, he settled in Sing Sing (now Ossining) and has continued there since. During the years 1895-96-97-98, he held the office of pension examining surgeon and for the term 1901 to 1904 he was health officer of Ossining. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy,

the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Westchester County and the New York County Homœopathic Medical societies. Dr. Lane married, October 19, 1887, Annie E. Haring of Closter, New Jersey. Their children are Elmer D., Rosamond A., T. Irvin, Milo C. and Alethea H. Lane.

King Vol 1V

LANE, ORVILLE WILBUR

ORVILLE WILBUR LANE, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, born Orange, Vt., October 20, 1855; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1887; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; chairman Great Barrington board of health.

LANG, OTTO, Sr

OTTO LANG, Sr., Detroit, Michigan, born Buffalo, N. Y., December 4, 1849; educated in medicine, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1874-1875; Bellevue Medical College, New York, 1875-1876; graduated, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1880.

LANGE, FREDERICK WILLIAM

FREDERICK WILLIAM LANGE, Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a native of that state. His literary education was acquired at Wesleyan University, and his education in medicine at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from where he graduated in 1890. He is a member of the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Interstate Homœopathic Medical Society, the Northeastern Pennsylvania and the Lackawanna County Homœopathic Medical societies. King Vol 1V

LANGER, PHILIP JOSEPH

Hahn Mo June 1887

Obituary.

PHILIP JOSEPH LANGER, M. D., died at his residence in Philadelphia, May 9th, 1887, of phthisis pulmonalis; aged 45 years. He was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, of the class of '83. During the late rebellion he was the youngest commissioned officer in the United States Navy and participated in no less than thirty-eight engagements. He resigned in 1872 within three months of the time when he would have been placed on the retired list. At the naval battle at Mobile Bay he was thrown to the deck and covered with debris by a shell which demolished the bridge upon which he had been standing, but he at once resumed his post of duty and was applauded by Farragut for his conspicuous bravery. Dr. Langer was a Christian gentleman, a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

LANING, CHARLES 'ELMER.

Some forty years ago, in a Pennsylvania village, there was born a boy, of Quaker parents. There was nothing phenomenal in the event, and nothing worthy recording, beyond the fact, that the mother had been and was for long afterward in very poor health, and that the boy was a poor, scrawny little fellow that no one ever had any hopes of raising. But the vitality of the stock did equally well for both, and both mother and child lived. There was Dutch, Welsh and Highland Scotch blood in the veins of this family of the Society of Friends, and a century of American citizenship added to weld it into a unique individuality. The concrete forces of these elements found expression in this son, yet what an up-hill struggle was his! Through teething, short clothes and first trousers, malnutrition and stunted growth held his body as in a thrall.

During his boyhood years more time was spent outside than in the schools to which his anxious father wished to send him, because ever and anon his health waned, and the repair shop of a good home and a better mother were requisite for his existence. Even then his brain was the antithesis of his body—active, clear, strong, and exhibiting such boyish profundity that his playmates dubbed him "The Senator." One severe illness so nearly snapped the tender thread of his life that Dr. Comstock, of St. Louis, where the family then resided, gave up all hope of his rallying.

But a time came when all this was changed. The delicate stripling of a youth reached fifteen years of age, the brink of possible manhood, and his father sent him steamboat-

ing down the Mississippi. Two years were passed upon the waters of the great river and of the high seas. Then what do we behold? A man! A man of rugged health and mighty brawn. Not tall of stature, but proportioned like an Apollo. A man with the strength and suppleness of a lion, and the gentleness of a woman; with a mind alert, penetrating, keen, witty and profound as that of any Avon bard or Chelsea philosopher.

Few there are whose lives have run on through as many pit-falls as this one.

Numerous less strange and thrilling incidents and accidents have given birth to volumes of romance, tragic and comic, than those which befell this fateful being. After having escaped all the perils of his first fifteen years he was once shipwrecked, twice poisoned, twice shot, and when stricken with the "yellow jack" in New Orleans he was carried out and placed with the dead, to be dumped into the dead-cart on its next round.

He used to laugh in telling how this affair of yellow fever changed the whole course of his life. Just prior to this trip to New Orleans he had met in St. Louis a famous pugilist, who was so struck with the young man's physique that he offered to take this promising youth under his care and training, and declared that he would make him the champion light-weight boxer of the world. But the fever prevented his return. "So you see," he said, "if it had not been for the 'yellow jack' I might have been a champion slugger instead of a doctor." And his name was Charles Elmer Lanning.

Hahn. Pulse. Nov. 1892

DR. C. E. LANING'S MANUSCRIPT.

Through the kindness of his relatives THE MEDICAL VISITOR has come into the possession of a large number of manuscripts of the late Dr. Laning. Those who knew Doctor Laning personally will recall the fact that he possessed the greatest diagnostic ability and his work was done with the most thorough care. Commencing with the next issue we will present to our readers a series of articles on the practice of medicine and diagnosis which even at this time will prove of great value.

The hints on diagnosis form in themselves a most perfect guide to the practitioner in naming the affection with which he has to deal, and the manner of arriving or rather eliminating all confusing symptoms make it quite an easy task in differentiating those diseases which appear to muddle the case in hand. There are articles on the diseases of children including the diagnosis and treatment of the eruptive diseases of childhood, and others upon the care of the sick in continued affections. We believe that the readers of THE MEDICAL VISITOR are to be congratulated upon this feast of mental richness which we have in store for them.

All the many students of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago who went out from her walls when Dr. Laning was their teacher will be glad to read these contributions of that master mind which made them the physicians they are today. Those who have had him in consultation will recall the clearness with which he helped the attending physician and in these posthumous lectures will learn how Dr. Laning mastered the subject and became the power he was. Had Charles Elmer Laning lived he would today have stood without a peer in the medical world.

Med Visitor April 1898

CHARLES ELMER LANING, M.D.

Was born in West Bethlehem, Washington County, Pa., April 26, 1851. He became a resident of Illinois about 1875. He graduated from the Chicago University, and attended medical lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, whence he graduated in 1878. He was a member of the Faculty of his Alma Mater from 1879 till his death. The estimation that he was held in is seen by this action of the college. He joined the Institute in 1889. He died at Chicago, May 21, 1892.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

DR. CHARLES E. LANNING, of Chicago, several of whose lectures have appeared in the TIMES, died from pneumonia, May 20, 1892.

[THE N. Y. MED. TIMES,

July 1892

Med Visitor OBITUARY. June 1892

Dr. Charles Elmer Laning died May 21. He was first seized with pleuro-pneumonia, and that was followed by phlebitis and again by gastro-enteritis. Although he was a man of magnificent physique such a train of diseases following in close succession proved too much. The funeral conducted under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity and the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and members of the medical profession attended in a body. Dr. Laning was born in Pennsylvania April 26, 1851, and had been a resident of Illinois for seventeen years. He graduated in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of this city in the spring of 1878. His ability was early recognized and he received at once an appointment upon the staff of teachers, and had continuously held a professorship in that institution since. For several years past Dr. Laning had been professor of theory and practice of medicine, and had been recognized as one of the most brilliant men of this school, both at home and abroad. He had served as president of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, also president of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was widely known through his contributions to medical literature.

OBITUARY.

DR. C. E. LANING.

DR. CHARLES ELMER LANING, of Chicago, Ill., died May 21st, at his residence 2972 Calumet Avenue, after a severe illness of two weeks. Dr. Laning was born at West Bethlehem, Washington County, Pa., April 26, 1851, and had been a resident of Illinois for the past seventeen years. As all great men seem to be the outgrowth of vicissitudes, so Dr. Laning in his early life was obliged to struggle for his education.

After graduating from the Chicago University, he entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1878. Throughout his student life he was noted for his retentive memory and acute perception. With these native elements together with untiring energy, he became early recognized in the medical profession.

From 1879 to his death he occupied a prominent position in the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College. His extensive knowledge of anatomy and materia medica coupled with a native intuition made him conspicuous as a diagnostician and unequaled as a prescriber. Dr. Laning was versatile in his thought, and always ready to accept new ideas, and the advanced steps in medical progress.

He was born a frail child, and his early life was threatened. Realizing the necessity of having a body as well as a head, he began a systematic thorough course of training, and became an athlete in physique.

At the time of his death he was at the zenith of his manhood. His social nature gained for him a large circle of friends, and his brilliant mind an army of admirers. The profession at large began to realize his merit, and will now deeply deplore his loss.

He had a noble generous heart, and his willing arm was always extended in behalf of the suffering poor. While he was eccentric in many of his ways, he was honest in thought and noble of purpose.

He did not seek notoriety in fashionable life, but was better pleased to devote his time and energy to the calling he had chosen.

In his death a great medical light has gone out; he will be missed by all who knew him, and the medical profession has received an irreparable loss.



CHARLES ELMER LANING, M. D.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FEW REMINISCENCES OF PROF. LANING.

To any of the students of "old Hahnemann," who have known and loved Prof. Laning as a teacher and as a friend, I trust these few reminiscences may be of interest. The most careless and unobservant student who ever entered the old college was impressed by Prof. Laning. His fine physique, his kingly intellect, his strong, terse diction, his rapid, incisive utterance, and the neatness of all his personal appointments, made him at the first glance, a popular teacher and lecturer, and he not only attracted, but held you, and grew upon you. When he came into the class-room in his bright way, everybody waked up. He brought a suggestion of oxygen and the athlete with him. He believed what he said, and consequently, every word carried the force and conviction of truth with it. His two most prominent characteristics in the class-room—perhaps in every place—were his strength and sincerity. His wit and wisdom seemed inexhaustible.

His quizzes were the drollest things in the college curriculum. No one ever knew where he would begin, whether on the lower rows of seniors or half way up, or on the very topmost upper row, where those well-remembered old posts marked the "private boxes." On these quiz mornings the delinquents who did not feel altogether certain of the points to be discussed, had a fashion of taking the upper rows in the amphitheater, as being out of reach of the ordinary quizzes, and our Professor knowing their "tricks and manners" would sometimes commence his quiz at this point. With a grave face, but a wicked little twinkle in his eye, he would question, and one after another would fall before those simple, straightforward queries. The helpless confusion and incoherence of the victim under catechism, would convulse the class with laughter, but if you were sure of your point and stuck to it, you were safe, and you were also certain of his approbation. When the bell rung the hour, he was off in a twinkling, tossing back some pleasant remark to a class as alive and wide awake as a class could be.

When he lectured on the cadaver every student was in his place, and "all ears," so to speak. I can see him now as he came into the upper amphitheater, protected by his long-sleeved blue and white gingham apron. These lectures bristled with practical points in applied anatomy, as all will remember who heard them. His entrance was always greeted by cheers from the class, sometimes with calls for "a story! a story!" On rare occasions we would be gratified by one of his inimitable stories; or he would say, "I will give you some points to write out in a little story for *me* at the end of the term." His stories, while well told and intensely funny, were clean and wholesome. He never said anything in the class-room that would offend the most refined and delicate taste.

Can you realize that we shall never again see that strong, fine face in its old place, never listen to his thoughtful earnest words any more?

When I left college and began practice, if anything difficult came up I went to Prof. Laning, and then I learned that he was just as thoroughly good and kind, as he was profound and brilliant. He was never too busy to answer your professional conundrums, or straighten out your snarls and tangles, or give you a little private medical lecture all by yourself. One day after carefully explaining a puzzling case to me, I said, "You cannot find that in the books," and he answered, "I learned that at the bedside of the patient; all the first years of my practice I sat hour after hour by my patient until the danger-line was passed—that is the way to study disease."

Another day, I entered his office just as an old woman was leaving it with a peddler's basket on her arm. He said: "She comes in to see me every little bit. I bought a paper of pins of the old dame just now, and handed her a dollar; she exclaimed, 'Oh! my good sir, I hav'nt change for a dollar.' I told her to 'go on, I didn't want any change,' adding, 'the poor old soul has a hard lot.'"

He had his organ grinders on the bridge and on certain street corners, who knew him and looked for a kindly smile and greeting, as much as for the expected coin, whenever he passed. Nor was he indifferent to the distress of animals. One night while he was hurrying through a pelting storm to see a case at the hospital, he heard a young kitten mewling pitifully. He picked up the little creature, all shivering and drenched with the storm, and put it inside the breast of his coat—near the great warm heart, big enough to take in everything, even a kitten—and when he reached the hospital, told the house physician to order some milk and a warm bed for the new patient! Instances of his kindness and generosity might be multiplied indefinitely.

Like all great natures, he was at home with all classes of people, and the rich and poor, the high and low, the ignorant and cultured shared in his wide sympathies. A larger charity, a more generous tolerance is rarely met with. He was always ready to make excuses for wrong-doers, saying, "It is the difference of a few brain cells; they can't help it." Only a few months ago he said, "Everybody wants to be good—I believe everybody *is* just as good as *they can be*."

In a letter to a friend he says: "Your expressions regarding your own as well as the feelings of the class toward me, has had its usual effect, *i. e.*, to depress and discourage me. Whenever any one expresses a good opinion of me and my work, it attracts my attention painfully to my imperfections and shortcomings. Still, the reaction is good, for it always stimulates me to renewed exertion, and strengthens my determination to *deserve* as far as it is possible for me to, the esteem of my fellow men.

"I am an unhappy mortal because I cannot grasp the center and cir-

cumference' of everything with which I have to do. I dislike to be obliged to skirt the circumference of the subjects upon which I lecture, and would be delighted if I could be allowed to hold the class to a subject until I had exhausted it, or rather what I knew of it."

Prof. Laning stood in the presence of a lofty ideal of excellence and perfection, and it kept him free from conceit and pedantry.

"Knowledge is proud that it has learned so much,
Wisdom is humble that it knows no more."

In one of his lectures on physiology—and he was so thorough in this branch that he was called the Professor of Proximate Principles—speaking of nutrition he remarks: "I had almost said that this function is the most wonderful of all the functions performed by the various organs within the body—the most wonderful of all the wonders of the human mechanism; but I feel that such an assertion would be unwise, when we know that the smallest particle of the organism visible to the microscope, no matter what part it has helped to form, no matter what part it has played in the drama of life, is sufficient through the wonders of its structure, irrespective of its function to excite our profoundest admiration and awe."

Again, in a lecture on the nervous diseases of children he says: "At one period of life all are obliged to express their wants, their feelings, by cries; if the infant is hungry it cries; if too warm it cries; if too cold, if angry, and so on through the entire catalogue, and who has not tested a loving mother's ability to interpret these cries?" The fine grain of the man's nature is shown by these quotations.

The Doctor was planning to publish a book during this year on diseases of the abdominal organs. He designed it to be a book of reference for students and practitioners. He wished to avoid the ponderous volumes full of repetitions and details, and at the same time the extreme brevity of many of the later medical works, making them of very little more value than quiz compends. The index he proposed to use was quite unique, enabling the practitioner to look up the points needed in a given case, without loss of time. He said: "I have wasted a great deal of time in looking up references made by the author to some other part of his work. I am not going to do this; I shall repeat what is needed to make the point clear as often as necessary, not in the same words of course, but in substance." The entire plan of this book was definitely mapped out chapter by chapter, but was deferred in its execution by his visit to Europe. On his return some work was done, but it was again interrupted. Into this book the study, and thought, and experience of years would naturally have crystallized, and it would have been a classical work of which our school could justly be proud, but now it will never be finished.

J. N. O.

Clinique Sept. 15, 1892

LANKTON, FREEDA M

Critique Dr. Freeda M. Lankton, a prominent homeopathic physician of
Feb 1 Omaha, died in that city December 5, 1907. She was at one time
1908 president of the Nebraska State Medical Society and highly re-
spected by her associates and a large circle of clients.

LARDS. CHARLES H

CHARLES H. LARDS, Adrian, Michigan, was born in Stavenhagen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, June 27, 1844, son of David and Mary (Brinckmann) Lards. He was for eight years a student in the public school of his native town and pursued special courses under private tutors. He was hospital nurse during the war of the rebellion, first in Louisville, Kentucky, then in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1863-4. He studied for his profession in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1876-7, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, in the spring of 1877, and Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1877-8, receiving his M. D. degree from the last named institution. He practiced before his graduation in Chicago, 1877-8, and since 1878 in Adrian, making a specialty of orificial surgery. In 1890 he pursued Dr. E. H. Pratt's course in orificial surgery in Chicago, and has studied to some extent in that city almost every year since his graduation. He is medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Catholic Benevolent Society and the Workmen's Society of Adrian, Michigan. He holds membership in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Society of Orificial Surgeons, and is an Odd Fellow and a Knight Templar. Dr. Lards married Caroline Bollwig, August 8, 1866, and their children are: Charles C. Lards of Cleveland, Ohio; Henry C. Lards of Toledo, Ohio; Alvina, wife of Dr. P. P. Duket of Toledo, Ohio, and Carrie, wife of Robert W. Kirk of Adrian, Michigan.

LARKIN, EDMUND FRANCIS

EDMUND FRANCIS LARKIN, Franklin, Indiana, was born February 2, 1874, in Montgomery county, Indiana, son of George W. Larkin and Martha E. Vaughan, his wife. His literary education began in the common schools of Montgomery county and continued through Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which institution he received the degree of B. S. in 1895. In 1903 he was awarded an honorary degree of A. M. In 1895 he took up the study of medicine at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, whence he graduated M. D. in 1898, *cum laude*. He practiced for a short time in 1900 in Indianapolis, but on the 10th of December, 1900, he removed to Franklin, where he has since practiced. In 1899 he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He has received the following appointments: interne to the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, 1898-99; interne to the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 1899-1900; professor of histology at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1899-1900. During his entire student term he was assistant professor of chemistry at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and from 1896 to 1897 he was assistant to Dr. E. H. Pratt at his sanitarium in Chicago. He also has been, or is, medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen, the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York and the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indiana. Dr. Larkin is a member of

the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Phi Alpha Gamma, F. & A. M., R. A. M. (Royal Arch), R. & S. M., and Knights Templar. He is likewise a member of the Indianapolis Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He received a diploma from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago *ad eundem*, 1905.

King Vol 1V



ARKIN, LYMAN BEECHER, A. M., M. D., of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., was born in Marlborough, Mass., November 8th, 1804.

At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a farmer and currier, but his master dying three years after, he was again at liberty. Anxious for a good education, but having no friends to assist him, he started for Cambridge, thinking that if near the college, something might turn up in his favor and he thereby be enabled to pursue his studies. The first year he worked as gardener for a family in the neighborhood, and then secured the position of assistant to John W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard College, but falling ill of typhoid fever, this desirable arrangement was broken up. On his recovery he went to Boston, and engaged with a mercantile house in that city, at a salary of \$50 per year and board. When the term for which he had engaged expired, notwithstanding he was offered a good salary and the promise of a partnership in three years, he determined to pursue his original intention, and, with thirty dollars in his pocket, began his studies at the Woburn Academy. While there, he abstained from tea and coffee, and has never resumed their use.

In 1831, he completed his studies at the academy, returned to Boston, and worked in the drug store of Maynard & Noyes, until he had earned sufficient to enable him to enter Amherst College. In the fall of 1833, he was appointed Professor Hitchcock's assistant in chemistry. While lecturing upon the gases, the Professor stated that musical sounds could be produced by holding a glass tube over a burning jet of hydrogen gas, and the next day young Larkin played several tunes before the class, upon a silver lined flute, held over a burning jet of hydrogen gas; for which he was highly complimented by the Professor, with whom he evidently became a favorite.

About this time, while assisting Professor Snell in some electrical experiments, he connected a wire, which was nearly half a mile in length, with a Leyden jar which was heavily charged; then placing a sheet of paper on a smooth table, he laid upon it some gold-

leaf, upon which he then placed a piece of paper, on which was the word *lightning*; over all he placed a heavy weight, and then by means of the wire discharged the jar upon the goldleaf, and found the word lightning was thereby permanently gilded.

He was with Professor Hitchcock during his geological survey of the State of Massachusetts, and was present when he first discovered bird tracks in the new red sandstone in the valley of the Connecticut River.

In August, 1855, Mr. Larkin finished his course of studies at Amherst, and, at once, commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. A. Hunting, of Franklin, Mass., paying his expenses by his lectures on geology, of which he delivered over two hundred while yet a student, and with such approval that the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Brown University.

Dr. Larkin graduated in the fall of 1837, and immediately after, was selected by Professor Hitchcock as his assistant in the labor of analyzing the different soils of the State.

In 1838, he commenced the practice of his profession at Wrentham Centre. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and married Miss Jemima Richardson, daughter of Hon. Joseph L. Richardson, who died in June, 1850.

Dissatisfied with the mode of practice taught by the "Old School," and independent in his views, Dr. Larkin incurred the censure of many of his colleagues, but his great success vindicated his theories.

In 1853, worn by his large practice, and desiring a change, he sold out, and invested his money in the book business on Broadway, New York, fell among thieves, and soon found himself penniless.

He then borrowed money, returned to Massachusetts, and studied and practised homoeopathy with such success, as soon convinced him of its superior merit as a system, and of the fundamental truths upon which it is founded.

In 1856, he removed to La Salle, Ills., where were then fourteen allopathic physicians; eight years after, but three remained, neither of them having sufficient business to require a horse.

In 1864, Dr. Larkin returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of establishing a homoeopathic institute, which he successfully conducted for four years, and then removed to Ballston Spa—seven miles from Saratoga—where are several valuable mineral springs, and where he has established a new institute, which is now in successful operation. In 1860, he married Miss Hattie P. Hills, who died of consumption. January, 1873.

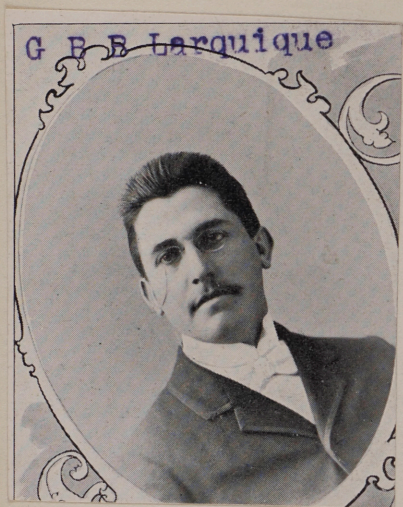
The doctor's life has been one of constant endeavour, and he well deserves the success he now enjoys.

LARONGE, LOUIS J

~~Amer Phys~~ Globules.
June 1907

—Dr. Louis J. Laronge of Cleveland, departed this life February 25, after a short illness. Dr.

Laronge was a finely educated gentleman; and it is believed that his true name was never known in America, some political crime abroad having made it necessary for him to lose his former identity. He was very popular with his clientèle and is sincerely mourned.



LA SALLE, GILBERT MAHLON

GILBERT MAHLON LASALLE, Wabash, Indiana, born Wabash county, Indiana, August 29, 1870; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1895.

LASSMAN, A GEORGE

Feb 11 1901

BRUTAL HAZING SENDS A STUDENT TO THE HOSPITAL

Lower Limbs of a Hahnemann
College Freshman Par-
alyzed by a Kick.

FACULTY INVESTIGATING

Expulsion of Persecutors Expected
After a Private Meeting To-
Day or To-morrow.

The faculty of Hahnemann Medical College will meet to-day or to-morrow to investigate a case of hazing which in point of brutality ranks close to the cases which led Congress to make an investigation at West Point Military Academy.

As a result of a row—the culmination of weeks of all sorts of abuse—A. George Lassaman, a student in the freshman class at the college, is now going about on crutches, and it may be months before he fully regains the power of his lower limbs. Last Thursday afternoon he was beaten and kicked by a fellow student until he fell to the floor unconscious from pain. All this because he dared to protest against the treatment accorded him by the class.

The story is best told by Harry Piper, a student at the college, and a witness to the assault. To a reporter of THE TIMES last night he said:

"Lassaman came into our class sometime after the beginning of the current college year, after successfully passing a special examination. While I did not interest myself in the matter, I could not help seeing that in some unknown way he had excited the enmity of a portion of the students. They spared no effort to hurt his feelings, even ridiculing him before the professors. Some of his tormentors thought him to be a Hebrew and taunted him on that ac-



A. GEORGE LASSAMAN

count. As far as I could see, he was always a good-natured fellow, and many times when others might have turned persecutors he avoided either harsh words or conflict by leaving the men who attempted to make him the butt of their ridicule.

"But last Thursday came the climax. The circumstances of the case, I, for one, as a member of the class, am heartily ashamed of. Lassaman had a tussle with a classman prior to attending a lecture in the afternoon, which, although seemingly in fun, led him to think his opponent was trying to injure him. At the time he said nothing, but after a while he said: 'I thought I was with gentlemen when I first came here, and I have tried to treat you as such, but I find I was mistaken.'

Paralyzed by a Kick.

"This seemed to be the opportunity his tormentors wanted, for immediately a student named Sparks stepped up and declared that he would punch Lassaman's head if he dared repeat his remark. Lassaman again stated his opinion of the class, when Sparks struck him a heavy blow on the eye, while others of the class made jeering remarks. Lassaman and Sparks then grappled. Lassaman seemed to be the stronger, but made no effort to return the blow, simply contenting himself with trying to hold the other man. Sparks, seeing he was out-matched, viciously kicked his antagonist in the groin.

"The pain from the kick caused Lassaman to sink to the floor in a semi-conscious condition, and there he lay for some min-

utes writhing in pain. Finally some of the men, seeing that he was seriously hurt, carried him to the hospital adjoining. There the resident physicians, after doing all possible at that time to help him, with no result, summoned Professor Van' Lennep and Dr. H. L. Northrop, who labored with the suffering man through the major part of Friday. He had no power over his lower limbs and they used electric batteries constantly to overcome the paralysis, and I believe towards evening he was in a condition to be moved to his boarding house."

Young Lassaman's Statement.

Mr. Lassaman, when visited by THE TIMES reporter, was still suffering intensely. When asked about the affair he said:

"Please do not publish anything about this matter. It will be the means of driving me from college. I will deny it. You must see that I dare not say a word. It would almost kill my people if I should be forced out of school."

When assured that the reporter had gained all the facts in the case elsewhere he said:

"I have done everything possible to keep this thing quiet, and I don't want to say more than just enough to vindicate myself. I do not want to injure my classmates. All I ask of them is to let me alone. I will say that I was assaulted most cruelly by a student named Sparks, whom I have never injured in any way. You can readily see my condition, which is the result of his assault, he giving as a reason that I made a slighting remark about the class of which we both are members."

The college faculty has used every effort to hush the affair up, and the investigation they will hold will be strictly private. If they are able to find out the men beside Sparks who have participated in the persecutions of Lassaman they will doubtless expel them from the college.

LATHROP, EGBERT HAMILTON

EGBERT HAMILTON LATHROP, Hastings, Michigan, born Marengo, Calhoun county, Mich., May 17, 1839; educated, Lansing Literary College; graduated, Cleveland

Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; two years hospital steward 81st Ill. Vols.; prisoner June 11, 1864, and held in Andersonville; member Hastings school board, 1888-1894; alderman, 1894-1900; health officer, 1900-1902.

LATIMER, WILLIAM CLEVELAND

WILLIAM CLEVELAND LATIMER, Brooklyn, New York, born Newport, N. H., May 4, 1849; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1881.

LAUGHLIN, THOMAS LIVEZEY

THOMAS LIVEZEY LAUGHLIN, Dayton, Ohio, is a native of Camden, New Jersey, son of George W. and Anna L. (Livezey) Laughlin, and is of Scotch-Irish and English descent. He attended the public schools of Camden, the Friends' High School of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and acquired his professional education in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, being graduated in 1899 with the degree of M. D. He spent one year in Hahnemann Dispensary, Philadelphia, and has since engaged in general practice in Dayton. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Society and the Dayton Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the last named was secretary and treasurer one year, and vice-president one year. He married Carrie A. Cavanna in 1900, and they have one son, Victor C. Laughlin.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES M

Name in full

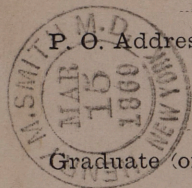
Chas. M. Lawrence

P. O. Address in full

Port Jervis Orange Co. N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate University N.Y.



LAWRENCE, GEORGE W

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Dr. Lawrence was born at Speedsville, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1849; after graduating from Cornell University he attended the New York Homœopathic College, graduated in 1873, and settled in Rock Island, Ill., where he married Miss Harriet Lowars; a son and daughter survive him. In 1880 he removed to Silver Cliff, Colo., but after a few years went to Colorado Springs, where he practiced until his death from Bright's disease, July 30, 1902.

The doctor was elected to membership in the Colorado State Society in 1882 and acted as Secretary *pro tempore*; the next year he was elected Secretary, and in 1899 was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He joined the Institute in 1894.

The doctor was an Episcopalian, a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

In his State Society, Dr. Walker says of Dr. Lawrence: "He was a successful physician, a courteous gentleman and much beloved by his patrons and those who knew him well."

Am Inst Hom 1904

LAWRENCE, RHODA ASHLEY

OBITUARY.

—:O:—

RHODA ASHLEY LAWRENCE was born in Lubec, Maine, Jan. 14, 1836, died at her home, 2 Dunreath Street, Roxbury, Jan. 30, 1895.

Dr. Lawrence was educated in Charlestown Seminary and became a school teacher. At the age of twenty-eight she married and moved to Pembroke, Maine, where she remained until the death of Mr. Lawrence which occurred three years later. After the death of her husband Dr. Lawrence followed the vocation of teacher in the States of Iowa, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In the year 1867 she came to Boston. Soon after she became telegraph operator at Jamaica Plain. She was employed in that business for several years. Not being satisfied with her work she studied and successfully practised massage. This opened new fields of vision, and with the restless ambition which characterized the woman she entered the Boston University School of Medicine and graduated in 1885. There was where we first knew her, and as her classmates we can all testify that she was a thoughtful, conscientious student, and earnest worker. Since her graduation she has been engaged in active practice until about a year ago. Since October last she has been a great sufferer. Dr. Lawrence was a Swedenborgian in belief and allowed her life to be swayed only by pure and lofty ideas. She gave her aid freely to the poor and was much loved by her patients and friends. She will be missed in the Homœopathic Dispensary, the Roxbury Dispensary and the Old Ladies' Home. We shall miss our classmate. Death has been very merciful to our ranks, only two having left us since we graduated, Dr. Porter having died in 1886.

Dr. Lawrence leaves one son, one brother, and two sisters to mourn her loss.

THE CLASS OF 1885 BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE present the following resolutions. WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to call from among us one of our classmates, Rhoda Ashley Lawrence; *Resolved*, That this class has lost an esteemed member, a woman of sound judgment, devoted in her friendship, zealous in every good work, patient and faithful in every trust committed to her charge; *Resolved*, We wish to express our deep appreciation of her character, and desire to extend our sympathy to the members of her family; *Resolved*, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

N E Med Gaz Aug 1895

LAWSON, B HOWARD

B. HOWARD LAWSON, Detroit, Michigan, was born August 20, 1830, in New York city, of John F. Lawson and Margaret Schuyver, his wife. He attended the public schools of New York city, then took up the study of medicine with Dr. William Huntington of Howell, Michigan. In 1869 he entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College and graduated in 1871 with the M. D. degree. From 1871 until 1891 he practiced medicine in Brighton, Michigan, then located in Detroit and has since continued there. In 1878 he took a post-graduate course at the Hahnemann College of Chicago. His hospital appointments have been on the medical staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, and its dispensary, and professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Detroit Homœopathic College from the date of its reorganization until 1902; of which college upon reorganization he was also the first president. He was also elected to the office of health commissioner of Detroit, and is ex-president of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners Society. He also is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. Dr. Lawson married, October 18, 1856, Maria S. Holling, by whom he has three children: Mary F., George E. and Charles F. Lawson.

King Vol 1V

LAWSON, J K

Dr. J. K. Lawson,



Dr. Lawson.

Woodsstad

Orange Free State S. Africa

Wm de Wet's cavalry. Boer surgeon

CHARLES HENRY LAWTON, M.D.

At the session of the Institute held in Washington in 1872, the State of Delaware was represented by two physicians who were elected

members at that time. One of these, and the survivor, was Dr. Lawton. Since then Dr. Lawton has been a frequent attendant at the meetings. As a member of the Bureaus of Pædology, of which he had been chairman, and Materia Medica, and representing his State on the Committee on Legislation, he has rendered efficient service, preparing papers on the subjects and taking part in the discussions. After his adoption of Homœopathy he was very active in disseminating a knowledge of its tenets among intelligent laymen and assisted in organizing societies in which he took prominent part in the scientific development of therapeutic law.

Dr. Lawton was the son of Job and Rebecca Cranston Lawton. He was born in Newport, R. I., February 15, 1832. After a creditable attendance at school, he was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen, to his brother to learn the plumbing business and in 1851 was taken into partnership which was dissolved during the financial panic of 1857. Having a fondness for the study of natural science, he spent much of his leisure in familiarizing himself with various branches thereof. An acquaintance, Dr. A. Page, of Boston, having practiced successfully with electricity as a therapeutic agent, Mr. Lawton became his student and later engaged in the practice of electro-therapeutics, in which he continued fourteen years in Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington. Having no confidence in the Old-School methods of drugging, he avoided all forms of medication until about 1870, when convinced of the scientific basis of Homœopathy, he became a student of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, with Dr. Richard Koch as preceptor, and graduating in 1871, began practice as a Homœopathic physician, in Wilmington, Del., where he remained during his life. In 1857, Dr. Lawton married Miss Elizabeth E. West, by whom he had one child, Ella E., wife of Rev. Edward P. Tuller. Dr. Lawton died at Newport, R. I., July 6, 1894. *Am. Inst. Trans.* 1895.

Obituary.

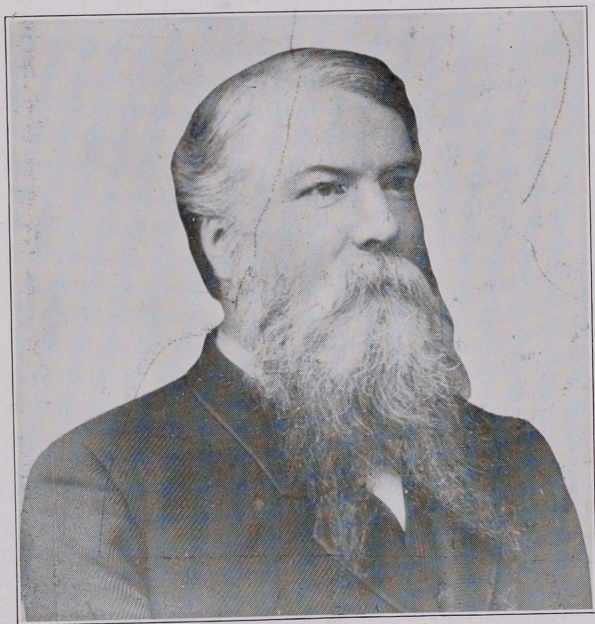
CHARLES H. LAWTON, M. D.,

of Wilmington, Del., died July 6 at Newport, R. I., of cerebral paralysis following carbuncle. Five months prior to his visit he had suffered with muscular rheumatism. He was one of the ablest and best known Homœopathic physicians in Delaware. *Med Adv Aug 1894*



Robert

Robert J. Smith, born in 1811, was a prominent
businessman and politician. He was a member of
the board of directors of the Erie Railroad and
the Erie Canal. He was also a member of the
New York State Assembly and the United States
Senate. He was a strong supporter of the
abolition of slavery and was a member of the
American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a
member of the New York State Bar and was
admitted to the practice of law in 1838. He was
a member of the New York State Bar and was
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a member of the New York State Bar and was
admitted to the practice of law in 1838.



Charles H. Lawton, M.D.

LAYMAN, ALFRED

CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE

DR. LAYMAN HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR MARY H. POWER'S DEATH.

**A Thorough Investigation by the Coroner—
The Action of the Jury a Surprise—The
Testimony and Coroner's Charge.**

The death of Mary H. Power, 26 years, of Nineteenth and Parrish streets, which occurred early on Friday morning, from, it is alleged, a criminal operation, performed by Dr. Alfred Layman, of Eighteenth street and Columbia avenue, was thoroughly investigated yesterday by Coroner Ashbridge. The result was that Dr. Layman, much to the surprise of those present, was held responsible by the jury for the young woman's death, although the Coroner's charge was plainly in favor of the physician. When the case was called Dr. Layman and his counsel, R. O. Moon, were present and occupied seats on the platform.

Mrs. Maggie Reed, a sister of the deceased, detailed the nature of her sister's illness, but stated that at first she had no idea of her true condition. She said she heard Dr. Miller, whom she called in to see her sister, interrogate her the first day, but she made no statements to him in her presence. Dr. Miller, a couple of days later, intimated to the witness the nature of her sister's illness, but she thought him mistaken. During a conversation between Dr. Miller and her sister the night she died, the witness said she heard her sister say that Dr. Layman had used instruments on her in performing two operations. She also said that he had given her a bottle of medicine to take after the operation. This was about 10.30 o'clock on Thursday evening last. Soon after Dr. Miller left the house her sister lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, and died about 12.45 o'clock.

Dr. Miller's Testimony.

This testimony was corroborated by the mother of the deceased. Dr. John W. Miller, of 1917 Girard avenue, said he was called to attend Miss Power on April 28. He detailed her condition, but said at first he did not suspect the true cause of her illness. The next day his patient told him she had taken a certain medicine, which made him suspicious, and he made a thorough examination of her, and diagnosed her case as peritonitis. On Wednesday he visited her twice—once in the morning and again about 10 o'clock in the evening. His patient seemed to be better. Upon close questioning during his last visit Miss Power told him that Dr. Layman had performed two criminal operations on her. She said she visited his office on April 25, on which date the second operation was performed.

"I called at the house the next morning," concluded the physician, "and was surprised to see crape on the door."

In answer to the Coroner's questions, Dr. Miller said that frequently in cases of peritonitis women suddenly collapse and die. Semi-consciousness, he said, is a feature of the disease.

When Dr. Layman was called, Attorney Moon said he did not want his client to make any statement at present. Coroner's Physician Sidebotham, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, said that death was due to blood poisoning from peritonitis, the result of a punctured internal wound.

Dr. Layman's Statement.

While Dr. Sidebotham was testifying Dr. Layman called his attorney aside, and, after a short conference, Lawyer Moon announced that his client insisted on making a statement. He was accordingly sworn, and gave his address as 1630 North Eighteenth street. He said he graduated from the Hahnemann College in 1832. Miss Power, he said, first came to him for treatment about three years ago. She complained to him that, while working in a store, a heavy bundle of goods fell on her, striking her in the abdomen. This produced a sickness to cure which it was necessary to use instruments. He detailed the method of treatment, and said that since that time she had called on him several times. On April 25th he received her in the usual course of his patients, and she complained of abdominal pains and aching of the limbs. She said she did not vomit or complain of any symptoms attendant upon the real cause of her illness. He examined her, but failed to discover any evidence of her true condition. There was no noticeable abdominal enlargement. He detailed his treatment, and said the medicine he gave her was not for the purpose that she told Dr. Miller, nor would the doses he prescribed produce the result. There were six or eight patients in the outer office at the time he said he treated her, and after she went out he did not hear of her again until he heard she was dead.

Dr. Sidebotham was recalled, and said he found a "chicken fat" clot about Miss Power's heart of about 48 hours' formation. This, he said, decreased the action of the heart and made a person stupid.

The Coroner's Charge.

Coroner Ashbridge, in addressing the jury, said that death was due to blood poisoning from peritonitis caused by a punctured internal wound. "In considering this case," said the Coroner, "you must take into consideration that at the time Miss Power accused Dr. Layman she was dying. You must determine whether or not her mental condition could be relied upon. It is the experience of physicians in general that when a woman is in the condition Miss Power was at the time of her statement, she is usually in a semi-conscious state for 24 hours before death. You have heard it testified that she collapsed right after accusing Dr. Layman. The de-

fendant is a reputable physician, and has enjoyed a spotless character, and the confidence of his clients and neighbors for years. It is a cruel hardship for a man to be committed on the charge of such a heinous crime if he is innocent."

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict that Mary H. Power came to her death from blood-poisoning, due to peritonitis, produced by a punctured internal wound.

"You must determine whether or not Dr. Layman inflicted that wound," said the Coroner.

The jury again conferred, and, in a few minutes, the foreman arose and said they had decided that Dr. Layman produced the wound.

Coroner Ashbridge then held the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Ledger, May 9. 1894.

DR. LAYMAN'S CASE.

He is Released by Judge Bregy.

DEATH OF MARY POWER

No Evidence to Connect Him Directly.

An echo of the death of Mary O. Power was heard in the Quarter Sessions this afternoon, when Lawyer R. O. Moon applied for a habeas corpus to release Dr. Alfred Layman from prison.

It will be remembered that Miss Powell died from what Dr. Miller, of Girard avenue, said was an operation, which the woman, it is said, claimed was performed by Dr. Layman.

The physician was arrested and held for the Coroner's inquest and was then held in bail, the proceedings to-day being brought to release Dr. Layman.

Mrs. Reed, a sister of the dead woman, was the first witness called by Assistant District Attorney Kinsey. She told the story of her sister's condition, and attempted to tell what Mary said just before her death.

Mr. Moon objected to any statement being admitted given by a dying person, and Judge Bregy sustained the objection. The same point was raised when Sarah Holly was called to the stand and she was excused.

Mr. Moon also made the same protest when Dr. Miller gave his testimony, and the greater part of his evidence was not

given. He stated, however, that the cause of death as revealed by the post mortem was peritonitis, the result of an operation.

Dr. Miller and Mr. Moon became involved in a controversy over the question of what a certain oil was used for. On cross-examination Dr. Miller said finally that the operation was performed by instruments and not by any drugs.

Coroner's Physician Sidebotham testified to the result of the post mortem examination made May 3d. The cause of death was due to exhaustion consequent upon the operation.

He also said, under cross examination, that the operation was done by some one not skilled in such work and might have been done by herself.

The case rested here, and Mr. Moon asked that Dr. Layman be discharged, as there was no evidence to connect him with the case.

Judge Bregy so decided and Dr. Layman received the congratulations of his friends.

Item, May 18. 1894.

OBITUARY

Dr. Alfred Layman, a widely known uptown physician, died Saturday night at his home, 120 N. 16th st. He was seventy years old and had been ill less than a week. Born in this city he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College. He served in the Civil War. He is survived by his widow and daughter. He was a member of the following organizations: Oxford Medical Club, Germantown Medical Club, Vischer Medical Club, Historical Society, National Geographical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Baker Post, No. 8, G. A. R.; Columbia Club and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. F. O. E. His funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Dec 6 1913

LAYMAN, ERNEST W

ERNEST W. LAYMAN, Terre Haute, Indiana, born Smithton, Mo., June 10, 1872; literary education, Franklin College; medical preceptor, Dr. M. H. Waters of Terre Haute; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899; member of the state board of health.

LAZARUS, GEORGE FREDERICK

GEORGE FREDERICK LAZARUS, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1869, son of George M. Lazarus and Amanda Deck, his wife, both of German descent. He acquired his early education in the public and high schools of Allentown, and in Muhlenberg College. His medical education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1894. He began practice in Allentown, but remained there only a few months when he settled in Flatbush, a suburb of Brooklyn, and has since practiced

there. He was resident physician to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital for two years, 1894-1895, and also was connected with the dispensary of that hospital. He is a member of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Inter Nos Club, and also of the Midwood and Knickerbocker clubs of Flatbush.

King Vol 1V

LAZARUS, M E

Dr. Lazarus, who has lived the life of a hermit on the top of Sand Mountain, Ala., for a number of years, has just died. Twenty years ago he was a successful physician in this city; but he adopted socialistic ideas, and determined to become a recluse.

LAZEAR, LYTTLETON LYON

LYTTLETON LYON LAZEAR, M.D.,

Of Denver, was elected a member of the Institute at its session in Buffalo, in 1897. He was the son of Thomas C. and Alice C. Lyon Lazear, and was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 21, 1867. He received his preliminary education at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg, and at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass. He studied medicine with our associate, Dr. Wm. B. Van Lennep, of Philadelphia, attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, graduated therefrom in 1890 and received an appointment in the Hahnemann Hospital of that city. When entering upon practice he made a specialty of Ophthalmology, and in the spring of 1892 went to Europe the better to prepare himself, remaining there until September, 1894, attending lectures at Berlin, Paris, and Innsbruck. In January, 1895, he opened an office in Pittsburg, and two years later was obliged by failing health to abandon an excellent practice, and made a trip to the West Indies, returning in May of the same year, when he went to Denver, Colo. After spending a few weeks here he went to Seattle, Wash., thence to Tucson, Ariz., in September of the same year, where he died of pulmonary hemorrhage, January 8, 1898.

ATH 1898

Lyttleton Lyon Lazear, M.D.

It is our sad duty to record the death of one of our young friends, Dr. Lyttleton Lyon Lazear, class of 1890, Hahnemann; also interne to Hahnemann Hospital during the year following.

After spending three years studying in Germany, Dr. Lazear began practicing in Pittsburg, his native place, and gave promise of great success.

Failing health, however, compelled him to seek a better climate, and after trying various parts of the West he located in Tucson, Arizona, where he improved in health and gave hopes of a rapid recovery.

Suddenly, on the night of January 8th, he was taken with a profuse pulmonary hæmorrhage, which soon caused his death.

Dr. Lazear had many friends in the Allegheny County Medical Society, and also many in the East, who will be grieved to know of the death of their genial and kind-hearted young colleague.

R. S. MARSHALL, M.D.

Hahn Monthly Feb 1898

The death of Dr. Lyttleton Lazear was announced to the society. Dr. Lazear was a graduate of Hahnemann of Philadelphia, and after his return from Europe, where he spent three years, he devoted himself exclusively to treatment of the eye. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his practice in Pittsburg, and he had gone West hoping to regain his strength and overcome the inroads of the disease which had attacked him. He died at Tucson, Ariz., Sunday, January 10th, of tuberculosis of the bowels. The County Society appointed a committee of three to draw up appropriate resolutions.

H Month
Mar 1898

Denver Colo

April 25-14/1898

APR 28 1898

Lazear and Orr.
St. Nicholas Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
THOS. C. LAZEAR. CHAS. F. ORR.
JESSE T. LAZEAR.

May 22nd 1899

MAY 23 1899

Dr. Henry M. Smith
288 St. Nicholas Ave
New York City.

On the 12th of May 1898, I mailed to
you at your request data for a biographical sketch of my son Dr.
Leighton Lynn Lazear to be presented at the next meeting of the American
Institute of Homoeopathy and for publication in its volume of transactions -
If it was published I would be glad to have a copy of
the volume containing it and to remit you the price in advance.

Yours truly

Thos. C. Lazear

St. Nicholas Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

one of my
retraced name, no doubt -
his sister, Mrs Charles
St Orr, will give you, an

and an

abandon

Denver Colo

April 25-14 1898

APR 28 1898

Dr Henry M Smith -

Dear Sir.

In reply to your letter to Mr Lapear (he is out of town) in regard to our nephew W L Lapear, am sorry we cannot give you the desired information, but will forward to day your letter, to his home in Pittsburg. His parents are at present in Florida, but if they have not returned home, no doubt his sister, Mrs Charles W Orr, will give you, an

and an

abandon

early reply. Her address
is #370 So Highland Ave
Bellingham Penn.

Respectfully
Mrs J B Lazaar.
1750 Gilpin St. -

d an

abandon

Lazear and Orr,
400 Grant Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOS C. LAZEAR. CHAS. P. ORR.
JESSE T. LAZEAR.

St. Nicholas Bldg.,

May 12th, 1898.

*clerk 1897 Buffalo
for Denver*
Dr. Henry M. Smith,
#288 St. Nicholas Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

MAY 13 1898

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 21st of April addressed to James B. Lazear, Denver, Col., requesting to be furnished data for a Biographical sketch of Dr. Lyttleton Lyon Lazear (my son), was not received by me till last Thursday on my return from a two months absence in the South. It had been forwarded to me at this place for reply.

Dr. Lyttleton Lyon Lazear was born at Pittsburg, Pa., December 21st, 1867. Before commencing the study of medicine he had been educated at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg, Pa. and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He then became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Wm. B. Van Lennop, of Philadelphia, Pa., and while there entered the Hahnemann Medical College of that City, and received his diploma from that institution April 2nd, 1890. After his graduation he was appointed physician in charge of the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and held that position one year and six months. After a short experience as a general practitioner, he concluded to become an oculist, and in the spring of 1892 went to Europe to prepare himself for that profession, and remained there till September, 1894, attending lectures at Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and Innsbruck. In January, 1895 he opened an office at Pittsburg, Pa., as an oculist, and established an excellent practice, but in Jan., 1897 he was compelled to abandon

Lazear and Orr,
400 Grant Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IOS C. LAZEAR. CHAS. P. ORR.
JESSE T. LAZEAR.

Dr. H. M. S. #2.

it by reason of his impaired health. He made a trip soon afterward to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, and returned in May, 1897, when he went to Denver, Col., and after staying there three weeks, went to Seattle, Washington, and finding no benefit there, went to Tucson, Arizona in September of that year, where he died on the 8th of January last near midnight, of pulmonary hemorrhage. He had regained his normal weight and was in the best of spirits on the day of his death and had spent that day riding out on his pony, as he did every day.

His father and mother are Thomas C. Lazear and Alice C. Lyon, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Lyttleton was a member of numerous Medical Societies, the names of which, however, I am unable to state.

Yours truly,

Thos C. Lazear
per J. T. L.

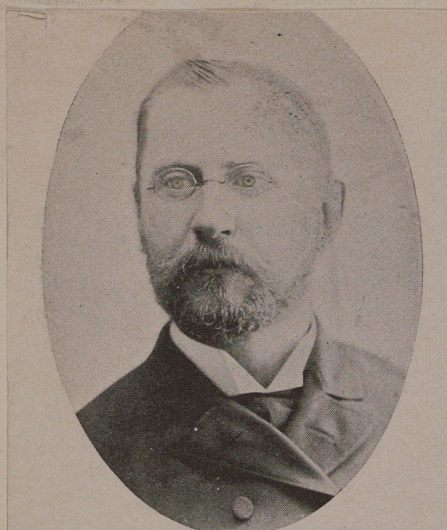
LEACH, ALBERT EDWIN

ALBERT EDWIN LEACH, Mount Morris, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y., March 29, 1866; literary education, Lyons Union School and Penn. Military College; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1891; practiced one year in Rochester and since then in Mt. Morris; village health officer four years.

LEACH, J S

Dr. J. S. Leach, of Philadelphia, eighty-six years old, one of the great men of the homeopathic school was tendered a reception by the members of the Homeopathic Society of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties. They referred to him as to oldest living representative in the United States, but here in Chicago we boast of Dr. Adam Miller, past ninety who still does a little work and every day may be found among those going in and out. *Med Vis Feb 1901*

LEACH, R. B.



REGINALD B. LEACH,
Paris, Tex.

(Dartmouth College Medical Department, 1883.)

Cholera Prophylaxis.

BY REGINALD BARKLEY LEACH, M. D.

Written Especially for Moody's Magazine of Medicine.

Considering the recently reported mortalities from Asiatic cholera in Egypt (88.51 per cent.) and the one hundred thousand inoculations with the anticholeraic (animal virus) vaccine exhibited by Ferran and Haffkine in cholera infected districts and by Behring and Roux in their laboratories (and their demonstrated futility in said inoculations), it behooves the medical gentlemen of America to make other and further investigations into this disease which, since it is now reported from Cuba, may at any time gain admission into the United States.

I, therefore, respectfully call the attention of my collaborators, in this line of thought particularly, to a difference of opinion between myself and the above named foreign colleagues relative to the prophylaxis of this disease; which same has long been promulgated as the only true aseptic preventive of Asiatic cholera and named, like Jenner's vaccination, to define the ingredient as well as its application: Arsenization.

Let me respectfully remind you that I submit: Asiatic cholera is considered, by public health authorities, a preventable, communicable, disease;

That it has long been the conviction, of investigating medical men, that Asiatic (epidemic)

cholera is preventable by other than sanitary and hygienic measures;

That several different remedials, of alleged prophylactic virtue against Asiatic cholera, have been, from time to time, advocated by medical authorities from the four quarters of the earth;

That practical demonstrations of the declared prophylactics of all collaborators to date have proved their inaptitude as protectives against this disease, illustrating only hypotheses illogically deduced from premises only apparently correct;

That the above includes all of the animal virus inoculations and all of the sulphur, copper and sulphuric acid and all other alleged protective medications against this disease;

That protection is to be found against this disease only in the prompt practical demonstrations, during cholera times, in cholera infected districts, of the alleged, only remaining, untested, remedial prophylaxis of Asiatic cholera: Arsenization;

That this alleged expedient was first promulgated in my personal communication to the President under date of September 3, 1892;

That said expose is now filed, with other archives of our marine hospital service, at Washington, and that my hypothesis was there pronounced (Sept. 16, 1892), "incontrovertible except by test," and later, by Dr. Paul Gibier, of the N. Y. Pasteur Institute, as "theoretically perfect";

That our marine hospital surgeons at Washington further coincided with my affirmations to this effect: "Which we will make once we acquire material in suspects or patients";

That the continuity of this disease, in epidemic form, in Europe, Asia, and Africa (since Sept. 16, 1892), has developed ample "material in suspects and patients" for the testing of arsenization, yet the published achievements of said surgeons, in this respect, are the converse of their self-imposed obligation;

That this article is the legitimate sequence of the palpable indifference of said officials to the fulfilment of said obligations, and their subsequent dereliction, in practically demonstrating arsenization, a verification;

That Asiatic cholera is excluded from American soil now only through the vigorous guardianship of our marine hospital service, which may not always achieve present success in this endeavor;

That once said disease gains admission to our people (and such is always a possibility) New York County

Dr.

Great is Allah!
Nov 1899

CAL RECORDER.

277

various state societies in order to regulate the reciprocity with the examining boards of other states.—[ED.]

* * *

APHORISMS.

Nine-tenths of our medical colleges teach nine-tenths surgery and one-tenth medicine.

One-tenth of our medical colleges teach nine-tenths medicine and one-tenth surgery.

Nine-tenths of all taught our medical students is impracticable, nine-tenths of the time to nine-tenths of our medical doctors.

One-tenth taught to our medical students is used nine-tenths of the time by nine-tenths of our medical doctors.

Nine-tenths of our successful medical colleges of the future will teach nine-tenths of the future doctors' aids, nine-tenths of the time of the future medical students.

OTHER APHORISMS.

LIFE : Is the assertive continuity of atomic contiguousness.

HEALTH : Is exemplified perpetual motion in molecular changes in full accord.

DISEASE : Is the immaterial modification of atomic integrity.

DEATH : Is the paramount subversion of molecular accord.

NOTE—Atomic and molecular are used interchangeably only for the sake of euphony.

R. B. LEACH, M. D.,
 St. Paul, Minn.

* * *



Yours very truly
R. B. Leach,

significance of my proposition has become doubly suggestive;

That, under the above mentioned circumstances, only as each citizen shall recognize and value and subscribe to the injunctions of our public health officers (as all conversant ones know) may the gruesome results of this disease then be averted;

That a present necessity exists, therefore, of proving the effectiveness of some tangible prophylaxis of this disease in some present field of invasion, of proving something more tenable to the understandings of the masses, amongst whom, almost exclusively, Asiatic cholera flourishes in epidemic times";

That their environments (unwholesome food and drink and poor light and poorer ventila-

tion of their dwellings), almost certainly precludes the most effective exercise of the safeguards of hygiene and sanitation amongst these people;

That arsenization is now under test in India by Drs. P. C. Majumdar and U. C. Bagchi, of Calcutta, and by the M. E. Missionaries in China, under the leadership of Dr. W. H. Curtiss, and the courtesy of our Minister to China, Hon. Chas. Denby, and now being heartily advocated in Cairo by our consul-general to Egypt, Hon. F. C. Penfield;

That the experiments suggested by our marine hospital surgeons at Washington are absolutely essential to irrefragably establish the practical value of, or the futility of this first merican effort to find the prophylactic, par excellence, of Asiatic or epidemic cholera;

That such tests will consume at least five epidemic years and that the American government should order same made now and in such infected countries where such is alone possible;

That said prophylaxis will be effected upon the same hypothesis that we presume and logically conclude the vaccinated cannot simultaneously exhibit the signs and symptoms of variola;

That timely and lawful application has been made the 54th Congress by the writer, who begs government support and censorship while personally testing these assertions;

That our marine hospital bureau surgeons at Washington disfavored said experiments, and that said medical department of our government averred it was the consensus of medical opinion that the anti-choleraic inoculations of M. Haffkine held the key to the probable prophylaxis of Asiatic cholera;

That such was their expressed opinion after Dr. Haffkine's own virtual acknowledgement of failure, as published by him in The Indian Medical Gazette of Calcutta, India, Jan., 1895; and after the same was made public by the daily papers of that country and time;

That said medical department of our government further averred (to the U. S. Senate Com-

DR. REGINALD BARKLEY LEACH, of Paris Texas, is at last beginning to receive the recognition which he so richly deserves. This man of genius and ceaseless energy, impelled by the single motive to benefit mankind, was born on the 4th day of April, 1861, at Dayton, Ohio. His father, a sturdy, enterprising "Yankee" from the dear old hills of New England, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of railway cars, and it was under him that young Reginald learned the trade of car-painting, at an early age, during vacations in the public schools; and after graduating from the high school at New Albany, Indiana, in 1879, he took charge of his father's large force of car-painters for a year. His mother was of an excellent English family and came from Halifax, N. S., where her father, as special messenger from the Queen, had charge of the English mails.

Entering Dartmouth Medical College, he graduated with distinction in 1882, and in the following year was appointed an assistant in the New York Polyclinic to Dr. Louis Elesberg within six days after entering as a student. From that time on, during all the rest of his post-graduate courses in our best institutions, his career was marked by signal promotion and the ready recognition of his superiors. He has assisted such men as Dr. John A. Wyeth, Professor E. Gruening, Professor Mundé, Drs. Egbert Grandrie, Mittendorf, Brandis, and Dr. Jarvis, and helped to illustrate Dr. Mundé's medical journal and Dr. Wyeth's surgery.

mittee on Epidemic Diseases), that arsenic had been tried as a curative since 1848 and had been found to possess no virtue as such;

That such is their expressed opinion despite the fact that the regular physicians of Hamburg (Germany) published, subsequent to their epidemic of 1892, that my remedy was "the only one which afforded any relief, and the only remedy which reduced the mortality for them at that time." (Mortality reduced by arsenic to less than 50 per cent.)

I submit the above for your crucial investigation and with the temerity of conscious excellence of my assertions, and respectfully pray your further indulgence while I try to prove theoretically, the above alleged virtues of this first American innovation in preventive medicine.

In attempting such proofs I find one must not only allege virtues for one's remedy, but that one must show wherein lies the fallacy in apparently equally logically deduced hypothesis, and in doing this I first encountered the alleged protective qualities of sulphuric acid, which remedy, you know, for many years held sway (along with metallic copper) as one of the sure preventives of Asiatic cholera, and even now has some advocates;

In studying the possibilities of arsenization I found arsenious acid always in combination in the iron pyrites of which the sulphuric acid prophylactic is made;

I found that sulphuric acid, in the process of its making, was collected in lead vats and from them shipped to the markets in hermetically sealed glass jars; that said acid was never alleged to demonstrate protective properties anywhere but in the immediate vicinity of the sulphuric acid manufactories; that said acid is made by roasting iron pyrites, leaving as a slag iron, cobalt, sulphur, and arsenic, and that in said process, arsenious acid is volatilized by the heat, escapes into the surrounding atmosphere, impregnating the same, thus demonstrating, in that immediate neighborhood, the alleged prophylactic properties of sulphuric acid, as asserted by one of our marine hospital surgeons located (in 1873) in Belgium. Sulphuric acid, therefore (because of the arsenic), is one of the mineral prophylactics against Asiatic cholera. Q. E. D.

I also found, in my correspondence with President Becker, of the Iowa State Board of Health, that "metallic copper (cuprum metallicum) has been an acknowledged preventive of Asiatic cholera these one hundred years and

Owing to close application to work and attempting to do more than any one man could do, his health failed, and he was compelled to leave the scenes of his labor for the rest and quiet of San Antonio, Texas. After his health had partially recuperated he was appointed chief surgeon of the steamship Capulet, and later of the Meridawich, plying between New York and Cuba. It was at the latter place that he first made his acquaintance with yellow fever.

Finally, tiring of the inactivity of sea life, after several changes and much discouragement, he decided to locate in Paris, Texas, his present home, landing there with a capital of \$450, but with a determination to succeed. How well he has done the world knows.

His good wife was a member of one of the first families of Virginia, being a niece of General John Davidson, of the Federal army, and of Lieutenant-Commander Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate navy, who had charge of the Annapolis Naval Academy at the beginning of the war.

In a recent interview with Dr. Leach concerning his new method of treating cholera, he said:

"While reading up the cholera question in August, 1892, I noticed what I thought a very peculiar coincidence in the fact that sulphuric acid was so highly commended by our Marine Hospital Service as the most potent prophylactic known against this disease, while others advocated, with like energy, the alleged prophylactic virtues of metallic copper.

"I noticed that both derived their hypothesis from what I thought unsound premises, both vouching for the fact that the workers who manufactured these two commodities were never subject to Asiatic cholera, while many persons at a distance from the factories (where these two commodities were made) suffered with the disease in its most virulent form; yet those from a distance who could come within the influence of these smelters (of copper and iron pyrites) were cured or much benefited, and therefore it was the sulphuric acid and the copper which inhibited the baleful influence in the immediate environment of these factories.

"This, to me, could not obtain: the logic was false sounding, and in further studying the making of these several commodities, I found that both the iron and the copper pyrites contained arsenious acid which was volatilized by the heat in the smelters and going out in the smoke impregnated the immediate atmosphere and very evidently was the source alone of the alleged prophylaxis evidenced by these factories.

"Further studying the question I learned that 'there are many cases of acute arsenical poisoning which are indistinguishable by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy from cases of epidemic cholera (this from Virchow on p. 142 of Bartholow's *Materia Medica*), and that many cases of vaccination have been so virulent as to question the purity of the virus: all signs and symptoms being so almost identical with the true variola that only chemical analysis or microscopic aid or exact knowledge of the facts could differentiate between them.'

"I studied the allegations of Ferran and Haffkine as to their animal toxins and could see but a positive sameness in results with the remedy proposed which would add but fuel to their fire; but, in the use of arsenic, I found could be truly exemplified that great maxim of Hippocrates, which asserts that only that remedy can prevent a disease which possesses the power of curing the disease feared; and of producing in the system a condition contrary to the disease and its influences, and knowing Asiatic cholera destructive to cell-life, and arsenic destructive to animal and vegetable germ life while tonic and reconstructive to cell-life, I promptly promulgated the theory already given you and which I sincerely trust will work out for much good for mankind.

more," and in tracing this allegation, discovered that such is a prevalent idea even to-day, and because of the fact that the copper workers in the copper smelters, about the Cornish mines of England, are apparently protected against this disease.

In looking over the subject in encyclopedias, I found that three-fourths of all the copper output of the world is from these Cornish mines, and that in their vicinity Asiatic cholera is apparently inhibited, and, of course, because of the copper. "In hoc signo vinces."

The facts in this case, like those in the making of sulphuric acid, bear me out in averring that it is the arsenious and not the sulphuric acid or the copper which thus apparently protects the makers of these commodities, for the copper pigs are made by roasting copper pyrites in properly constructed smelters which furnish a slag composed of iron, silica, and sulphur, and the heat of said smelters volatilizes the arsenious acid (which is nearly always or always present in the copper, as in the iron pyrites), and this impregnates the atmosphere environing copper smelters (as about the factories for the making of sulphuric acid). But, as in the case of the latter, it was the copper, of course, which protected the inhabitants of this community. Q. E. D.

In looking further, I find no alleged protec-

tive properties in either of these commodities away from the immediate vicinity of the smelters in which each is prepared for the market, therefore my natural deduction, all other assertions to the contrary.

I find that, according to the axioms of Hippocrates (which are good to subscribe to even to-day), that "only that remedy will prevent a disease which possesses the power of curing the disease feared and of producing in the system a condition contrary to the disease and its influences."

I find that Asiatic cholera is a germ disease (with a specific morbid germ) destructive to cell life and symptomatically showing collapse with aggravations at night, yet with a clear mind, in fatal cases, to the last.

I find arsenic, according to Bartholow, destructive to animal and vegetable germ life, a reconstructive and a tonic, and a perfect analogue to Asiatic cholera (as is vaccina to variola), as described by Bartholow, who quotes Virchow as saying: "There are many cases of acute arsenical poisoning which are indistinguishable, by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy, from cases of epidemic cholera."

We know that this is the *modus operandi* of vaccine virus, and that it clearly exhibits this great similarity in action to the true diseased condition, its analogue.

"I have already interested capital to the extent that the Lancaster County Vaccine farms of Marietta (Pa.) have sent large consignments of my points (free of all charges) to our Minister Denby at Peking (China), to our Consul General Penfield at Cairo (Egypt), and to Dr. P. C. Majumdar and Dr. U. C. Bagchi at Calcutta (India), who are very much interested, and who I trust, in the absence of my personal ability to get into some cholera country, will give us all the benefits of their labors in this line.

"I went to Washington in September, 1892, and to New York the same week to obtain aid of our government, but failed (as they averred because they were handicapped by Dr. Jenkins in New York harbor) and then tried to see Dr. Wilbur Marple, who had been ordered by the New York Board of Health to Camp Low, and failing in this wrote him, but his answer was that he found all over with at Camp Low when he got my letter.

"I then went to the World's Congresses of Physicians at Chicago, and there tried to interest my colleagues and got some encouragement, but could not get what was absolutely necessary—the aid of my government while I personally investigated the subject in some one of the many infected countries.

"Coming home I have kept the medical press pretty warm with various kinds of articles bearing upon this subject and have gained the very much appreciated friendship of Dr. Elmer Lee who has twice presented my subject (in articles from me to his bureau) to the American Medical Association, the first calling forth an editorial notice in the *Chicago Tribune* of September 26th and October 4th, 1895, and the last not yet brought out in the regular journal of the American Medical Association, but vouched for by Dr. Lee that it will appear there in due time.

"I have written, studied, and argued the subject now for four years, and have petitioned my government to either send me or demand that our Marine Hospital service should investigate a subject it has pronounced 'incontrovertible except by test,' but as yet all remains *sub judice*.

"I published five thousand copies of that little brochure sent you and mailed one to each member of the medical department of our Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital service and to each member of the 54th Congress, and an extra one to the family physician of each Congressman.

"I mailed one to every health officer in every State in the United States, and one to the secretary of each board of health in every city of over forty thousand in the whole civilized world.

"I had my letter to the President (of September 3, 1892,) translated into the Russian, French, and German languages and published in the daily papers of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Havre, and Marseilles, and the regular physicians in Hamburg published their own acknowledgment of the efficacy of my remedy in their epidemic of 1892, in their medical journals; yet our Marine Hospital service avers that arsenic has never possessed any curative virtue against this disease, and has been tried since 1848; that they do not think it propitious in 1896 to test arsenization as a prophylactic, as Haffkine has the key in his anticholeraic inoculations, which Haffkine himself says (in 1895) is even worse than a failure."

Dr. Leach is member of the Paris Board of Health, Paris Board of Public Education, ex-member of the New York County Medical Society, Licentiate Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1883.

We know this of chincona bark in its relation to true endemic intermittents; we know this, also, of belladonna, relative to its curative and prophylactic effects in the care of the smooth scarlet rash of Sydenham.

We know, according to Wm. Henry Porter, that arsenic produces a new normal or healthy activity of the liver cells; we know it as an alterative and tonic; as a reconstructive, acting in the system "contrary to the disease and its influences."

We know that the remedy which will cure will prevent a disease. We know that the remedy which shall possess the power of producing signs and symptoms in the system so nearly like those of a certain specific disease, as to almost preclude differential diagnosis, must actually occupy the same parts, places, or spaces or affect the parts very similarly to the true disease.

We know that the remedy that shall cure or prevent a disease must be of the superior morbid potency to the disease, and we know this of arsenic, in relation to Asiatic cholera. (Hamburg epidemic, 1892; Cincinnati epidemic, 1867.)

We know, by many years' experience with the remedy, the effects of arsenic upon the human system, and we have effective antidotes against its possible bad effects in idiosyncrasies.

We do not know the effects of toxins or antitoxins upon the human system except by possibly dangerous experimentation, and we have no antidotes for their possible fatal action.

We know that all inoculation theories, under test, have proved futile as prophylactics. We should practically demonstrate arsenization once the opportunity presents.

The Lancaster Co. Vaccine Farms will gladly furnish, free of charge, all "points" for experimentation with arsenization.

Early Recognition of Fractures.

By J. McFADDEN GASTON, JR., A. M., M. D.

Written Especially for Moody's Magazine of Medicine.

Fractures have been much more frequent in my practice than dislocations. The ease with which a bone may break is remarkable when compared to the intense and direct force necessary to be exerted when the ligaments and the tendons are made to allow the articular surfaces to change their relative positions, so movable within certain well defined areas and yet perfectly suited to retain these areas.

The history of fractures is a very checkered one,



J. McFADDEN GASTON, JR., M. D.

so that the etiology is to be considered along with it. The cause is entirely dependent upon the condition of the bone, at times, and again upon the external violence.

The extreme fragility of bones due to syphilis, and especially in the latter stages when treated by inunction and baths, was well illustrated by a young man who had been to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment, and when he was preparing to return, was surprised to hear his arm "pop," and to notice that he had no more use of it. He was simply putting on his coat, he said, when this occurred. I examined him soon after he reached Atlanta, and found distinct crepitus and mobility in the humerus about the middle third. I immediately adapted an angular splint to be described herein, and he finally secured union, but only about two months afterwards, during which time it was necessary to rub the ends of the bone together. His general health had been bad, and his liver had been very much enlarged. He had contracted syphilis about four years previously.

Another case whose history was also accompanied by non-union, was a fracture of the ulna near the junction of the lower and middle third. He was a well digger, and a brick from the bucket had fallen upon his arm as he was going down into the well. It was necessary to rub the ends together in these two cases until great pain was experienced. It is almost invariably the case that a patient refuses to have this performed the second time on account of the extreme pain experienced the first time, but it is fortunate that if properly rubbed together the ends will be sufficiently irritated to have inflammation set

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

April 25th, 1901.

Thomas Lindsey Bradford, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr Bradford:- I have the honor to receive a letter
from Dr. Hunt, Chairman of the Section on Sanitary Science &
Public Health of the American Institute. I have the honor
have chosen, as requested by Dr. Hunt, Dr. H. C. Allen
yourself to discuss my paper. I sincerely trust
that whatever I may send will meet with your approbation
& I as sincerely ask for your most profound opinion
& endorsement as I shall elucidate same to the best
of my ability along the lines of hygiene & sincerely prefer
endorsement to a half way or so-called endorsement of the
distinguished body to whom I am about to apply. If
you may disagree with me, after reading my interpretation
of the Organ as applying to what I believe a legitimate
branch of hygiene, I most sincerely ask for your best
efforts in refuting my beliefs, if not, I as sincerely ask
for your most potential aid in obtaining the endorse-
ment asked.

Awaiting your interpretation I begin at once my own
which is for the general meeting of the Institute.

Fraternally & respectfully - Yours very truly
R. B. Leach.

30 Germania Bank Bldg.
ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 1st 1911.

Dear Dr Bradford:-

Although you have written that you could not take a hand in the discussion of sterilization before the A. S. H., I find your name on the programme & as the copy originally intended for you was destroyed in Dr. Hunt's house in the great Jacksonville fire he writes me to send it you & to Dr. Allen extra copies which I begin to do. I sincerely hope that you will get to the meeting at Richfield Springs & that, being there, you will not refuse to at least express your candid opinion. As everything I have ever had, besides a living, has gone toward trying to have sterilization practically tested by our government, present poverty prevents my attendance this year. Strong friends of sterilization, however, will try to obtain permission to have this paper read by Dr. Aldrich & among those I have the honor to hope I may count yourself.

With continued esteem & friendly greetings I have the honor to remain, as ever, —

After nine years opposition
Dr. H. C. Allen has consented to
discuss sterilization & predicts the
endorsement of same by the A. S. H.

Yours very truly
R. B. Leach,

DISCUSSIONS.

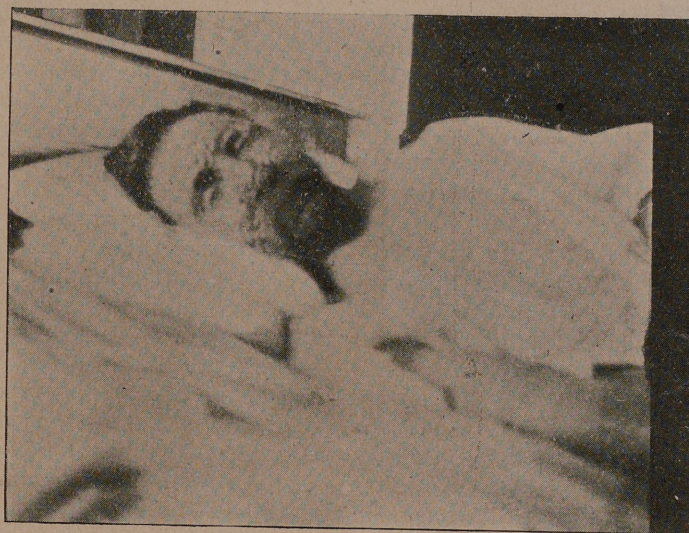
This Department contains each month case reports, letters, inquiries and replies from our readers. If you have a case you would like some help with, or a question to ask, write to us and we will publish it in this Department and you will get the opinions of our medical brethren. When you have an interesting case, write a report of it and send it in and it will help some one else. We need each other's counsel so let us help each other from our experiences. Letters are desired from physicians on any subject pertaining to our profession.

SMALL POX.

I think that your interrogator, of Elizabeth, Ark., in re "No small pox within the United States, during the past 20 years," is in a fair way to suc-

cian of Lamar county, Tex., who in '96, believing his cases of variola to be varicella, took no personal precautions and subsequently become one of the very worst of the 38 cases of genuine small pox, we of Lamar county, Tex., at that time combatted with.

I would respectfully suggest to Dr. Niblett that if he will put himself into communication with either Dr. Cross, at Sylvan, Tex., or Dr. Ben F. McCuistion (the then county physician of Lamar county) at Paris, Tex., he will be most graciously and courteously answered any questions put in re small



cess in the practice of medicine, for he appears indeed genuinely anxious to learn, and I would say with the great Confucius, that: "He, who from day to day, recognizes what he has not yet and from month to month does not forget what he has attained to, may be said indeed to love to learn."

I think this will probably express Dr. Niblett's mental status and I sincerely congratulate him and his patients; and in attempting to answer his query, would do so with a spoon, so to speak, consequently inclose the "spoon" or photograph of a physi-

pox, of the old-fashioned order. I would just like to add before closing that I sincerely believe that Dr. Niblett is bound to come to the front, and that this is not the last we will hear from such as he, for I believe with Yriarte that:

Thus every man of real learning
Is anxious to increase his store:

And feels, in fact, a greater yearning
The more he knows, to know the more.

R. B. LEACH, M. D.,

"The Man from Texas,"

St. Paul, Minn., 30 Germania Bank Building.

LEACH, R B



Yours very truly

R. B. Leach.

"The man from Texas".

305 Masonic Temple,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—A Library J. A. I. H. July 1916

Paris, Texas, May 9, 1916.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Our \$14,000,000 fire among a population of less than 20,000 persons, destroying 80% of our taxable property, including therein 60% of our residences and 75% of our business houses,

was some little bonfire. It left me seven books out of thirty-five feet of books, and to all intents and purposes no instruments. As I was for the first time in 34 years without insurance, am naturally looking today for bargains in the way of another library; so, if you know of any Doctor's widow desiring to sell a library, I would appreciate her address.

Fraternally yours,

Reginald B. Leach.

84 S. Main St.



Yours very truly
R. P. Leach.

Aug 1901.
WISCONSIN MEDICAL RECORDER.

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Yours very truly
R. P. Leach.

R. B. LEACH, M. D.

Reginald Barclay Leach, M. D., was born in Dayton, O., April 4, 1861. He graduated from the New Albany (Ind.) high school, May 23, 1879, and from Dartmouth Medical College, June 28, 1883; served as assistant to Drs. Munde and Elesberg in the New York Polyclinic, to Dr. Mittendorf in the outdoor poor department of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, to Dr. William Jarvis in the New York University Medical College, to Dr. Emil Greuning in the German Dispensary, and as visiting physician to the heart and lungs and throat and nose departments in the New York Dispensary in 1883. He was surgeon of the steamship City of Merida and of the steamship Capulet in 1884, and has had practical experience in yellow fever and smallpox.

Dr. Leach is a leading homoeopathist of St. Paul and is well known to the profession of the whole country. He is secretary of the St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and represented Minnesota at the recent unveiling of the Hahnemann monument at Washington. He takes an active part in the American Public Health Association and has given considerable attention to sanitary subjects.

As a writer on medical and sanitary subjects, he has a pointed style, peculiarly his own, of saying much in a few words. Dr. Leach's contributions to past issues of the Recorder are specimens of his literary ability.

Dr. Leach recently prepared a paper on the proper disposition of garbage in large cities, which presents some new and valuable suggestions. We hope to publish this paper in some future number of the Recorder. The Insurance Herald, commenting on this paper, says in a late issue: "The paper on garbage disposal in large cities, prepared by Dr. R. B.

Leach, an eminent physician of St. Paul, Minn., deals ably with the subject from a sanitary standpoint. In making approving comment on this paper, the Minneapolis Journal recently alluded to the doctor's suggestion that the time ought not to be far distant when rates for life insurance should be fixed with reference to local sanitary conditions, something after the manner of fire insurance companies which rate towns according to the favorable or unfavorable conditions for the promotion of fires."

One of the greatest efforts of Dr. Leach's life is the promulgation of the theory of the prophylaxis of yellow fever and Asiatic cholera by arsenization, to which he has devoted much research and time. Dr. Leach prepared a memorial on the prophylaxis of yellow fever, which the Hon. C. K. Davis presented to the United States Senate in 1898. The doctor is the author of a monograph entitled "Aseptic Prophylaxis of Asiatic Cholera by Arsenization." He has received encouragement in this work not only from members of his own school, but from thousands of physicians of the other schools. The British government will probably give arsenization a thorough trial in India. In a personal letter of late date to the editor Dr. Leach says:

I now have prepared a memorial on arsenization prophylaxis of Asiatic cholera, endorsed by Senator Davis in a personal letter, which I shall soon send to Lord Curzon, Viceroy to India. I hope to arouse the interest of his government, now so sadly being wasted by cholera, that I may get the chance there under government censorship (the only way such tests should be made) to demonstrate the allegations of prophylaxis so long now before the world, but only thoroughly tested against yellow fever, and then not under such censorship as would lend such incontrovertible substantiation that the scientific world will accept it.

Bulletin, Aug 14 1905

OFFERS HIS BODY FOR INFECTION

Physician to Expose Himself to the
Bite of Germ-Laden Mosquito to
Test Arsenious Theory.

MORTALITY LESS THAN 1878

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14.

With nearly one-half of August gone and with total deaths since July 13, one month, of only 154, an average of five a day, the Marine Hospital Service authorities to-day began the second week of their fight against yellow fever here.

Sunday inspection is not as rigid as that on week-days. But Dr. White had his inspectors out early to-day in each of the wards and it will not be surprising if to-day's list shows some advance over that of the preceding twenty-four hours.

Evidence of the soundness of the mosquito theory continues to be made public. The experience of Algiers is cited. Three weeks ago there was a death in the heart of the town of a typical case of yellow fever. The case had been promptly reported and all modern precautions taken. Enough time has elapsed to have permitted infected mosquitoes to spread the infection from that house, but a house to house canvass shows that there is not another case in the town which has a population of 20,000, and is a part of New Orleans.

A comparative statement of the fever epidemic of 1878 and the present plague shows that up to August 12, 1878, 519 cases had been reported, with 132 deaths, as compared with 913 cases for this year and 142 deaths. The showing is considered gratifying owing to the high death rate of 1878, which was 22.5, while the mortality for the present epidemic is only 16.5.

Dr. Reginald B. Leach, of St. Paul, Minn., who has come here at the invitation of local physicians to prove the efficiency of arsenization as a preventive of yellow fever, will allow himself to be bitten by infected mosquitoes of the *stegomyia faciaata* type to-day.

He has made arrangements with the Marine Hospital service to enter the Emergency Hospital, where there are mosquitoes inoculated with the blood of persons afflicted with genuine fever. He will come in contact with several *stegomyias* to make sure that his system is inoculated; then he will return to the St. Charles Hotel, where he will remain under observation. Dr. Leach claims the mosquito poison will not have any effect on a person properly treated with arsenic according to the accepted arsenization theory.

The experiment which Dr. Leach will conduct will be watched by the government surgeons closely. The French Government has instructed the local French Consul, Maurice Damours, to make a special report on the case, which, if successful, will prove that yellow fever cannot be transmitted to persons protected with the arsenic preparation.

Quarantine regulations which are declared senseless and arbitrary by the Marine Hospital surgeons and also by the State and City Boards of Health have reached such an acute stage that Governor Blanchard has been appealed to by J. T. Witherspoon, general manager of the local plant of the American Sugar Refinery, who charges that he and a party of New Orleans business men were badly treated by quarantine guards after passing the Alabama State line from Atlanta. The charge is made that citizens from Louisiana cannot pass through Alabama without being subjected to indignities.

Assistant Surgeon Corput has just concluded a thorough investigation of conditions in Algiers, that part of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi river. He reported that he had found not a single suspicious case, which indicates that the prompt steps taken to screen and fumigate the original cases have been effective in preventing a spread.

The great cause for the spread has been the concealment of cases and the change of residence of people who have been infected. Dozens of cases are on record which show conclusively that the people had moved away from a house where infection had existed. This Dr. White proposes to stop, and while no drastic measures are being taken, he is enforcing his authority.

Patterson, the largest centre of infection outside of the city, reports three new cases to-day and the first death. The victim is a young woman. Assistant Surgeon Berry has passed the crisis in his attack of fever and is now convalescing.

"Cuba libre."

A prayer for the early happiness of my many old friends.

- By -

"The man from Texas".

"Glory to God in the highest,
And on earth peace to men",
So liberate "the gem of the Antilles", dear God,
That we may hallelujah again;
And accept the Hosannas, our Father in heaven,
(and the prayers) of your "Texas Stiers",
But give the Cubans their liberty right now
For they've prayed & fought for years;

For Thou certainly predicted her liberty, dear God,
When, in the 7th day, in Thy leisure
Thou predestined "Mush Sam" a precedent
For "man's first law of nature" -
Which is self-preservation; personified
In Thine own expulsion of Satan
From heaven to "darkness, or the field of blood",
Whose torrid nights have no matin.

So give Cuba her liberty, right now, dear God,
By prompting The President to duty,
Before we all become mere Buccaneers
Hunting only Spanish booty;

For as sure as Thou abidest, dear God,
Above us all, in heaven,
We feel it's the duty of all us "Yankees"
To add our freedoms' heaven;
For this we free Americans enjoy,
While poor Cuba lies bereft
(By Spanish assassins, so 'tis said)
Brave Maces & thorn be left.

So help ~~us~~^{me} give Cuba what France gave me
 In our early days of peril,
 For to continue, as now, even Weyler knows
 Will make all of the Antilles sterile,

— " —

Then watch us, dear God, & lend us Thine ear,
 And harken while we pray
 To "Grover", thro' Thon, to help "Cuba libre"
 To dawn civilization a day
 Such as brave Americans hope to see,
 And hope to help to make;
 Then hear us, dear God, & help us too,
 For Cuba & humanity's sake;

— " —

And accept, in advance, for what Thou'lt do,
 Our earnest, heartfelt thanks,
 From native Cuban, black & white,
 And us "Yankees" in the ranks;
 And "God bless you" God, what ere Thou doest,
 But help us to right this wrong,
 For Thou saidst, Thyself, and nothing less,
 Victors' not always to the strong.

— " —

So hurrah for "Cuba libre", boys;
 But fight, as the brave alone fight,
 And Cuba shall be free, comrades,
 For God said: "Let there be light".

Paris, France.

Dec. 18th 1896.

St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Oct., 3rd., 1901.

The "ABC" of it.

-BY-

"The man from Texas".

"Go, little booklet, go
Bearing an honored name,
'Till every-where that you have went,
They're glad that you have came".

PARIS-TEXAS.

Remain- fraternally and friendshiply-
Yours very truly-

Reginald Barclay Leach.

The paper contain-
Cuba. Today
the efficiency of
through kindly
colleagues (who
Vlaxis par excel-
to The Presi-
the Marine Hospi-
thought then (and
wise they would
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St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

pt., 3rd., 1901.

Dedicated to

Dr. T. L. Bradford, Hahnemann College, Phil. Pa.

-
- A- stands for ARSENIC;
Crawford's similia similimum
Of the "cramp-grip kind of cholera":
The Asiatic VERMIFOR-um.
- B- stands for BACILLUS;
Whose ingestion is SPECIFICALLY destructive
Because it deals in molecular DISCORD,
And is NOT a teconstructive.
- C- stands for CHOLERA;
That is, "the kind that will KILL us,
When we "get" or "take" or just entertain
This comma-LIKE bacillus.
- D- stands for DISEASE;
That is, "the EPIDEMIC kind,
Which attacks the INTESTINAL pabulum,
But never attacks the MIND.
- E- stands for ENDEMIC;
Which means, the same as, THE PLACE
Where SPECIFIC diseases sporadically thrive
On the genus HOMO race.
- F- stands for FARRINGTON;
Whose works very PLAINLY tell-us,
That the LETHAL effects of arsenic
Are LIKE the comma-LIKE bacillus.

e paper contain-
Cuba. Today
the efficiency of
through kindly
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s to The Presi-
ne Marine Hospi-
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Yoursverytruly-

Reginald Barclay Leach.

St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

-2-

- G- stands for GOD;
The Creator of ALL created;
Whose own Son's life PLAINLY shows
Whe ALL innovators are hated.
- H- stands for HOMO,
And HOMOEOPATHY and height;
So Hahnemann promulgated SIMILIA,
For God said:- "Let there be LIGHT".
- I- stands for INTEREST,
Which is due the memory of SAMUEL;
(The given name of the FIRST advocate
Of this PROPHYLACTIC principle).
- J- stands for JENNER;
Our predecessor in DISEASE prevention;
For he prevented ANOTHER specific malady,
Needing SIMILAR intervention.
- K- stands for KOCH;
Whom Haffline tried to FOLLOW;
But he published reports of his EXPERIMENTS,
ALL of the Doctor's couldn't swallow.
- L- stands for LEACH;
Claimed as Jenner's and Hahnemann's relation;
(Or "The man from Texas", if you will,
A kin through ARSENIZATION).
- M- stands for MORE innovators
Innovators into the occultness of DISEASE de-
Who are animated by brotherly LOVE,
Or by laudable ambition FIRED.

pt., 3rd., 1901.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

-3-

- N- stands for NAZARETH;
Which everywhere has it's DETRACTORS;
Whose only qualifications SEEM to be,
Imputing THEMSELVES as factors.
- O- stands for ONLY;
The ONLY duty of Doctors:-
"To CURE the sick", and PREVENT the well,
Becoming PTOMAIN proctors.
- P- stands for PASTEUR;
Whose rabies canina is SIMILAR,
To the LAWS of Paracelsus and Hahnemann,
With which we're ALL familiar.
- Q- stands for QUICK;
(The kind of relief to the MINDS of us)
Who prescribe arsenic ALONE (to prevent fructi
Of this comma-LIKE bacillus, (fying,
- R- stands for RECONSTRUCTIVE,
Right, remedy, and relief;
Which explains the LIGHT, as well as the MIGHT
Of our Similia Similibus belief:
- S- stands for SOUTH;
And THERE we find no seoffer;
For ALL the good ARSENIZATION holds,
They ALL know we freely offer.
- T- stands for TESTS;
Which must FOLLOW every theory;
(To "sift the chaff from out the wheat")
And prove the assumption repletory:

pt., 3rd., 1901.

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Yoursverytruly-

Reginald Barclay Leach.

St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

-4-

U- stands for UNITED:-

On ARSENIZATION; homoeopaths, ALL;

For those who "have" the cholera, say:-

That, "Divided we fall".

V- stands for VIRCHOW;

Vaso-motor and verification;

For Virchow VERIFIED the vaso-motor system,

And predicted ARSENIZATION.

W- stands for WRETCHED;

A feeling SOMETIMES latent;

(But it's GENERALIZING to use that term)

Though in all CHOLERA patients it's patent.

X- stands for "X-rays"

A method for SEEING inside us;

But NOT a substitute for ARSENIZATION,

Nor a SIMILAR to the affected nidus.

Y- stands for YESTERDAY,

As it seems, But, since our discovery,

Which was at ONCE made public property,

Hoping MUCH for public recovery.

Z- stands for 'ZATION;

That terminal DENOTING action;

Of a certain PROPHYLAXIS of cholera,

Whose author knows NO faction.

Yoursvery truly
R. B. Leach,

Sept., 3rd., 1901.

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Yoursvery truly-

Reginald Barclay Leach.

St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Sept., 3rd., 1901.

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"A little doggerel now and then,
"Though made by lesser poets,
"Is relished by the best of men,
"And by the best of doctors."

Remain- fraternally and friendshiply-
Yours very truly-

Reginald Barclay Leach.

St. Paul Society of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept., 3rd., 1901.

My dear Dr. Bradford:-

Please accept my thanks for the paper containing account of the yellow fever serum experiments in Cuba. Today ten years ago I made my first public declaration of the efficiency of arsenization against cholera Asiatica and have since through kindly disposed arsenization propagandists in Brazil shown my colleagues (who will accept affidavits) that arsenization is the prophylaxis par excellence of yellow fever. Ten years ago I sent this news to The President instead of directly to either General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service or to General Sternberg of the Army. I thought then (and have not since changed my mind) that should I do otherwise they would steal the thunder I believed belonged to homoeopathy. I then made the mistake of my life. I thought only of Similia and of the glory to come to it through the proving of arsenization. I forgot mankind to whom my allegiance first belonged. I failed then because sticking it out for Similia. Now the American Institute leaves arsenization and its lone North American propagandist to battle it out alone. We can do it and arsenization prophylaxis against Asiatic cholera, yellow fever and bubonic plague shall yet be proved despite the inactivity of those whose timely allegiance to the legitimate offspring of Similia would have helped our cause. Hereafter mankind first and our law, as exemplified by its advocates of the A. I. H., to look out for itself.

Arsenization prophylaxis has come to stay and has proved itself already most eminently worthy in South America and will yet do the same North of the Equator. The A. I. H. has had its chance and has voted itself out of the game so we will have to continue the battle for our fellows alone and let that medical association that does the work claim the credit which will certainly be accorded it and which will as certainly be its due. I hope very soon to have some good news to send to you. Have taken up and will soon master the Spanish language. (At least this is the opinion of my correspondents in Mexico with whom I have corresponded all summer only in their idiom). I had the honor, by invitation of the Secretary of The Mexican National Academy of Homoeopathy, to send to that Association for their first meeting a paper, in Spanish (written by myself) upon this subject and am flattered to know that it was said to be entirely intelligible though afterwards myself found my adjectives hardly agreed in gender with the nouns or other substantives they modified. Hope soon again to hear from you and now have the honor to wish you continued well and to remain- fraternally and friendshiply-

Yours very truly-

Reginald Barclay Leach.



OFFICE OF DR. REGINALD B. LEACH

TENT NO. 1, CULBERTSON LAWN, 84 SOUTH MAIN STREET
HOURS:--10 TO 12 A. M., 4 TO 6 P. M.

Dr. T. L. Bradford,
1862 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

Dear Doctor Bradford:

Inclosed herewith please find your list of books, together with your "two bits".

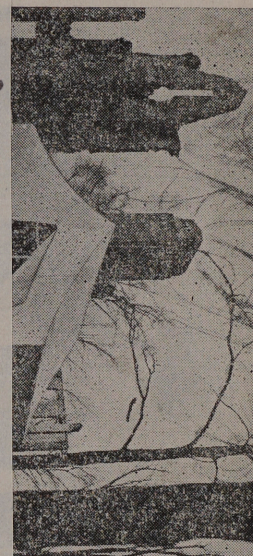
Reading the inclosed, from Dr. Williamson, of California, you will see that I was awaiting his contribution, (which has not yet arrived), before comparing what has been sent me, free, with what you have to sell. Naturally I do not care to PURCHASE what others may have sent me already.

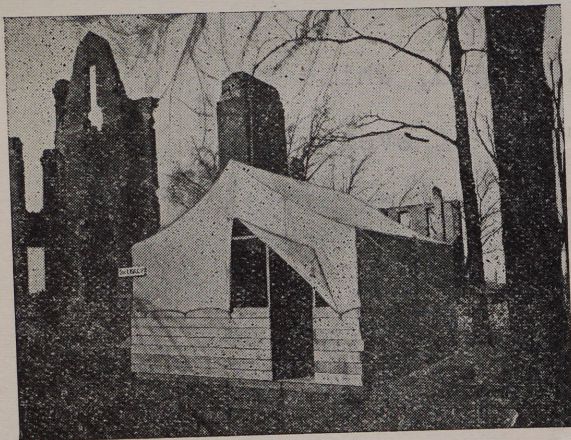
Am sorry to have you so far forget yourself, and so far misunderstand me, as to have you inclose postage for the return of what you were kind enough to send me for my inspection. Your "two bits" is hereby returned- of course. Please never again so misunderstand me.

I asked for "bargains", in my ad in the A. I. H. Journal, not because I am a pauper, but because having very foolishly, for the first time in 36 years, forgotten to renew my insurance, I was left to rehabilitate myself out of my practice and alone, because the hard times of the past few years have made collections "rotten" and, this year being one of the best of my whole life, I was trying to pay for a lot of "dead horses". And I have done it.

Thanking you again for your kind offer, and trusting that my keeping your list for such a time has not prejudiced any sale upon your part to another, please believe me-
Fraternally yours-

Reginald B. Leach.





OFFICE OF DR. REGINALD B. LEACH
TENT NO. 1, CULBERTSON LAWN, 84 SOUTH MAIN STREET
HOURS: 10 TO 12 A. M., 4 TO 6 P. M.

PARIS, TEXAS 6/17/16

Dear Doctor Bradford:

Dr. Aldrich told the truth when, in the "ad he inserted in the A.I.H., Journal, he said I wanted a good Homoeopathic library; but he should also have added that I want also an up-to-date accumulation of Allopathic and Eclectic books. I Had one of the best of local reference medical libraries and am lost "intirefy" without my books. Was, when the fire wiped me out, at work on an article on "Drugs Used BY INHALATION by our Allopathic Colleagues". It was surprising how many of their writers I had found who prescribed different remedials BY INHALATION; medical writers, direct descendents, so to speak, of the detractors of Hahnemann FOR DOING THE VERY SAME THING".

If you will kindly let me have your list I will be pleased to see what I can find in same, having already found quite a nice little accumulation from others who also responded to my appeal. Be sure to mention name and date of publication, author's name, original and present price and your best terms. Don't forget that, having been wiped out, even to diplomas, certificates, etc pills, powders and pump-water, in luck to save even our lives, I am asking the best terms possible. Am proud to add, however, that, so far as Pharmacies and Office Fixture Mfgs and Instrument Mfgs are concerned, we of Paris have absolutely no fault to find excepting, possibly, this one:- Our Publishers have

made no concessions, so far as prices are concerned, while the Lawyers of our city have been offered duplicates of every book lost at half the regular price. We are not kicking, but it is not a very fine advertisement for medical book publishers.

Our little blaze, called the biggest in the history of American Fire Insurance, razed to a level with the streets just 80% of our taxable property, including in same 60% of our residences and 75% of our business houses, at an expense of \$14,000,000; and yet to date we have settled more than \$5,000,000 of losses without the help, aid or assistance of lawyers or the courts and our people and almost phenomenally rehabilitating themselves, though we still have no fewer than 5,000 of the 7,500, (made homeless and destitute in nine hours), to shelter and clothe and care for.

I grow more enthusiastic over this wonderful people the longer I reside among them; and I have now known them intimately since the first day of September, 1885.

With sincere thanks for your kind letter of the 8th instant and begging pardon for delay, prompted or enforced solely by a very hard and large practice, at this time, please believe me, as ever,-

Fraternally and friendly yours-

R. B. Leach.

Dr T. L. Bradford,
1862 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

305 Masonic Temple,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 12th 1897.

Dear Dr Bradford:

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt, today, of your most accommodating communication of the 8th inst., & to say, in answering the same, that I appreciate, even more than I am able right now to express, this courtesy upon your part & that I only wish it were within my power to reciprocate your favor right now & that, should it ever become possible for me to do so, that, no one will more gladly pay his debts than "the man from Texas" who, though he never forgets, forgives as he hopes to be forgiven & from the bottom of his heart which he hopes to keep as full of pure brotherly affection for his friends as he hopes never to forget how to answer an honest adversary; & as for you & me becoming friends let me say that though I have been as much provoked by your biting sarcasms as by the fruits of any mind that ever publicly differed with my views that after all was said & done that night then, as now, you would have found me as willing ^{to} prove my friendship for you, had I had the honor of the same previous to our controversy, as you find me now as willing to forgive & to be forgiven, if I have overstepped the bounds of gentlemanly behavior & said ought which I would not have said to or of my own dearly beloved father; & I am still as willing, now as then, to receive any advertising of a subject so dear to my heart that, were money not a necessity to my little family, nothing could stand between me & the practical testing of assertions I feel so confident will sustain

their author in his efforts to be but one more who hopes much
for the good of all mankind & is only too anxious to undertake the
work of practically proving it.

Despite your expressed belief that ^{an} cosmic proving is not the simi-
lism to true cramp-grip kind of cholera, my dear colleague, it is one
of the dreams of my life to prove, by the practical testing of vaccination,
the law of similars: & in such a manner that our allopathic colleagues
will not again try to disparage our belief: ~~that~~ but that they will be
compelled, by the logical sequence, to then acknowledge the source of
whichever efficacy, as a prophylactic, there is in Vaccination; & my
greatest misfortune (possibly) thus far has been the apparent necessity
for contests for supremacy of logic with men of my own belief:
but I have made friends for vaccination every time thus far of
all who have previously opposed my theory except possibly Prof.
G. B. Wilson & H. C. Allen who do not know me now & who
possibly don't wish ever to know me: but I wish to know
them: I wish to know all of ~~our~~ men better & I wish that all
men knew exactly how much I would appreciate at least their
encouragement of what I have been, & am still, trying to do for
our cause; but I find that I must ^{if possible} convince each colleague
separately & I sincerely trust that one day yet even my friend
T. L. Bradford will be an advocate of vaccination through the
undoubted results from its practical testing if not now by
such reasoning as I have thus far been able to produce.

Of course you recognized at once that in my little doggerel,
"The ABC of it", that I was not only "stimulated to its utterance" but that

I was no poet (as you will recognize that I ^{am} not, now a poet) yet, possibly as a penance for my previous mood & while in the humor, I scratched off the enclosed which has never been published but which I enclose you to show you that under any apparently flippant manner my heart does often bleed for those dear to me & this relates to those who cared for me with such loving care when I suffered all of the pains & aches of "yellow fever" in Cuba in '84; & as I feel now that I am forgiven as I have freely forgiven I enclose the same for your perusal & along with it a picture of your namesake, so to speak, - The man from Texas - who asks you to accept this in the spirit it is sent you as he hopes that much good may yet come from our late misunderstanding which was the result of unambiguousness in my language, no doubt, & in what I felt to be flippancy in your language concerning a subject so dear to me; as I realize how much of good has come to me of homeopathic truths in my preparation of a suitable answer to my distinguished opponent & I feel that the advertising received in that controversy can not but have been to my advantage as I found my adversary so worthy, my very best efforts; & as all know the well earned position of my opponent they will all join me in recognizing that I am entitled, thus his opposition if for no other reason, to a part of his own brilliant position in the constellation of leading lights of our grand profession; I can now, therefore, in cool after thought congratulate myself as I thank you for your antagonism in the past.

I have read the list which you have so kindly enclosed me & shall lay in all the books mentioned (all pertaining to Asiatic cholera in particular) & do so just as rapidly as it is possible to spare the necessary cash & as fast as I can digest the contents of each; but I find that you quote the United States Marine Hospital annual reports as for sale @ \$50⁰⁰ while I have always entertained the idea that such were sent gratis to any M.D. having sufficient "pull" as well as "push" at Washington & am even right now engaged to a mutual friend to visit U. S. Senator Davis one day next week at his home in St Paul for the sole purpose of enlisting him in the effort to obtain just these works - free. Do you know anything positively to the contrary & have you these works in your private library or in that of the College? if you have I congratulate you - no one in Mpls or in St Paul, either private person or public library, have this work for which I have striven since 1842.

Hoping to hear from you at some future convenience & that I shall have the pleasure soon of your personal acquaintance & from now on the honor of your friendship & possibly of your correspondence I respectfully ask that you accept all of the inclosed with my sincere high regard -

Yours very truly

R. B. Leach.

LEAL, MALCOLM

MALCOLM LEAL, New York city, was born in Norwich, New York, February 26, 1856, son of Ebenezer Maxwell and Lucy Buell (King) Leal. He attended Cortland Academy, Cortland State Normal School, St. John's School at Manlius, 1872-1873, and Cornell University, 1873-1876. He studied for his profession in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, graduating in 1879. He was appointed lecturer on chemistry, 1880; professor of chemistry, medical chemistry and toxicology, 1881; later professor of hygiene, and in 1896, professor of laryngology and rhinology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In 1880 he received the appointment of assistant laryngologist in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; in 1884 was appointed assistant surgeon in the throat department, and later surgeon. In 1892 he was appointed associate professor and later professor of practice in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. In 1897 he was a member of the editorial sub-committee on pharmacopœia, American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1889-1891 he was associate editor of the "Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology." In 1885-1891 he was editor in the department of medical progress of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy." Dr. Leal was a member of the medical board in the Homœopathic Hospital, Wards Island, and is now consulting physician to Hahnemann Hospital, and to the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital for Women; consulting surgeon in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; member of the board of censors of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and professor of theory and practice in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. He is a member and in 1892 was the president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, a member of the

New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Chi Phi fraternity, the Cornell University Club, the Quill Club (1890), the New York Medical Club, the Jahr Club, Meisen Club, Unanimous Club, the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society, the New York Society for Medico-Scientific Investigation, and of the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In 1882 Dr. Leal married Princess Kezia Ayres. Their children are Mary Ayres Leal, born 1884, and Lucy King Leal, born 1886. **King Vol 1v**

OFFICE OF
MALCOLM LEAL, M. D.
107 WEST 48TH ST.
NEW YORK.

Apr. 18. 1898

My dear Doctor:- I have
your circular invitation to participate in discussion of the subjects to be considered May 11th. I regret my inability to be in Philadelphia at that time. I have very decided views as to the questions presented, & take the liberty of condensing my expression with the hope that you or some one else may see that they are considered. I offer my opinion as such - claiming originality in the sense of novelty.

Sincerely yours
Malcolm Leal

I believe would help our professional students
John Malcolm

R.L.

OFFICE OF
MALCOLM LEAL, M. D.
107 WEST 48TH ST.
NEW YORK.

1. The use of the didactic

lecture - is its value
in enabling one individual
to impart instruction

to a large number of
other individuals at the
same time. The abuse

of the method arises from
the tendency of the lecturer
to advertise himself -

2. The province of the
laboratory is to apply

the natural method of
instruction - its value

depends upon the true
talents of the instructors.

3. I believe that the teaching
of specialties as such is

logic I believe would
help our professional students

Malcolm

2

OFFICE OF
MALCOLM LEAL, M. D.
107 WEST 48TH ST.
NEW YORK.

out of place in undergraduate instruction. They

4. The question of the place for clinical instruction in a four years course is a very important one. I am, at present, inclined to favor its inclusion throughout, rather than its relegation to the fourth (last) year.

5. Preparatory studies I believe should be excluded from the curriculum of all professional schools. Knowledge of logic I believe would help our professional students

Malcolm

3
OFFICE OF
MALCOLM LEAL, M. D.
107 WEST 48TH ST.
NEW YORK.

more than any thing they
seem to need.

I do not agree with
one of the speakers who
addressed our alumni
last year - & who took
the ground (as I was
told) that the student
who proposed to take
a professional course,
should deliberately avoid
such subjects as directly
pertain to his or her
practice. While acknowledging
the value of all
knowledge - I cannot believe
that ^{the consideration of} any subject should
be avoided ^{by the student} at any time -

Yours Malcolm L.

LEARY, JOANNA GASTON

JOANNA GASTON LEARY, Elizabeth, New Jersey, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, October 4, 1851, daughter of Samuel S. Gaston and Margaret Ellen White-nack, his wife. She attended the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, and prepared for college there under private instruction. She entered the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1884, from which she was graduated M. D. in 1887, and did post-graduate work at the DeMilt Hospital, New York city. She studied with Dr. Schley at the throat and lung clinic for about two years, and while in college she won first prize in physiology and second prize in ophthalmology. She also did clinical work in the Eye and Ear Hospital, New York city, at various times, and since 1887 has practiced in Elizabeth, New Jersey, confining her attention in recent years to the treatment of nervous diseases and diseases of women. She was

physician for ten years and a director of the Elizabeth Day Nursery, now the Ege-nehof Hospital, and is a member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York State Electro-Therapeutical Society and the Medical Club of Elizabeth. Dr. Leary has been chairman of the Civic Federation and various charitable organizations of Elizabeth. In 1876 she married George S. Leary, and they have three children: Lewis Gaston Leary, a Presbyterian minister; Russell Woodward Leary, a teacher in the New York Trinity school, and Evelyn Leary.

King Vol 1V

Leas, Frederick Curwen, Wayne, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College and
Hospital of Philadelphia, 1904; aged 55; died January 11 of carcinoma of the
liver. 1928.

LEATHERMAN, JOSEPH HENRY

JOSEPH HENRY LEATHERMAN, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Liberty, Montgomery county, Ohio, December 13, 1851, son of Frederick and Susan (Burns) Leatherman. He spent five terms in the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was for three terms a student in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated in 1888. He is now engaged in the general practice of medicine in Columbus.

King Vol IV

L EAVITT, SHELDON, M.D., was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 9, 1848.

His parents were well to do, and occupied a good social position. Young Sheldon entered school at an early age and made rapid progress in his studies, so that on the conclusion of his common school and academic courses, at the age of sixteen, he was qualified to take the responsible position of Deputy Register of Deeds of his county, which position he held for several years. During this time, and for many years after, he was thoroughly devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, tastes in which his occupation gave him considerable leisure to indulge; but it was his habit to rise early and work late in order to improve them to the utmost. Soon after removing to Chicago in November, 1871, he began the study of medicine, and graduated with honor from the Hahnemann Medical College in February, 1877. He immediately began practice in the vicinity of Vincennes Avenue and 37th Street, where he is still located. Here his practice has grown to great proportions. He is regarded as one of the most prosperous physicians in the city. For many years he has given special attention to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of women; and, in 1890 he spent several months abroad for the purpose of thoroughly studying the methods of the best European operators in this special line of practice. He is regarded by those best acquainted with his work as a gynæcological surgeon of great skill and sound judgement. Immediately upon his graduation he was tendered a lectureship in the Hahnemann College, which soon developed into a full professorship. Hundreds of practitioners throughout the country have received their instruction in obstetrics and diseases of children from him. In 1882, he published a text-book on the "Science and Art of Obstetrics," which has had a large sale and been adopted as a text-book in nearly all the homœopathic colleges of the country. A new and thoroughly revised edition was pub-

lished in 1892. Before removing to Chicago, in 1871, Dr. Leavitt married Miss Marcella E. Smith, a lady of refinement and great personal worth, who has been a true helpmate and by whom he has had two children, a son and daughter, both living. Mrs. Leavitt comes from a good family, and is well qualified to fill her position with honor and dignity.



BY SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D., I
EASES OF WOMEN, CHICA



THE HAHNEMANN PULSE

VOL II. CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1894. No. 5.

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Entered at the Chicago P. O. as second-class matter.

PROF. SHELDON LEAVITT.

Professor Leavitt was born April 9, 1848, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. His father, in early life, was a merchant and later became a lawyer.

His education was well advanced for a boy of his years when he left school, because of reverses, at the age of fourteen years, and found a position in the County Recorder's office where he remained for seven years.

During this time he was prosecuting his literary studies early and late, and in the intervals between business duties, reciting a part of the time to a quaint old professor who made it a duty of coaching young fellows who were striving upward. From the first he had a strong literary penchant, and when only sixteen took his cue in a newspaper controversy, under a nom de plume, with a staid old physician of the town.

He also displayed a legal mind, in that during his nineteenth year he published a pamphlet entitled, "The Real Estate Guide." This was a compendium of the state and common law respecting the holding, incumbering and conveying of real property. A little later he compiled and published a county map, with the names of owners upon the several sectional subdivisions. All this grew out of improving that with which his business practically made him conversant.

In November 1871, he came to Chicago, where, for a time, he was Secretary of the Chicago Freight Association, made up of fifty-three large wholesale houses, with Franklin McVeagh as President. Upon dissolution of this Association he became interested in medicine.

He soon entered Old Hahnemann, where he graduated in 1877, taking two prizes, one for the best paper on "Anchylrosis of the Joints as a Sequel of Rheumatism," offered by Prof. A. E. Small; and the other for the best paper on "Tetanus," awarded by Prof. G. A. Hall.

Immediately succeeding graduation in the spring, he entered upon his lecture experience in Old Hahnemann and took charge of the Obstetrical Clinic. There he has continued ever since. In 1881 he was chosen Prof. of Physiology, but continued lecturing on obstetrics. It was at this time that he introduced Dr. Shears as an assistant in physiology, from which position he afterwards went to surgery.

Dr. Leavitt's work, "The Science and Art of Obstetrics," is the leading text-book in all the large homœopathic colleges, save the Chicago Homœopathic. As a teacher Prof. Leavitt is excelled by few. No better compliment could have been given than one clothed in the statement made in the presence of the author, by one of our very promising instructors, "When I was in College," said he, "I made up my mind if I should ever be called upon to teach I would strive to make my lecturing as clear as Dr. Leavitt's." This conciseness of statement and delicacy of detail, alluded to, makes Dr. Leavitt a strong factor in our didactic instruction.

Dr. Leavitt has long held a high reputation as a surgeon, and as an index to ability is the fact that he is a pioneer in symphyseotomy. He enjoys a large practice in and out of the city. He went to Europe in 1890, spending his time mainly with Lawson Tait at Birmingham and A. Martin at Berlin. Also seeing

the work of the other best operators of Europe.

Dr. Leavitt was married just before coming to Chicago to a lady whom we, with a casual acquaintanceship, will pronounce an ideal woman. Mrs. Leavitt has literary acquirements of a broad nature and is an excellent artist. Her studies in oil and crayon, pottery and china decorating take a high rank. She has so blended her life with that of her husband that truly the conception of a helpmeet is entire.

Financially, Dr. Leavitt began with nothing. He became indebted from losses growing out of the Chicago fire, but afterwards paid this; and has since earned what now by investments net a good income. This is the outcome of his early business drill.

Dr. Leavitt is a professed christian. His convictions reach his purse: a definite percentage of his yearly income being set aside for benevolent and religious uses. He is one of the prime factors in the Hahnemann Religious Club. Many of his Sunday evenings are spent at the Pacific Garden Mission, of which he is a supporter. "The Social Cellar" is not a place for ethical experimentations. Those who work there carry the potency given by that "Great Physician" who is healing the world.

Few biographers have reached the innermost recesses of the lives they portray. Even more difficult does circumstances make it for the medical student to get so much as a faint intimation of the lives enacted by his honored faculty. However, any degree of association forms reputation. No length of acquaintance is necessary for impressing one with the simple and great fact regarding Dr. Leavitt: he is a *mature man*. This is not the common goal of even those who seek it. It is not a thing of prophecy to say Dr. Sheldon Leavitt's zenith will be crowned by the laurel.

The physician and pharmacist are peculiarly dependent upon each other. Professional etiquette dictates the duty of each in relation to the other. The pharmacist de-

fessional portion of his business, he stands between the physician and his patient as a necessary agent, he is in duty bound to further the interests of the physician and thereby his own. But how many do we find who will conform to this standard? Some to be sure, but by far the greater portion of them seem to ignore the fact that they are under any obligations to the doctor. They prescribe "patent medicines" over their counters to any one who comes to them with whatsoever complaint, usually selecting the nostrum with an eye single to their greatest profit. They crowd their shelves with every conceivable compound and advertise them widely as cures of all the ills to which mankind is subject, directly injuring the physician's practice and encouraging the manufacture of unofficial preparations.

Furthermore, they even *sell* the physicians' "stock in trade." For instance, Dr. A. has a favorite compound for a certain variety of cough. They have filled this prescription for him many times and when one of the "drug store patients" come in and ask for "something for a cough" they get Dr. A's prescription. These are punishable crimes in Europe and should be made such in the United States.

The time is not far distant when the physician will carry his own drugs, prepare his own compounds and dispense them directly to his patient and the professional pharmacist will then sell fizz drinks and "Carter's Little Liver Pills."

The time will soon come when the members of the class of '94 will have to furnish documentary evidences in the shape of written examinations as to their capabilities to practice medicine and surgery. After the four years of study and clinical instructions, as it is prescribed by the curriculum of "Old Hahnemann," we are certain the class will meet this crisis of the course with its wonted spirit and customary success. Now is the time for careful, conscientious review. We know that "cramping" is entirely foreign to



PROF. SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D.



LEE, CHARLES HOMER, M. D., of Tarentum, Penna., was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, Penna., May 31st, 1840. When two years old, his father removed to Allegheny City, where he lived until his sixteenth

year. Removing then to Preston county, Va., he remained there one year, and returned to Allegheny City. He was educated in the Fourth Ward Public School in that city. After leaving school, he commenced the study for the ministry when nineteen years of age. Finding trouble in using his voice from some derangement of the bronchial organs, he was dissuaded from the prosecution of his plans, and commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. J. F. Cooper, of Allegheny City, to whom, for his kindness and labor in his behalf, he has ever entertained the liveliest gratitude. He prosecuted his studies diligently until he graduated at the Homœopathic College at Philadelphia, March 2d, 1864. Commencing practice in Etna, Allegheny county, Penna., March 20th, 1864, he continued, until, in February, 1867, he became resident physician and surgeon of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. His health failing, in six months he resigned and removed to Tarentum, Allegheny county. He found a bitter hatred of homœopathy existent in the community; but patience, perseverance, and—much more—success, have wrought a thorough change in public sentiment on the subject, and now Dr. Lee has the best practice in the place. The beginning of his residence at Tarentum was marked with great difficulties from the misrepresentations and falsehoods of his opponents. He was reported as understanding nothing of surgery and midwifery; but these were met by successful performances in both departments of practice. And when, in order to compel him to leave, they reduced their charges, he made no reduction and increased his practice.

In 1860, December 27th, he was married to Miss Lizzie A. McGee, of Addison, Somerset county, Penna. He has two relatives—an uncle, Dr. J. K. Lee, of Philadelphia, and a brother, Dr. J. K. Lee, of Johnstown, Cambria county—who are homœopathic physicians.

When commencing the study of medicine, he took up the allopathic system, which he pursued for six months; but while reading "Watson on Practice," he became bewil-

dered in its treatment of disease. Hahnemann's "Organon" coming into his hands, he read it with eagerness, and found in the system propounded by him the solid grounds on which the true medical practice is based, and cordially adopted it, and up to the present time he has never regretted the change. He says the longer he is in the practice of homœopathy the more confirmed is he in the fundamental principles of its curative effects.

CHAS. H. LEE, M. D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1864. He commenced practice the same year in Etna, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1867, when he accepted the appointment of resident physician of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Penna. In the fall of the same year he resigned the position and removed to Tarentum, Allegheny County, Penna., where he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State Society, and of the Allegheny County Society.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.

Charles H. Lee, M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1864. He commenced practice the same year in Etna, Allegheny County, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1867, when he accepted the appointment of resident physician of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa. In the fall of the same year he resigned the position and removed to Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pa., where he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State society, and of the Allegheny County society. (W. C.)

WC

LEE, EDMUND J

1213 Walnut - Street

Phila. June 6; 1906

My dear Doctor,

My friend Dr. W. M.
James tells me that you have
charge of the library at the
Hahnemann College? I have
some old magazines, bound &
unbound; some reports of the
Ann. Med. Socy. of N. Y. &
Penn.; also some hom-
medical works. If these are of
any service to the College, I
shall be glad & will send
them to the College.

yours very truly
Edmund J. Lee

LEE, GEORGE HYDE

GEORGE HYDE LEE, Washington, D. C., was born at Streetsborough, Ohio, November 26, 1847, the son of Rev. Samuel Lee and Susan (Hyde) Lee, and is of good old American stock. Dr. Lee matriculated at the Western Reserve Academy and College and graduated in 1868. He then entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated in 1876 with the degree of doctor of medicine. He began practice at Strongsville, Ohio, remaining there one year and then removing to Fremont, Ohio, where he was in active practice three years. He subsequently removed to Washington, where he has been engaged in general practice since 1881. Dr. Lee was one of the charter members of the National Homœopathic Hospital Association, and also a member of the hospital staff of that institution until he was disabled by a fracture, in 1893. He also is a member of the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married, in 1873,

Alice Smith of Strongsville, Ohio, of which marriage there have been born three sons: Colton H. Lee, Harry Holbrook Lee and Frederick Cobb Lee.

King vol 1v

LEE, JOHN MALLORY



J. M. LEE, M. D.
ROCHESTER.

JOHN MALLORY LEE, Rochester, New York, was born September 29, 1852, in Cameron, Steuben county, New York, son of Joseph R. and Sarah Wagner Lee.

On his father's side he is a descendant of a patriot of the revolution and of generations of land owners in Steuben county. On his mother's side he is descended from David Wagner, a German and Quaker of Pennsylvania. His literary education was gained in the schools of Pulteney, Steuben county, the Penn Yan Academy, and under the tutorship of a college professor. From the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan he received his degree in medicine in 1878. For nine years Dr. Lee's practice was general to the profession, but for the last seventeen years he has practiced surgery exclusively. In the years 1889-92 and in 1894 he took post-graduate courses in the Polyclinic of New York city and also in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He was one of the founders of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and an incorporator of its training school for nurses. During the first ten years of existence of the hospital he was vice-president of the medical and surgical staff and has been, at different times, surgeon, surgeon-in-chief and consulting surgeon.

In 1897 he established a private hospital of 51 beds at No. 179 Lake avenue. Dr. Lee has been president of the Homœopathic Medical societies of Monroe county, of Western New York and New York State, and honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. He was chairman of the legislative committee appointed by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, which committee secured the appropriation for the establishment of the Gowanda State Hospital. He is president of the New York state board of homœopathic medical examiners, president of the joint board composed of examiners of the three recognized schools of medicine, censor of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, associate editor for several years of the "Physicians and Surgeons Investigator," and one of the corps of writers for the "Homœopathic Text Book of Surgery." He also is a member of the American In-

stitute of Homœopathy, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York, the Surgical and Gynecological Association of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the Genesee Valley Club, the Masonic Club, Oak Hill Country Club, the Alpha Sigma fraternity, Ann Arbor chapter, president of the alumni association of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, and of several other organizations. On September 28, 1876, Dr. Lee married Idella Ives. Of this marriage two children were born—Maud and Carrie Elizabeth Lee. On June 20, 1899, the doctor married Carrie M. Thomson.

King Vol IV



LEE, JOHN K., A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Allegheny county, Pa., May 2nd, 1824. His parents emigrated to this country from England, in 1814, and located in Allegheny county. In this beautiful valley the subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits. After a thorough academic education, he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., in 1845, and was graduated, in 1849, with the highest honors of the institution. Immediately on leaving college he commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia, under the direction of W. Williamson, M. D., and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1851.

Upon taking his degree, he entered upon the practice of medicine in West Philadelphia, where he has continued during more than twenty years. In 1861, his *Alma Mater* elected him Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine, which chair he filled with great ability for two years, when he was compelled to resign on account of the increasing demands of his professional duties.

Dr. Lee's admitted ability in the profession, his unreserved devotion to duty, and his high reputation for probity and Christian virtue, have not only secured him a large and important practice, but have also done much towards developing a just appreciation of the cause of homœopathy. From the assiduous prosecution of his practice, he has never allowed himself to be drawn aside by political aspirations, nor has he ever held an office of profit save that of United States Pension Surgeon. The good Samaritan sees nothing but the wounds of humanity. He has, however, been actively identified with various civil and military movements, looking to the interests of this municipality. In the cause of popular education, he has always manifested a lively interest. As an earnest of the people's confidence in this direction, it may be added, he has discharged the duties of School Director for sixteen years.

As a writer, Dr. Lee is forcible and pleasant. His valedictory to the graduating class of 1862, of the Homœopathic Medical College, on the doctrine of similitude, is a model

of rugged truth, in easy diction. In personal appearance he is commanding; dignified in mien; and in conversation, fluent and agreeable. In the sick-room, he is careful in diagnosis, and strict in regimen. His presence goes far in inspiring hope in the patient.

Dr. Lee is blessed with an interesting family.

He is now engaged very assiduously in his professional labors, and enjoys the unlimited confidence and esteem of the people.

John K. Lee, A. M., M. D., was born May 2, 1824, and died Nov. 10, 1887. His parents came to this country from England in 1814, and settled in Allegheny County, Penn., where our colleague was born. Dr. Lee's early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. After leaving the academy he entered the Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1849, and from which in due time he received his A. M. degree. Being naturally of a thoughtful and studious disposition, he inclined toward a professional career, and finally decided to study medicine. He therefore came to Philadelphia, matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and, March 4, 1851, he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine.

He immediately settled in West Philadelphia and entered upon the actual practice of his profession. In 1860 he was elected to the professorship of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine in his *Alma Mater*, which chair he ably filled for two years, but which he was unfortunately compelled to relinquish, much to the regret of the Faculty of the college and the medical profession at large. He resigned the chair of Materia Medica because of his rapidly increasing practice and the demands of his professional duties. Dr. Lee was an active member of the State and County Medical Societies, and at various times he held important offices in each of them. Three years before his death he was appointed a member of the State Board of Public Charities by Gov. Pattison, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed

by Gov. Beaver. This position he filled with marked ability, and in his death this body lost one of its most experienced, industrious, and able members. Dr. Lee's devotion to his professional work and his studious habits combined to make him a successful practitioner of medicine, and secured for him a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Lee was a firm and consistent believer in the tenets of Homœopathy, and he was conscientious in the administration of remedies according to the law of similars. Personally he was a man of fine physique, of dignified bearing, a fluent and pleasing conversationalist, and a courteous gentleman—an ideal physician. It can be said of him that he was a man of wide views; a follower of no clique or ring; but friendly toward all, with a truly liberal spirit, granting freedom of opinion to every one.

* Read at the meeting of Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, April 6, 1888.

Med.Inst.V.3.p 40

At Philadelphia, November 10, 1887, Dr. JOHN K. LEE, in his sixty-fourth year. Dr. LEE graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851; he was elected to the chair of Materia Medica in his alma mater in 1860, and filled that position two years, after which he resumed active practice. He was an active member of his county and state societies, and was the recipient of many civic honors, the last being the appointment as member of the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania. He held a commanding place in the estimation of his fellow citizens and of his profession generally.

Med.Couns.V.12.p 576. Jan 1888

JOHN K. LEE, A.M., M.D., was born in Allegheny County, Pa., May 2d, 1824. His parents emigrated to this country from England in 1814. After a thorough academic education, he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., in 1845, and was graduated in 1849, with the highest honors of the institution. Immediately on leaving college, he commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia under the direction of Walter Williamson, M.D., and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1851. He at once located in West Philadelphia, and made it his permanent home. In 1861, his *Alma Mater* elected him Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine, which chair he filled with great ability for two years, when he was compelled to resign on account of the increasing demands of his professional duties. Dr. Lee was a member of the Philadelphia County Society, and was one of the founders of this, our State Society, serving as President in 1880. He exerted a most wholesome influence in the firm establishment of homœopathy in that portion of the city—a district noted for the culture and influence of its citizens—his high character, as a Christian gentleman, having secured him the personal friendship of many of the most distinguished citizens of the community in which he lived. For a long period—about thirty years—he held the position of Director of the Public Schools, and was warmly interested in their efficiency and prosperity. At one time he held the position of United States Pension Surgeon. About four years ago Governor Pattison appointed him a member of the State Board of Public Charities, a position of great responsibility, and demanding the exercise of the highest discretion. So well did he fulfil the requirements of this official post, that Governor Beaver reappointed him for the second term.

As a writer, Dr. Lee was forcible and pleasant. His valedictory to the graduating class of 1862, of the Homœopathic Medical College, on the doctrine of similitude, is a model of rugged truth, in easy diction. In personal appearance he was commanding; dignified in mien, and in conversation fluent and agreeable. He was a man entertaining the highest conceptions of public and private purity and integrity; he was eminently adapted to secure for himself and the profession he represented the highest measure of public confidence and esteem.

Obituary. Hahn Mo

Dec
1887

JOHN K. LEE, M.D.—On the morning of November 10, 1887, Dr. John K. Lee, of Philadelphia, was unexpectedly summoned from earth, after an illness of a few hours. On the previous evening he attended, as one of the specially invited guests, the tenth anniversary celebration of the Boenninghausen Club, and sat at the dinner with his hosts until past midnight, though before leaving the banqueting-room he complained of precordial pain and other discomforts. After reaching his home his symptoms grew worse, but were not of a character to alarm his family until a few minutes before his death, which occurred at half-past five o'clock.

Dr. Lee was born of English parentage, in Allegheny County, Pa., May 2, 1824, and was educated at an academy in his native district, afterwards entering Allegheny College, at Meadville, from which he graduated in 1849. He immediately engaged actively in medical studies, under the preceptorship of the late Walter Williamson, M.D., of Philadelphia, and on March 4, 1851, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and at once began the practice of his profession in West Philadelphia, which he made his permanent home.

In 1860 Dr. Lee was elected to the chair of Materia Medica in his Alma Mater, and filled the position acceptably for two years, at the end of which period he resigned in order to devote his entire attention to his practice. He was an active member of the county and State societies, having assisted in their organization, and was, at one time, the president of the latter body. He exerted a most wholesome influence in the firm establishment of homœopathy in that important portion of the city—

a district noted for the culture and influence of its citizens—his high character as a Christian gentleman, having secured him the personal friendship of many of the most distinguished citizens of the community in which he lived.

For a long period—more than a score of years, we believe—he held a position as Director of the Public Schools, and was warmly interested in their efficiency and prosperity. About three years ago Governor Pattison appointed him a member of the State Board of Public Charities, a position of great responsibility, and demanding the exercise of the highest discretion. So well did he fulfil the requirements of this official post that Governor Beaver recently re-appointed him for a second term.

The high place held by Dr. Lee in the estimation of the Philadelphia profession was well shown upon the occasion when, some three years ago, the various medical societies and clubs of the city united to celebrate the birth of Hahnemann, and Dr. Lee was unanimously chosen, as the man best qualified to represent each and all the organizations, to preside at the festivities. Of commanding presence, dignified, yet always courteous and genial in his relations with his professional and lay acquaintances, and entertaining the highest conceptions of public and private purity and integrity, he was eminently adapted to secure for himself and the profession he represented the highest measure of public confidence and esteem.

On the morning of November 10th, 1887, John K. Lee, A.M., M.D., was unexpectedly summoned from earth, after an illness of a few hours. On the previous evening he attended, as one of the specially invited guests, the tenth anniversary celebration of the Boenninghausen Club, and sat at the dinner with his hosts until past midnight, though before leaving the banqueting-room, he complained of precordial pain and other discomforts. After reaching home, his symptoms grew worse, but were not of a character to alarm his family until a few minutes before his death which occurred at half past five o'clock. The autopsy revealed the cause of death to have been fatty degeneration of the heart.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1888.

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Dec 1887

OBITUARY.—John K. Lee, M. D., one of the best known physicians in Philadelphia, died suddenly at his residence on November 10th of heart disease. Dr. Lee was born in Allegheny City. After receiving a good academic education in his native town he entered as a student in Allegheny College, from which he graduated with the highest honors of the institution in 1849. On leaving college he came to Philadelphia and began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Williamson. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated on March 4th, 1851. Dr. Lee was distinguished as a thoroughly well equipped physician, a close scholar and a man of dignity, honor and integrity. He was a humanitarian and much of his time was spent in deeds of quiet charity. He was a fluent, polished and forcible writer. He was a member of the State Board of Charities.

Son of Wm. and Jane Lee, was born in Allegheny co Pa. May 2, 1824. Educated at Allegheny coll. Meadville, Pa. whence he grad. June 1, 1848, delivering an oration--the Greek salutatory, and receiving second honors. He grad in medicine from Hom.Coll. of Pa. March 4, 1851. He entered upon hom. practice in West Phila June 1852. He was school director for 25 yrs. and was also pension surgeon. Member of Pa. State and Phila Co Soc.Hom.of both of which he had been president. (J.C.G.)

LEE, JOHN K.—Was born in Allegheny county, Pa., May 2, 1824; was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., which institution he entered in 1845, graduating in 1849, delivering the Greek salutatory and receiving second honors. He at once commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Walter Williamson, entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1849, and graduated therefrom in 1851. He located in West Philadelphia, practicing there during his entire life. In 1860, when the college was reorganized, Dr. Lee accepted the chair of Materia Medica in his Alma Mater. He held this position through three sessions, those of 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, resigning on June 6, 1863. His former biographies state that he held it but two years, but the college records show that he lectured for three years. The last session his chair embraced Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics. He delivered the valedictory in 1862. He held a high position in the community in which he lived, and was greatly beloved. For more than twenty-seven years he was a director in the public schools. In 1885 Governor Pattison appointed him a member of the State Board of Public Charities, and so well did he exercise the duties of this responsible position that he was reappointed by Governor Beaver. He was also a pension surgeon. He joined the American Institute in 1860, was a member of the State and County Societies, having been president of both. On the evening of November 9, 1887, he attended as an invited guest the tenth anniversary of the Bœnninghausen Club of Philadelphia, and sat at the dinner with his hosts.

until long past midnight, though before leaving the banquet-
ing room he complained of precordial pain and other discom-
forts. After reaching home the symptoms became worse, but
not sufficiently so as to alarm his family until a few moments
before his death, which occurred at 5:30 on the morning of
November 10, 1887. The cause of death was fatty degener-
ation of the heart. He was married, March 20, 1856, to
Miss Hannah R. Hoffman, of West Philadelphia, and had
two sons. Funeral services were held on the afternoon of
November 15 at his residence, at the southwest corner 38th
and Chestnut streets.

LEE, JOHN K

Name in full

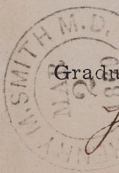
John K. Lee

P. O. Address in full

3800 Chestnut St. Philada.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom. Med. college of Penna.



3800 Chestnut St
Aug 26th 1868
R Koch M.D.
Dear Prof. ^{Whilst}

I am deeply conscious
of the compliment you
have accorded me, in
the invitation to partici-
pate in the prelimi-
nary course of lectures
of your Institution, still
I would not feel myself
justified in accepting
your kind offer inas-
much as the time allot-
ted for preparation is
very brief and I would
not presume on stand-
ing before the class and
the learned corps of prof.

essors unless I could pre-
sent my thoughts in
a well digested form,
that would bear the test
of criticism and do honor
to the cause of Homoeopathy.
If in the future you con-
ceive that any effort of mine
would contribute to the
success of the college and
the edification of the class,
I shall be happy to com-
ply with your request.

With assurances of per-
sonal regard for your-
self and colleagues I
subscribe myself

Yours

Truly

J. K. Lee

LEE, JOHN K^{id} (Johnstown, Pa)



LEE, JOHN K., M. D., of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., was born on the 14th day of August, 1841, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa.

He received a very thorough training in the public schools of Allegheny City, Pa.

He began the study of medicine with his uncle, J. K. Lee, M. D., an eminent homœopathic physician of West Philadelphia, Pa.

He entered Hahnemann College in October, 1866, where he remained until March, 1867, when he began to practice medicine.

He continued to practise until October, 1868, when he re-entered Hahnemann Medical College, whence he graduated in March, 1869. In April of the same year, he settled at Johnstown, Pa., where a large and lucrative practice bears ample testimony to his ability and success in his profession.

He was married on the 21st of November, 1871, to Emily M. Swank, of Johnstown, Pa.

He entered the Army on the 19th of August, 1861, as a private in the Morehead Cavalry of Pittsburg, for a term of three years. In February, 1862, his company was transferred to the 1st Maryland Regiment of Cavalry. He participated in the various cavalry operations in the Shenandoah Valley, in

middle Virginia, under General John Pope, and in the various campaigns conducted by the Army of the Potomac. He re-enlisted, December 25th, 1863, in the same regiment, for another term of three years or during the war, thus proving that *his* patriotism was not a fickle flame. He took part in the battles before Richmond and Petersburg. As his regiment formed a part of the corps commanded by Major-General Phil. Sheridan, he saw much active service under that gallant commander. He was present at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. When his country's life was in danger he drew his sword in her defence, and battled for her honor and her life; never sheathing that trusty blade until the gallant stars and stripes floated triumphantly over every stronghold of the vandal foe. Having assisted in the fulfilment of this high and holy mission, he now goes to the rescue of his fellow men, and is fast winning his way to an honorable distinction in his profession.

PROBABLY lying among the ruins in the débris at Johnstown is the body of Dr. John K. Lee, who for twenty years had been the only advocate of Homœopathy in the valley of the Conemaugh. It was a sad and terrible ending to a career marked by a zealousness and untiring energy equalled very seldom. The writer has been in a position to know of the trials and hardships which, in the earlier years of his practice, beset Dr. Lee. He was surrounded on all sides by those who were uncompromising enemies to homœopathy, and who never neglected an opportunity to decry its advocates. But with a determination born of a love for truth and a belief in the law of *Similia*, he pushed on, and when overtaken by the terrible rush of waters which cost him his life, he stood proudly among the first citizens of Johnstown, and was respected by all who knew him. In his death, homœopathy has lost a true votary and a true man.

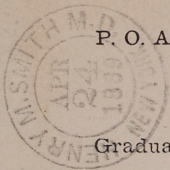
H. M. July 189

J. K. Lee, M.D., practiced a few months at Irwin's Station in 1868, afterwards removing to Johnstown.

Name in full

J. K. Lu, M.D.
Johnstown
Cambria Co Pa

P. O. Address in full



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

The Hahnemannian
Medical College of Phila

Hahn. Monthly DR. J. K. LEE. Sept. 1889

Dr. J. K. Lee, who lost his life at the flood of Johnstown, on May 31, 1889, was born at Freeport, Pa., on August 14, 1841. During the war he served as a private soldier in the cavalry service. He was honorably discharged from the service on August 26, 1865. Soon afterwards he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, the late Dr. J. K. Lee, of Philadelphia, and took the regular course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from

which he graduated in 1869. On April 1, 1869, he located at Johnstown, where he at once entered upon a successful professional career.

Dr Lee was not only one of the leading physicians of Johnstown, but he was also one of its most popular and influential and public spirited citizens. He was prominent in all movements and enterprises having for their object the improvement of the town and the welfare of its people. For many years before his death he had been an active member of the town council. He was also a member of the Masonic order, and had filled all the chairs of the local lodge. The remark has frequently been made since his death by surviving citizens of Johnstown that at the time of the flood the town had no more popular citizen than Dr. Lee, and that among all the lost none will be more missed. He was active, intelligent, genial, liberal, and unselfish. The people knew and appreciated his sterling qualities.

Dr. Lee was married on November 21, 1871, to Miss Emily M. Swank, of Johnstown, who survives him. He leaves no children.

Dr. Lee was lost in his own house, which was swept away. On Sunday, July 7th, five weeks and two days after the flood struck his house and suddenly ended his useful life, his body was found in the middle of Stony Creek river, between the first and fifth wards of Johnstown, and on the following day, Monday, July 8th, it was buried with Masonic ceremonies in the beautiful Grand View Cemetery, at Johnstown, in the establishment of which he had taken a prominent part, being one of the charter members of the Cemetery company. His grave overlooks the valley of desolation in which he lost his life. Peace to the ashes of the kind-hearted doctor! His memory will long be green in the hearts of the people to whom he was so devotedly attached.

LEE, J. K

Johnstown Pa
Jan 7th 1880

Dr Koch

Dear Sir your
letter was rec^d. this
morning. I was not aware
it was due Dec 1st. I had
all along thought it was
due Jan 1st. I wrote this
morning to the Security
I wish you would please
hold on a few days & not
protest that note. I will
do all in my power to pay
it soon. Although I hardly
know where the money is
to come from unless the
estate pays it. I am

Sorry I did not know
it was due so soon or
I might of had it fixed
I have it off for a few
days until I can hear
from my security, I

think I know it will
be payed without any
farther trouble,

Yours & C
Dr. J. K. Lee
Johnstown
Penn
11

At every meeting since he became a member has JOHN K. LEE, M.D., of Johnstown, been present. To-day he is not here. Among the more than five thousand carried to their death by that awful rush of waters which came down from South Fork last May, was this man, whom we all knew, and, knowing him, liked him well.

He was born on the 14th day of August, 1841, and was, consequently, but twenty years of age, when, in 1861, he answered to the call for help sounded by his country. All through the war he served, winning the praise of his superiors for his bravery and untiring energy. At length the terrible struggle was over, and he was free to turn his attention to his life-work. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. John K. Lee, of Philadelphia, whose noble life came to an end a year ago. For three years a constant association with his uncle served to strengthen the firm character which had come to John as an inheritance from his father.

In 1869, he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and began the practice of medicine, though not for several months did he locate in Johnstown. At last, however, he went to the place where he was destined to build a name and influence for himself, and where finally he was to meet with such a terrible death. The history of his struggles, and the hardships he endured, is well known to us all, and particularly to the writer. From close association with him during the past nine years I had learned to know him most thoroughly. The interchange of visits was always fraught with much of interest to us. During those talks he related many stories of persecutions and hardships, from which most of us would have turned in dismay, but which he conquered, living to put himself far in advance of his pursuers and detractors. The opposing elements in Johnstown had been peculiarly bitter to Homœopathy. No opportunity was lost to decry it and place a stigma upon those who believed in and practiced it. Until Dr. Lee went to the place, not a Homœopathic physician had been able to outlive the torrent of abuse heaped upon him. But Dr. Lee was made of different metal. He never gave up; he bravely held his ground, and, when he died, was one of the most honored and influential citizens of the place.

In his position in this Society he has done valuable work. Cut off by his location from frequent communication with his brother

physicians, he had to depend on himself alone. And as a result, the papers which he wrote were the result of his own personal investigation. Hence it was, that a paper from his pen was always sure to contain something original and of interest to all.

Dr. Lee leaves a wife who had a most narrow escape from the disaster which overtook him, a sister and three brothers, one of the latter being a member of this Society.

Tr Hom Med Soc Penna 1889

LEE, L M

Respectfully

Yours truly

the following

of name, address as requested for

new Town Directory

get name of Luther M. Lee

graduated at the New York Town

in the year 1855

present address of Linden St. 167

Boston, Mass

has since Jan. 1st 1867

from that time I practiced in

Norfolk Co. Mass

again to practice in Norfolk Co. Mass

at Wrentham, Mass. and removed

to Wrentham, Mass. in March 1868

which is now

167



Dorchester Feb. 25th 1870.

C. M. Smith M.D.

Dr. Sir

The following
my name, address, &c as requested for
the new Hom. Directory

full name is Luther M. Lee M.D.

graduated at the New York Hom. Med. College,
in the year '61 & '62.

present address is Linden St. 16th Ward

Boston, Mass —
here I have resided since Jan. 1st 1869 —

previous to that time I practised in Randolph,
Norfolk Co. Mass —

began to practise Homoeopathy in Oct. 1862
at Abington, Mass. and removed
Randolph in March 1863 —

came to Dorchester Jan. 1st 1869 (which is now
in 16th Ward of Boston)

Yours with Respect
L. M. L.



Dorchester Mar. 23^d / 70.
Henry M. Smith M.D.

Dr. Lee

In referring to find
a copy of the letter hurriedly posted
to you a short time since, I
noticed a mistake - and if it
is not too late, would be obliged
to you if you will please rectify
it, by substituting Dorchester
for (16th Ward. Boston) - as
this town (Dorchester) was not
legally a part of Boston at
the time of my moving here.

Yours With Respect
L. M. Lee M.D.

878



Harrison Square Aug. 30 / 69
H. M. Smith M.D.

Dr. Sir -

I fail to find
my name in the published
list given in the N. E. Med.
Gazette thus far, though
I forwarded it according to
request given in the April
No. If not too late please
give it in the next No. of
N. E. Med. Gaz. & oblige

Yours With Respect
L. M. Lee M.D.

over

878

Name

Luther M. Lee M. D.

Residence

Dorchester

Mass.

Graduated

New York Med. College
in

Class 1861 & 62

LEECH, CHARLES A.

Charles A. Leech, M.D., graduated at the Penn Medical University in 1856, and practiced in Philadelphia for some years. He was devoted to his profession and to the interests of science. So fully absorbed was he that, when fatigued with study and professional cares, and asked by his friends to rest and take some recreation, he would urge that there was so much for him to accomplish that he could not spare the time; that a lifetime was too short for him to do all that he felt was required of him. Besides being an active member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, he was an active member of the Franklin Institute, of the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of Science, and a life member of the Wagner Institute of Science. The strain of mental labor broke him down, and he died April 19th, 1867, æt. thirty-three years.

In the Spring of the year 1841, J. Stuart Leech, after studying medicine in Pittsburgh, graduated at the Jefferson College, in Philadelphia. He settled in the Fall of the same year as a practitioner of Allopathic medicine in the pleasant little village of Downington, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty miles from Philadelphia. During the first or second winter, Dr. Leech was thrown into the society of Mr. William Downing, who but recently had been made a true friend to Homœopathy by the cure, under that system, of a much loved daughter, after the local physicians had entirely failed. One evening Dr. Leech, coming to his house, made the remark: "Well, old Mother Juniper must die to-night or to-morrow." [The one spoken of was a very old negress, suffering from asthma, who lived on a hill back of the town, and who had been turned over to the young M. D. by three old physicians, as a hopeless case.] "Then," said Mr. D., "why not try some Homœopathic remedies? It can do no harm, can it?" The Dr. acknowledged he thought it could do no harm, but knew it could do no good. After some persuasion, he was induced to prescribe some pellets of Arsenicum from Mr. Downing's domestic case. He gave her half the contents of the bottle during the night, and the aggravation nearly killed the poor woman, but the next day she was better, and, to the astonishment of all, she perfectly recovered. This was the starting point of the practice of Homœopathy in Downington. Dr. Leech returned to Philadelphia, gaining all the information he possibly could on the subject, and returned to Downington in 1842, to use it in his daily rounds. He and the new system soon grew in favor. For many miles on either side he swept the practice of one of the finest vallies of the State, inhabited by people of such education, intellect and wealth as are not usually found in agricultural districts. Homœopathy in and around Downington is popular, and, in spite of tremendous difficulties surrounding it, has progressed rapidly.

Hom. in Chester Co. Jones.

(W.C.)

Obituary.

J. Stuart Leech, M.D., Downingtown, Pa. Born December 11, 1814. Graduated March, 1841. Died January 23, 1901. It is fitting that we should memorialize our departed ones. The gentle poet, Gray, has painted in beautiful colors pictures delineating that trait of human nature which cherishes the memory of those who have gone to rest, and in response to this sentiment we to-day pay tribute to the worth and memory of our departed honorary member, Dr. J. Stuart Leech, who for nearly sixty years devoted his life to healing the sick, and for more than fifty years of that time in the interest of homœopathy. In a marvellous letter, for one of his years, to Dr. Crowther, in response to an invitation to be present at one of our annual meetings, he gives his autobiography. He was born at Harrisburg, December 11, 1814. Received his schooling at Germantown, then at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1834, when 20 years of age. Reported the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The succeeding winter was private tutor for Judge Martin's children in Alabama. Later was Principal of an academy at Gainesville, Alabama. Next year appointed Principal of Academic Department of Delaware College, at Newark. While here he was preparing for his life work, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1839, and graduated March, 1841. Located in Downingtown October, 1841, since which time he has been in practice until his death, January 23, 1901. His attention was directed to homœopathy early in his medical career by a prominent citizen of Downingtown, a personal friend, who had a daughter seriously ill, upon whom the doctors had exhausted the drug shop and the patient as well. This friend decided to try homœopathy, and procured some pamphlets on the subject; and as Dr. Leech was anxious to know the pleasantest and speediest way to cure the sick, he gladly accepted the opportunity of perusing the same, and, as he had many cast-off patients from other physicians, he had ample opportunity for experimenting, and, to his surprise and delight, had invariable success. Some of the results were remarkable, and made him quite famous—so much so that he was oftentimes amused at hearing the expression, "If you get sick, it is Death or Dr. Leech."

About this time the cholera broke out in Downingtown, and he decided to try the new treatment. A friend and patient of his, writing me, states that he took ten cases that were identical; five he treated in regular way, and five with homœopathic remedies. Of the first five, four died and one lived, but never fully recovered. Of the other five, four recovered and one died. This settled his future method of practice.

Dr. B. G. Arnold, Downingtown, was called to see him January 20th, and found him suffering with cardiac dyspnœa. He had arisen as usual at 5 A.M., partially dressed, and while bathing was taken with dyspnœa. Dr. Hoopes, of West Chester, a close friend, was called in consultation. The *Daily Local*, of West Chester, on the death of Dr. Leech, stated that funeral services were held at Pennington House, Downingtown, where deceased had made his home for more than fifty-seven years, and was largely attended by the citizens. Speaks of him as one with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who had a kindly word and greeting for every one, and his memory will live long in the hearts of the people.

Hahn Mo Mar 1901

W. C. Powell, M.D.,
Necrologist.

THE OLDEST HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

WEST CHESTER, October 27th, 1891.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN :

I notice in THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN the death of Dr. Lilienthal, and it is stated that he was the oldest living practitioner of Homœopathy in the U. S. If that means he was the oldest man practicing Homœopathy I think it is a mistake, for I think Dr. J. Stuart Leech, of Downington, who is a straight Hahnemannian, is in his eightieth year. He is a graduate of the Jefferson College of Philadelphia and practiced allopathy for nine years after graduation. He is in active practice.

Yours fraternally,

Hom. Phys. V. 12. p 31.

L. HOOPES.

LEECH, WILLIAM C

Name in full

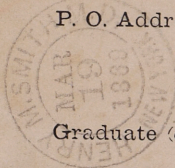
William Conrad Leech M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Cincinnati Ohio.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*The Homoeopathic Med. College of
Pennsylvania.*



LEESER,

Sr

OBITUARY.

DR. LEESER, SR., of Rheydt, died on the morning of September 3d, in his seventieth year, of erysipelas of the face and head. He was the father of our colleague Dr. J. Leeser, of Lübbecke.

Dr. Leeser was formerly Rademacherianer, but for twenty-four years past he has been a true adherent to homœopathy. In Lübbecke, his former home, he had many friends, despite the animosity which existed; during his two and a half years' residence in Rheydt, he has likewise gained many friends.

Peace to his ashes!

THE EDITOR (*Allg. Hom. Zeit.*).

Hahn Mo
Jan 1886

1900. Sept 20
Ledger

CAMDEN AFFAIRS

**DR. J. D. LECKNER, A WELL
KNOWN PHYSICIAN, DEAD**

**Busy Meeting of White Ribboners—
Supposed Trolley Wire Thieves
Arrested—Probable Fatal Accident
—Suits in Chancery—New Corpora-
tion—Thieves Frightened Away.**

Dr. John D. Leckner, a well known homeopathic physician of South Camden and at one time active in Republican politics, died last night at his residence, No. 271 Kaighn avenue, after a lingering illness. Dr. Leckner was born in Philadelphia in May, 1853, and studied medicine with Dr. Henry N. Martin. He entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1871, and completed the course, receiving his degree in March, 1873, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and in 1876 he settled in Camden, where he had since resided.

Dr. Leckner at once entered into active politics, and was elected a member of City Council for three terms, and at one time was President of that body. He was also appointed a member of the Board of Health and was the President of that body for several terms. He also served a term as Coroner and was appointed as a member of the Board of Public Works, and remained in that body until the members were legislated out of office. He also served several terms as Medical Inspector of the Board of Health. He was a Past Master of Ionic Lodge, No. 94, F. and A. M., and was connected with several other organizations. A widow and four children survive him.



LEFAVOR, WILTON F., M. D., of New Albany, Ind., is of French descent, his father's ancestry being Huguenots. He was born in Portland, Me., March 1st, 1847, and removed with his father, in 1850, to Columbus, O. His literary education was received at Norwich University, Norwich, Vt. On September 1st, 1866, he commenced the study of medicine, under the guidance of J. R. Flowers, M. D., and after attending two courses of lectures in Philadelphia, graduated at Cleveland, O., in the spring of 1870, when he removed to New Albany, Ind., and commenced practice on May 1st. On December 27th, 1872, he was married to Mary J., eldest daughter of J. H. McMahan, Esq., a prominent citizen of New Albany.

Dr. Lefavor is held in high esteem by those who know him best, as a thoroughly educated man, and as a close and laborious student. Devoted to his profession, he is earnest in his attachment to homœopathy, in which he has acquired a comfortable practice. He stands at the head of his profession in New Albany. Competent to add largely to the valuable literature of homœopathy, his friends indulge the hope that he will not longer withhold from the profession the results of his study and experience.

LEFEVER, ISAAC

Name in full

Isaac Lefever, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.
Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

(1834) Pennsylvania Medical College,
Philadelphia Pa.

LE FEVRE, GEORGE LOUIS

GEORGE LOUIS LE FEVRE, Muskegon, Michigan, was born in Grand Island, Vermont, October 22, 1865, son of Mathias

and Eleanor (LaBreck) LeFevre. He attended the public and normal schools of his native city and studied medicine under Dr. LaRay Marvin of Muskegon, Michigan, and in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1891. He has since engaged in general practice in Muskegon. He did post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine in 1901, and took a post-graduate course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1904. He is a member of the surgical staffs of Hackley and Mercy hospitals of Muskegon, and lecturer on obstetrics in the Nurses' Training School of Mercy Hospital. He was health officer and city physician in 1893 and 1894; county physician from 1894 to 1904 (except the year 1895); and medical examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey; Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, National Union, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Civil Service Association, and consulting medical examiner for Muskegon, Michigan, of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Physicians' Mutual Aid and Protective Association of Muskegon county, Michigan, and the Century Club and Elks lodge. Dr. LeFevre married, November 14, 1894, Alice T. Ducey, and their children are George Louis, William Mathias and Alice Louise LeFevre.

King Vol 1V

LE FEVRE, WELLS

essarily on one or more of these miasms. Hahnemann left us the greatest and most sacred of all blessings. His admirable work—*The Chronic Diseases*—is an invaluable and inseparable companion to the Homœopathician.”—*Indian Homœopathician*.

“THERE is a certain body of physicians who believe that the science of homœopathy was not only originated, but was completed by Hahnemann, and that the vagaries of his declining years in prescribing infinite decimal doses were as much a part of the system as the law of cure itself.” *Medical Student, January*.

DR. BEN. H. BRODNAX, in the *Wisconsin Medical Recorder*, says: “I discovered some time since that epsom salts solution applied to a scar removed the cicatricial tissue in a few weeks or days. I used one teaspoonful of the salt in four ounces of water applied three or four minutes every day. I was in the mountains and had nothing else to kill bed bugs, and used the solution in that way. But I was surprised to see the mark of an axe on my leg that I had carried for fifty years vanish almost entirely. I have tried it in many cases and it takes away the scar. So I thought that as cancer often arises in cicatricial tissues, it would do good, and have been using it for that purpose also.”

“Last summer I was up in the mountains and met a reverend gentleman. I noted that he had grown very fat and short winded that he had panted on very little exertion. I told him what I know about epsom salts and directed him to sponge his whole body night and morning with Epsom salts, one part; Water, sixteen parts. Also to take a teaspoonful of the same three times a day. His weight was then 238 pounds. I saw him six weeks ago (May 15), and he weighed 198 pounds, his normal weight; sixty pounds reduction in eight months. He is strong and active, feeling well every way. He told me he followed directions strictly and improved from the start.”

DR. WELLS LEFEVRE vs. THE ARBITRARY HEALTH BOARD.

The following interesting letter and newspaper clipping tells its own story. In the days when the family physician treated small-pox the homœopaths found *Variolinum* and *Malandrinum* far safer and more efficient than vaccination:

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

I send you under separate cover by to-day's mail copies of our local papers on the little war being waged by the local board of health against my homœopathic prescription of *Variolinum* as a preventive of small-pox.

I greatly deplore this open warfare, and I only make it after making every possible concession to my opponents.

I am now driven to the wall, however, and must make this fight for Homœopathy, or suffer myself and school to be out-lawed.

It is not my personal interests that prompt me most to this resistance, but, as you can easily see, the dignity and legal rights of my homœopathic prescription, and hence of every homœopath in Arkansas, and incidentally every one in the United States is involved; and thus it is apparent how this "tempest in the tea-pot" may assume cyclonic proportions of large import, for it is evident they are going to put up their best fight, and hence it is unnecessary for me to add that it may be well for the homœopathic profession to stand close by where I may get help, if I need it, in defending our mutual interest.

I am here alone, and the only homœopathist able to stay so long as one year. I have been fought in the open field and from behind stumps (chiefly the latter) by our allopathic brethren. No scheme has been too low for their use, but by the help of the Lord and Samuel Hahnemann, I am still here.

We prefer to make the local fight alone, except with the assistance of my patrons, among whom are some of the wealthiest and most intelligent citizens of Pine Bluff, and these are supporting us handsomely in the fight. We are promised an early hearing in the Circuit Court, and in the event of our failure there we shall appeal to the State Supreme, and thence to the United States Supreme Court, where my adherents say it must go if necessary to get our rights.

I have written to Drs. Hallman and Hale, of Hot Springs, asking their co-operation. They went through an epidemic using internal vaccination with me six years ago, and I am now in the middle of my second epidemic here.

Internal vaccination has proven highly satisfactory to us, under some severe tests.

You shall be advised of our progress, and I hope to make a report of my experience before long to the profession.

Fraternally yours,

WELLS LEFEVRE.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, February 6, 1901.

THE following is from the *Pine Bluff Commercial*:

It appears that there is to be a lively contest between the Pine Bluff Board of Health and the adherents of Homœopathy. Dr. Wells LeFevre and the police court have locked horns on the question.

The mayor has heretofore issued a proclamation that everybody shall be vaccinated by scarification, and this method is opposed by homœopathic physicians. The city council appointed Dr. Carruthers to vaccinate everybody by this method, or see that the people had been so vaccinated. Dr.

LE FEVRE, WELLS

LeFevre refused to be vaccinated by this means. He was accordingly placed under arrest and carried before Judge Brown yesterday. He was fined \$25 for not complying to the mayor's proclamation, but is determined to have the matter determined in the highest courts, and so appealed from Judge Brown's decision.

He has given us the following interview:

Editor Commercial :

You request a statement from me about my arrest for not being vaccinated by scarification. I have the honor to say that I was so arrested yesterday, and am under arrest for the same offense again to-day, and our dear mayor has sent me word that I shall be arrested and fined every day until I bow down and worship his gods. Now, is this not enough to scare anybody into having small-pox?

Will I be vaccinated by scarification? Well, not to-day at least, and not at all unless the mayor can dispossess me of the rights and privileges with which the State of Arkansas has clothed me. The said State says I am regularly educated and legally qualified to practice my profession in all its branches, and now comes our astute lord mayor and his invincible board of health and they say that I am no such thing. Now, I wonder who has lied?

I have taken an appeal from the decision of the police court, and we hope to be somewhat wiser on this subject in a few days. Meantime myself and all my patrons who prefer the internal vaccination, as it is being practiced in accord with the principles and teachings of the homœopathic school of medicine to which I belong, will continue to refuse to be vaccinated by the dangerous, unreliable and unscientific method of scarification.

Very truly yours,

WELLS LEFEVRE.

Dr. LeFevre is right and for the sake of the physical welfare of humanity we hope he will win in this fight. Internal vaccination is *safe*, and far more efficacious than the scarification method.

Hom Recorder Feb 1901

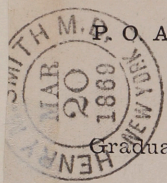
Lefferts, Franklin, P., Belvidere, N. J.; Hahnemann Medical College and
Hospital, 1878; died, November 6, at the Hahnemann Hospital. Member of
the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1890. 1928.

LEGGETT, CHARLES P

Name in full *Chas P. Leggett*
Flushing L. I.

P. O. Address in full

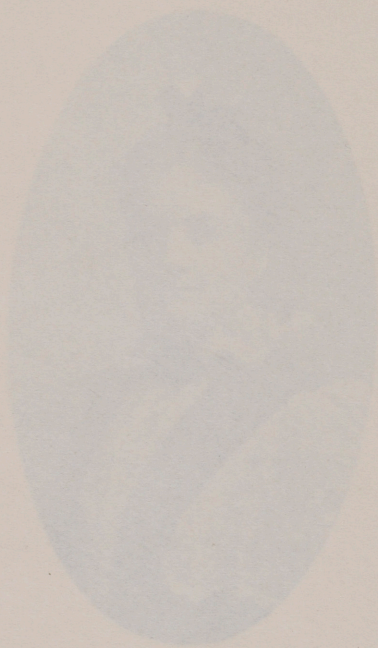
Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of *The Medical department*
of the New York University



DR. ELLEN C. LEGGETT, wife of Dr. Charles P. Leggett
of Flushing, died January 17th.

N Y Times Mar 1897

LEGGETT, S L GUILD-



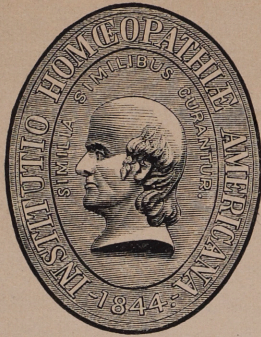
S. L. GUILD-LEGGETT, M. D.



S. L. GUILD-LEGETT, M. D

LEHMAN, FRANKLIN F

FRANKLIN F. LEHMAN, Sandusky, Ohio, born Madisonburg, Ohio, July 13, 1861; graduated, A. B., North Western Ohio Normal School, 1884; A. B., University of Michigan, 1888; M. D., from homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1891; coroner Erie county, Ohio, 1898-1902.



American Institute of Homoeopathy,
Bureau of Organization, Registration, & Statistics.

105 FOURTH AVENUE,

New York, January, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR:

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, consisting of Henry M. Smith, M. D., New York; Horace M. Paine, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; T. Cation Duncan, M. D., Chicago; E. B. Thomas, M. D., Cincinnati; Francis Woodruff, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich., is desirous of completing the Register of Homœopathic Physicians.

The list will comprise only the names of those who, by sending us their names and addresses, show an interest in having it correct.

If you wish your name inserted, please fill out the accompanying blank and return it without delay to

HENRY M. SMITH,
105 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Name in full *Hermann Lehmann*

P. O. Address in full

Mt. Airy, Hamilton Co., O.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio

But has studied medicine under the advice of his father, the homœopathic Dr. Leopold Lehmann in (verte)

in 1853 & 54 and one course (in all the branches
taught there) in the "Medical College of Ohio," Cin-
cinnati, O. in 1858 & 59, before which time he practiced
medicine four years with success, being according
to the rules of that College equal to one course of
lectures and would therefore have been entitled
to a "Diploma" had he applied for it, what
he has not done on account of his pecuniary
embarrassment and because at that time such
was not needed in Ohio.

Oct. Hiry, March 9. 1869

LEHNERT, HENRY C



Granada, Miss. May 9, 1870.

Henry M. Smith, M.D.

Dear Sir,

My full name is Henry Christian Lehnert
graduated at the Chicago Holman. Med. College in the year 1865 -
present address is Glenwood, Schuyler Co. State of
Iowa, where I have resided since August 1869. Previous
that time I practiced in St. Peter Minn. I began to practice
osteopathy in the year 1865 at Postville Iowa.
shall in about 4 or 5 weeks return to Glenwood, Mo.;
in Granada I am merely a visitor -
very respectfully yours

Henry C. Lehnert, M.D.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules A. Burgun
announce the marriage of their daughter
Miss Marie Kathleen Burgun
to
Dr. Edward Samuel Leibensburger
on Wednesday, the twenty-third of April
One thousand nine hundred and thirty
Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania

At Home
after the first of June
811 Ross Avenue
Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania



LELAND, A. GRANGER, M. D., of Whitewater, Wis., was born at East Otto, N. Y., in 1830. His father,—a man of some political distinction,—died when Granger was nine years old. His mother dying in the same year, he was adopted by his uncle, the Hon. C. R. Leland, a prominent lawyer, of western New York. After receiving his preparatory education at the private academy of H. M. Cornell, and at the Irving Institute, at Irving, N. Y., he entered upon the study of medicine.

His uncle removing soon after to Milwaukee, Wis., he went with him, but his uncle dying in the course of a year, he found his plans necessarily changed for a time. After occupying a position in the post office for six months, he was appointed cashier of the Milwaukee Bank. Two years afterwards, he was elected Secretary of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, which office he occupied for three years. During this period of five years, he made the acquaintance of

Drs. Tracy and Brown and Professor Douglass. The former supplied him with books and medical literature for study during his spare hours. On resigning his position with the railroad company, he commenced the systematic study of medicine with Drs. Tracy and Brown. After studying three years and four months, he graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. 1865

Settling in the city of Whitewater, Wis.,—noted for its educational and manufacturing interests,—he has, in eight years, made the practice of homœopathy popular among the educated and enterprising people of the city, as well as profitable to himself. His success indicates his thorough acquaintance with his business, and it is reasonable to assume that the success of the past is an omen of still greater in the future.

AARON GRANGER LELAND, M. D.

Dr. Aaron Granger Leland was born in East Otto, New York, December 17, 1830. His father, a man of some political distinction, died when Granger (as he was called) was nine years old, and he was adopted by his uncle, the Hon. C. R. Leland, a prominent lawyer of Western New York. After receiving his preparatory education at the private academy of H. M. Cornell, and at the Irving Institute, of Irving, New York, he entered upon the study of medicine. About this time his uncle moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and dying within a year, Granger's plans were necessarily changed, and it was not until 1860 that he was able to resume his studies. At that time he became a student of Drs. Tracy and Brown and also Professor Douglass, of Milwaukee. After pursuing his studies with them the allotted time, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and graduated from there in the spring of 1865. The June following he located in Whitewater, Wis., a town noted for its educational and manufacturing interests, where he made the practice of Homœopathy popular among the people. He was a man of unusual mental gifts, was a student all his life in scientific and philosophic subjects, as well as of his profession.

Dr. Leland's death occurred on December 24, 1904, after an illness of about six weeks. This illness was a painless one, seemingly a general breaking down of the nervous system. He was confined to his bed but about a week and gradually grew weaker until he finally quietly and sweetly fell asleep, a beautiful closing of an active, useful life. He needs no epitaph, and his good works rear a lasting monument to his name. Like so many in this noble profession he gave his life to others.

He joined the American Institute in 1890.

A I H 1905

LELAND, AARON G

DR. AARON G. LELAND.

Another of the "old guard" of the Wisconsin homeopathic profession passed away when Dr. Aaron G. Leland departed this life. Doctor Leland was a regular attendant at the meetings of the state society, and could always be depended on to carry his share of the society's burdens. Personally quiet and unassuming, he was of the type of man whom it is a pleasure to meet and to learn to know well.

For nearly forty years Doctor Leland practiced medicine in Whitewater, Wis., occupying a large place in its professional and home life. In the words of a local publication, "The death of Dr. A. G. Leland comes very near to very many of our people. He has been the trusted physician in hundreds of families and the good friend and counselor as

well. In this triple capacity he bound himself to the community, and the deep sense of loss that now pervades it will not soon pass away. The deceased was a man of unusual mental gifts and was a student all his life. Few Whitewater people bought as many scientific and philosophic works, and his studies reached well out beyond the limits of his own profession."

Med Visitor April 1905

Clarence H. Leland, M.D.

One of Lowell's busy practioners for many years, died of double pneumonia on January 15th, 1917 at his home, after a sickness of two weeks. Dr. Leland has known for eight years that he had a serious heart trouble, but, although relaxing somewhat in his work, he has continued in active practice up to the end. It was his earnest wish, not to be gratified, that he could continue in practice until his elder son, Harold L. Leland, now a senior in Boston University School of Medicine, could take up his work.

Dr. Leland was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, on September 9, 1848. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873, and at once settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he had practiced ever since. He was married in 1875 to Emma J. Daggett of Lowell, Massachusetts. She and two sons survive him. One daughter, Grace E., died in infancy, and the second son, Raymond, is now a student in Worcester Polytechnic School.

Dr. Leland was always a regular attendant at the meetings of our medical societies, and was a Senior in both the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also belonged to the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and for many years was an active officer in the Lowell Hahnemann Club. He was an Odd Fellow, and a delegation from Highland Veritas Lodge attended his funeral. He was an active member of the Worthen Street Methodist Church of Lowell, of which he was formerly Treasurer, and at the time of his death a steward. Owing to the fact that his wife lay sick of pneumonia at home the funeral services were held at the church where he had worked so many years, and a large number of his friends and patients gathered to take a last look at their departed friend.

The funeral was in charge of Dr. G. Forrest Martin, and his bearers were Doctors Howard W. Jewett, John H. Lambert, George L. Van Deursen, and J. Arthur Gage, all members of the Staff of the Lowell General Hospital, on whose Medical Service Dr. Leland had served since 1893. His pastor summed up his character tersely, when he said, that he was a "good physician, and a Christian gentleman." Him have we lost.

G. F. M.

New Eng Med Gaz Feb 1917

Clarence H. Leland, M. D., born in Winchester, Massachusetts, September 9, 1848. Died January 15, 1917. Graduate from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873. A practitioner in Lowell during his whole professional life. A member of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society; member of the S. and G. Society and of the Lowell Hahnemann Club. A member of the A. I. H. since 1891. Dr. Leland was active in church and civic work. His son Harold L., now a senior in Boston University, will succeed to his father's practice.

J1 A I H
Mar 1917

Clarence H. Leland, Lowell, Mass.

Born, Sept. 9, 1848, in Winchester, Mass.

Died, Jan. 15, 1917.

Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1873.

Member of Institute since 1891.

Member of state and local societies, and also of the staff of the

Lowell General Hospital. Also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J1 A I H Aug 1917

190



Dearest Hancock for Mr
May 27th 1867

George & Betcher M.D.
Voters. Committee.
of Arrangements.

Gentlemen.

Sirs I

receive the documents sent me. & send
you my card. It will not be convenient for
me at the present to become a member of
the American Institute of Homoeopathy, but with
my prayers for the success of the enterprise & every
thing that may promote the only rational
system of relieving suffering humanity I
subscribe myself your humble servant.

W D Lemon
W D Lemon

LEMON, W D

Name in full

William D. Lemon

P. O. Address in full

Jacksonville Morgan Co Mo

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Wahnaman Medical College Chicago Ill

LENFESTY, JOHN ALEXANDER

JOHN ALEXANDER LENFESTY, Mount Clemens, Michigan, was born in Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, February 1, 1870, son of John and Annie B. (Keefer) Lenfesty. He attended public schools and Strathroy Collegiate Institute in his native city, and completed a four-years' course of study, 1889-93, in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, where he gained his professional degree. He practiced in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the summer of 1893 and since 1894 in Mount Clemens. In 1899 he did post-graduate work in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He was interne at Grace Hospital, Detroit, in June, 1893; house surgeon in the homœopathic hospital of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1893-4; attending physician to St. Joseph's Sanitarium and Hospital, Mount Clemens, and consulting physician for all the mineral baths in that city. He is examining physician to the Knights of the Modern Macca-bees, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen; ex-treasurer of the Hahnemannian Society, ex-corresponding secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan and ex-city and county

physician of Macomb county, Michigan. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, and of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners Society. He married Nellie E. Soulier, September 2, 1893, and their children are Gladys S., Florence H. K. and Gwendolyn Lenfesty.

King Vol 1V



LENTZ, L. R., M. D., of Fleetwood, Pa., member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Berks and Schuylkill counties, was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pa., December 23d, 1836.

At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources, and a year afterward apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carriage building. In 1857, he established a

carriage manufactory in the village of Fogelsville, Pa., and in consequence of his careful habits and patient industry, soon succeeded in securing a profitable business.

Being studiously inclined, all his leisure moments were spent in the perusal of useful books, and his eager thirst for all useful knowledge led to his reading several medical works obtained from the library of his friend, Dr. Helfrich, which resulted in the development of a fondness for the study of medicine, and his final determination to adopt it as his profession. Accordingly in the spring of 1862 he entered, as a student, the office of Dr. John H. Helfrich. During the winter of 1862-'63, he attended lectures at the New York Medical College, and the next season at the Homœopathic Medical College in the same city. In the winter of 1864-'65, however, he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., and immediately commenced practice in the village of Fleetwood, Berks county. Being the first homœopathic physician in that neighborhood, he had the usual strong prejudices to overcome; but, strict and careful attention to his business, the exercise of an excellent judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the specific action of the homœopathic remedies, have enabled him to obtain a profitable and constantly increasing practice.

In 1869, Dr. Lentz married Miss Sarah M. Koch, the estimable daughter of Hon. Daniel Koch, formerly of Ausborn, Schuylkill county, Pa.

LEVI R. LENTZ, M. D.

Dr. Lentz was born in South Whitehall, Lehigh County, Pa., Dec. 23, 1836; after a youth of hardship, he succeeded in establishing himself in a prosperous coach-making business, when he became interested in homœopathy through reading some works on the system, loaned him by Dr. J. H. Helfrick, of Fogelsville, Pa.; for two and a half years he studied under the doctor and then entered the New York Homœopathic College for one year; after a course at Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, he graduated in 1865.

For thirty-seven years the doctor practiced in a new territory in spite of ridicule, and though in the country, he did much to establish homœopathy in the position of dignity and importance which it so well deserves; he did not join the Institute, however, until 1891. **Am Inst Hom 1904**

The doctor died May 27, 1902.

LENZ, JOHN GREENLEAF

JOHN GREENLEAF LENZ, Ilo, Idaho, born Buffalo Prairie, Ills.; literary education, Maryville Seminary, 1891-92; State University of Iowa, 1896-97; graduate of Cedar Rapids Business College, 1896; spent freshman and sophomore years at Homœopathic College, State University of Iowa, junior and senior years at Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated from the latter in 1901; has been located in Ilo since graduation; spent one term in Homœopathic Hospital, Iowa City; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

ALEXIS LEON, M.D.

Was born in Philadelphia in April, 1815. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and, after practicing a few years in Philadelphia, removed to New Orleans, where he remained twelve years in very successful practice. He came to New York for the benefit of his health, and, getting better, was induced to make that city his home. He was one of the early members of the Institute, becoming such in 1846. He died Sept. 2, 1866.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

LEONARD, E D

Name in full

E D Leonard

P. O. Address in full

Elmira N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. Y. Homoeopathic College

LEONARD, H K

BY H. K. LEONARD,



Long Eddy N. Y. March 31/02

Ltr. Bradford

Kahn Med. Coll Phila. Pa.

Dear Doctor Do you happen to
know of a good location (the nearer to
Phila. the better) where a thoroughly
competent experienced Homeopath
of twenty years experience could
get a living practice soon? The
Man in question is "all right" in
every way. a close friend of
this student and has a lovely
cultured family. a reply will
oblige

Yours Truly

H. K. Leonard

Box 37 Long Eddy
N. Y.

LEONARD, WILLIAM EDWIN

L EONARD, WM. E., B.A., M.D., is purely a western product, being, with one exception, the only native physician in Minneapolis, where he was born in 1855.



DR. WM. E. LEONARD.

He is the only son of Dr. W. H. Leonard, a native of Connecticut, and one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Minnesota, for twenty years a member of the state board of health, for six years member of the state lunacy commission, ex-president (three terms) of the State Institute, etc. His education was had in the public schools and at the State University, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1876, being by election the salutatorian of his class. A three-years' medical course at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, ending 1879, was supplemented by a year's residence at the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City, then the largest homœopathic hospital in this country. Thereafter he became partner with his father in Minneapolis, with whom he practiced six years, but has since been alone in general practice. For two years he edited and chiefly managed the Minnesota Medical Monthly, and at the same time filled the chair of Materia Medica with three lectures a week, in the

Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. In the management of that institution and in the establishment of the new College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery at the State University, which supercedes the former, he played a prominent part, and is now, by virtue of his chair, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, at the head of the new faculty.

Four years of service as a medical inspector in the city health department has afforded the Doctor unusual advantages in observing contagious diseases.

The Doctor has now ready for the press a Primary Text Book of Materia Medica which is intended to fill a new place in our literature for those beginning the study. For years the Doctor has contributed to current literature both in medical and secular journals. He is now secretary of the bureau of materia medica of the American Institute of Homœopathy, besides being down for a paper on the committee on that subject at the World's Fair Congress in May.



WM. E. LEONARD, M.D., Minneapolis,
Secretary of the Section of Materia Medica and
General Therapeutics.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Homœopathic Medical Dept. of the University of Minnesota.

WILLIAM EDWIN LEONARD, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in that city, July 27, 1855, son of William Huntington and Jane Augusta (Preston) Leonard, the father a physician of Minneapolis, while the great-grandfather, Recompense Leonard, was a noted physician who practiced in Ashford, Connecticut, and vicinity. Dr. William E. Leonard, having attended the graded and high schools of Minneapolis, was graduated A. B. from the University of Minnesota in 1876. He read medicine

under the direction of his father and Dr. Charles Mohr of Philadelphia; entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1876, and was graduated M. D. in 1879. He has practiced with his father in Minneapolis since 1880. He was interne in Ward's Island Hospital, New York (now Metropolitan Hospital) 1879-80; is a member of the medical staff of City Hospital, Minneapolis, and since 1886 has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota. His bibliography contains: "Allopathic Progress in Therapeutics of Paedology," 1882; "Ovarian Dysmenorrhea," 1885; editor of the "Minnesota Medical Monthly" (numerous original articles and editorials), 1886-1888; "Zincum in Diseases of the Eye," 1888; "Some Odd Remedies in Phthisis," 1889; "Mineral Springs Containing Iodine or Its Salts," 1889; "Current Progress in Old School Therapeutics," 1889-90-91; "Ipecac—a Study of," 1890; "What Constitutes a Homœopathic Physician," 1891; "Homœopathic Medical Education," 1891; "Stramonium, a Partial Proving," 1891; "The Evolution of Materia Medica," 1892; "Homœopathic Dosage," 1892; numerous articles, drug studies, etc., in "Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine," 1892-1900; "A Study of Xanthoxylum," 1893; "Old School Therapeutics," 1894; "Cimicifuga," 1895; "Asthma—Its Most Efficient Remedies," 1895; "Lachesis, Its Origin and Pathogenetic Effects," 1896; "Some Remedies in Suppuration,"

1896; "Marasmus-Malnutrition," 1897; "The Present Status of Pediatrics—Diseases of the Digestive Tract," 1896; "The Auxiliary Treatment of Broncho-Pneumonia in Children—Hygiene, Apparel and Diet," 1899; "Homœopathic Remedies, in the Treatment of Pyorrhea Alveolaris," 1900; "A Few Remedies in Rheumatism of the Heart," 1901; "The Healthy Woman," 1902, and first editor of the Minnesota State Institute of Homœopathy Transactions. He is senior inspector of

the city health department of Minnesota; ex-president and ex-treasurer of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Society, and ex-president and ex-secretary of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society. He also holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, is an honorary member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, a chapter Mason and member of the Chi Psi and Phi Alpha Gamma fraternities. He married, October 6, 1881, Marian L. Marshall, who died January 13, 1905, leaving two daughters, Elsie Preston and Miriam Leonard.

King Vol 1V

Dr. King was born in the town of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was educated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He graduated with the class of 1887 at the State University of Iowa, Homœopathic Medical Department.

Dr. King was married January 17, 1888, to Miss Maggie Gilman.

He practiced his profession at Northampton, Iowa, until June 1890, when he removed to Iowa City. During the session of 1889-90 of the University he was house surgeon at the Homœopathic Hospital and professor in the chair of surgery.

On the 1st of May, 1891, Dr. King purchased the practice of Dr. J. M. Huntington at Boone, Iowa, and has since made that place his home.

The Doctor is at present the vice-president of the Boone and Story Counties Homœopathic Medical Society.

Office of
Wm. C. Leonard, M. D.
Suite 821 Andrus Building,
512 Nicollet Avenue.

Minneapolis, Minn. April 13th., 1905

My dear Dr. Bradford:--

Now that I know by your
note of to-day that you can take good care of MSS, I will
send you some more that I have been saving for you because
I've no proper place to place them, and I think too much of
those worthy seniors to have their chirography entire-
ly forgotten. All these have passed on to their reward.

The King book promises to be a great historical mon-
ument of our school, and I am glad that you have a large
share in the making of it.

Yours fraternally,

P.S. I hope to be in your city in June and shall see you.

Wm. C. Leonard
L.



ge of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.
 air of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

OFFICE OF
 Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.,
 SYNDICATE BLOCK.

OFFICE OF
 rd, M. D., W. Leonard, M. D.,
 SYNDICATE BLOCK.

Winneapolis, Minn.,

Nov. 12

1891

1892

1893

My Dear Dr. Bradford:

Many thanks for
 Your 2 lists, the latter of which
 came to-day - Shall I return
 the English list, or the other, after
 our Committee has judged on them
 books? The work of selection has
 dragged of late, but will be renewed
 as soon as we know just how much
 we have to spend.

Yours faithfully,
 Wm. E. Leonard

Vol. XII

1891.

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No 6-

Sona

+ they



College of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

OFFICE OF
Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., S. Leonard, M. D.,

SYNDICATE BLOCK.

608 Chestnut St.

OFFICE OF
SYNDICATE BLOCK.

Winneapolis, Minn.,

July 1st

1892

189

L. Bradford, M.D.

Dear Doctor:-

Vol. XII

Will you come
at Washington? If so, I in expect come, I
am sorry that I missed you. I trust of
Your new book is of great know-
value and will become more so as
the years go by.

I mail you this day some 15 bound.
or 20 odd numbers of journals as will
ask you to find for me the fol-
lowing to complete my files:

N.W. Journal of Homeo - Vol. I No. 6 -
Sept. 1889 - Repeated request at Iowa
City results in the response that they



OFFICE OF
Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.,
SYNDICATE BLOCK.

College of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

2

Minneapolis, Minn., 189.....

Cannot find one!

The Clinic (Chicago) Vol. XII

Nos. 7 & 8 - July & Aug. 1891.

These will be very welcome, if
not offset by the contents of
my package, let me know.

Yours faithfully,
Wm. E. Leonard.

P.S. Our library purchases will
begin in the fall, or before.

Nov. 14 1892

recd 93:

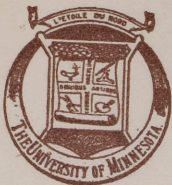
I have had my type in the make
from your list such of the Announcements as
have in duplicate, thinking that you could spare
by those. It then occurred to me that perhaps
you would be willing to send us as complete set
as possible of each College up to ~~this~~ 1890 -
If you can do this, freight to the University Med.

apt. - I would be glad to purchase many of your
books - as per former list - but cannot afford to do so
now, especially if I can secure them all in the
University Library for reference at some time in the
immediate future -

Respectfully yours,

Wm. E. Leonard

give me a list of good, reasonable, ^{following}
tracts & treatises, both Am. & English?



College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery.

Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

OFFICE OF
Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., rd, M. D.,
SYNDICATE BLOCK. BLOCK.

Minneapolis, Minn.,

Sept. 7th

1891

1891

My Dear Doctor: -

You are just the ^{right} man to assist our Committee in selecting all good tracts upon Homœopathy not published by B. & T. or the Am. Pub. House of Philad'a (there is no shall have any how).

The Univ. of Minn. (Med. Dept.) has some \$2000. to spend for the beginnings of a medical library, of which the Honor. College expects \$500. We wish to be especially strong in tracts for missionary purposes ^{among medical students} (Can you give me a list of good, reasonable foreign tracts & treatises, both Am. & English?)



OFFICE OF
Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.,
SYNDICATE BLOCK.

College of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

2

Minneapolis, Minn., 189.....

Please do so at your earliest convenience & be assured, that I shall endeavor to have those you designate purchased for you.

Yours gratefully,
Wm. E. Leonard, M.D.

Office of
Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.
Medical Block,
608 Nicollet Avenue.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16th 1899

My dear Dr. Bradford:—

Dr. Aldrich turned
over to me your letter of the 12th &
I have looked up the matter as follows:

Union. Transactions

Vol. I ⁽¹⁸⁶⁷⁻⁸²⁾ p. 23 - Poisoning of *Tolyporus officinalis*
— 1868 — by E. Cooley, M.D.

" p. 24 ⁽¹⁸⁶⁷⁻⁸²⁾ Poisoning of Same
by E. Miller, M.D.

Vol. I ⁽¹⁸⁶⁷⁻⁸²⁾ p. 122 - Mercurial poisoning —
1878 — by A. Williams, M.D.

Vol. II (1883) p. 41 - Poisoning of *Lapis alba*
by W. E. Leonard, M.D.

These are the titles & if you have not
the books to refer to, we will try & find

Yrs Son for the Library—
Please let us know—

Yours faithfully,
Jm. Leonard, Jr.

Mrs. Ella Marie Booth
requests the honour of your presence
at the marriage of her daughter

Lonita

(Mrs. John Heishley)

to

Dr. William Edwin Leonard
on Tuesday the seventeenth of April
at five o'clock

Memorial Church of the Advocate
Eighteenth and Diamond Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



LEONARD, WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, M. D., of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minn., was born December 2d, 1826, in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn. His father, Dexter M. Leonard, was the son of a noted physician who practised extensively in Ashford, Conn., and vicinity. His ancestors, James and Henry Leonard, emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1652, and erected the first forge in America. The Leonards, as shown by papers in their possession, are lineal descendants of Edward III., and claim to belong to the same line of ancestry, through the Barony of Dacre, as George Washington. Dr. Leonard was reared to agricultural occupations, and enjoyed the advantages of winter schooling, while the summers were devoted to labor on his father's farm. To this was added the benefit of a course at a select school, which was followed, in 1843, by teaching. He continued thus employed for six years, devoting his leisure time to self-improvement. Inheriting a taste for medical studies and pursuits from his grandfather, he entered the office of Orin Mitter, M. D., of Chaplin, Conn., where he prepared himself for attendance upon lectures at the University of New York. The winters of 1850-'51, were passed at this college, from which he entered the Medical Institution of Fall College, where he graduated in 1853.

Locating in Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., he commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued for two years, when he removed to Minneapolis. Here he practised in the old school four years. Educated in the allopathic system, and imbibing from his infancy veneration for its theories, which the successful career of his grandfather had instilled into the minds of all his family, it was no easy matter to turn his attention to homœopathy, with a view to its adoption.

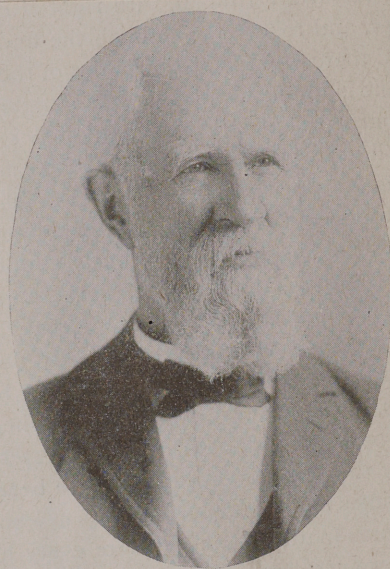
This, however, he did, after a thorough though perhaps not impartial, investigation of its merits. Becoming convinced of its superior claims, he commenced the practice of it in 1860. Three years later, he entered the army, at first as assistant surgeon, finally as

surgeon of the 5th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers Infantry Veterans, which post he filled for three years.

Dr. Leonard has been a most zealous advocate of the cause of homœopathy in Minnesota, and did much toward organizing the Homœopathic State Institute, of which he has been President. His intelligent professional course has tended much toward elevating the status of homœopathy. His abilities have met a proper recognition in the community, and given him a position second to none of his professional brethren in that part of the country. The discharge of ever increasing duties has given him but little time for scientific study, yet he does not altogether neglect it.

Dr. Leonard was married October 11th, 1853, to Miss Jane Preston, of Eastford, Conn. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

At present, Dr. Leonard is President of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County, Minn. He is also one of the directors of the Minnesota Academy of Science. An interesting work to the medical profession may soon be expected from his pen.

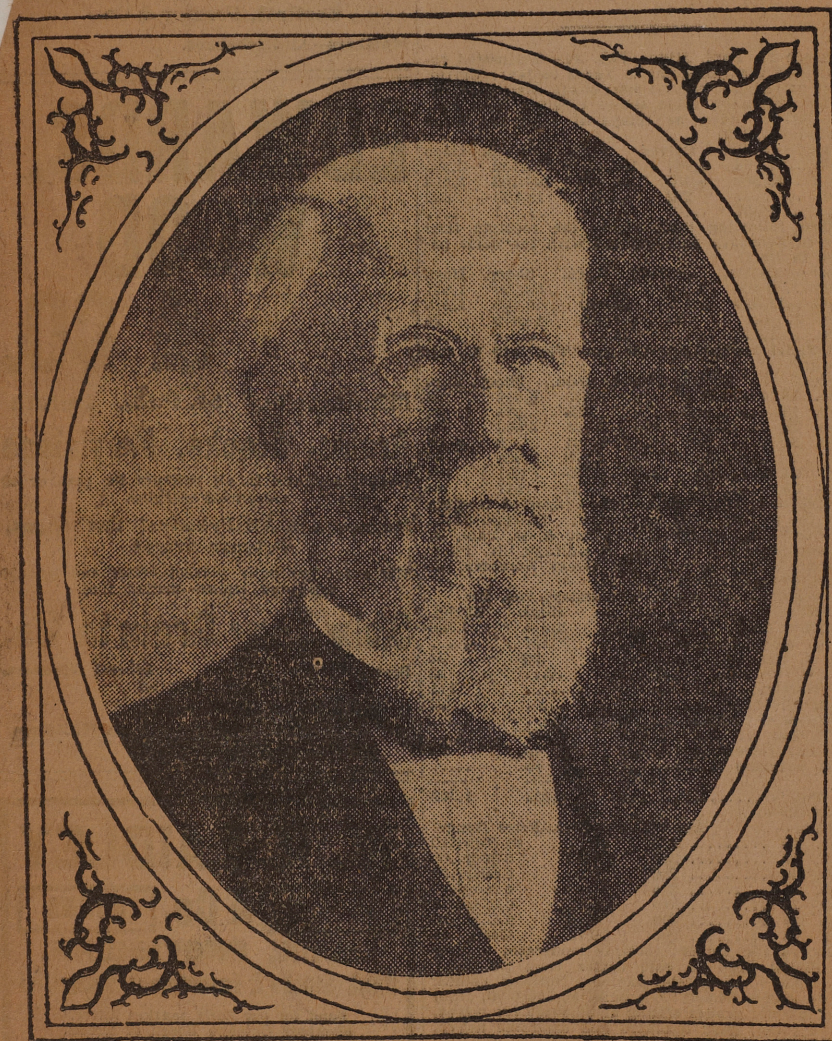


W. H. LEONARD, M. D.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

A MEDICAL JUBILEE

Minneapolis ~~Jan~~ Feb 26 1903

Friends of Dr. W. H. Leonard Will Give a Dinner To-morrow Evening
in Honor of His Semi-Centennial as a Practicing Physician in
Minneapolis—His Career Has Been a Notable One.



DR. W. H. LEONARD.

Professional friends in the northwest of William Huntingdon Leonard of Minneapolis will give a dinner to-morrow night at the Harvard Chambers in honor of his semi-centennial in medical practice. Dr. Leonard's record as a physician is notable in that, although over 76 years of age he is still in active practice. More than a class interest attaches to the affair, because, owing to Dr. Leonard's familiarity with the ways of the stork, he was the first in early days to greet many of the native-born Minneapolitans.

Dr. Leonard has been a member of the old school and is now a homeopath, so that no distinctions of school deterred northwestern physicians as a whole from uniting in a gift which is to be presented to the guest of honor to-morrow night.

It is of general interest also to know that the doctor was a pioneer physician of Minneapolis and a member of the first wholesale and retail drug firm of the city. He was for twenty-five years a member of the state board of health, and the first member of the state lunacy commission for the inspection of state hospitals for the insane. He was responsible more than any one else for the establishment of the state board of charities and as a member of the state health board was an examining member of the medical faculty of the state university. Dr. Leonard was the first health officer of the united city. He was an organizer of the state institute of homeopathy of which he served three years as president. He helped organize the Hennepin County Medical society and through his efforts also the Hahenmann Medical society of Hennepin

county was formed. Dr. Leonard is the oldest living member of Plymouth church, sharing the honor in length of membership with Mrs. A. T. Hale. He was one of the first deacons of that church, and served twenty years. Dr. Leonard has the distinction of being the only living member of the first class initiated by Minneapolis lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and is known up country as the founder of Sauk Center, Minn.

Ashford, Windom county, Conn., was the birthplace of William Leonard, Dec. 2, 1826. His grandfather was a noted physician, his father was a farmer, and as a farmer William was raised. He attended select school, however, and taught six years to obtain the means for securing a medical education. This he got at the University of New York and at the medical school of Yale college, where he graduated Feb. 27, 1853.

After two years' practice in Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., a fancy of boyhood for the region about St. Anthony Falls gained sway and the doctor came west in the summer of 1855. Early in his career the civil war broke out, and as a messmate of Archbishop Ireland, the doctor entered the Fifth Minnesota as assistant surgeon. He served three years and was mustered out as surgeon with the title of major. In 1859 he had announced himself as a homeopathist, and as such he again took up local practice.

For a time he was connected in the wholesale and retail drug business with Thomas Gardner as W. H. Leonard & Co., in the Center block, 203 Nicollet and 202 Hennepin.

Pac Coast JI Hom June 1907

Dr. W. H. LEONARD, of Minneapolis, Minn., died at his home on April 28th, aged 85 years. Dr. Leonard was one of the oldest and most distinguished homœopaths in the Northwest, well known for his close adherence to the teaching of Hahnemann. He was a man of high attainments, a graduate of Yale and of the University of the City of New York, also a veteran of the Civil War.

Dr. W. H. Leonard, the veteran physician of Minneapolis, Minn., on February 27th celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the medical profession, says the Minneapolis Journal of February 26th.

It is of general interest also to know that the doctor was a pioneer physician of Minneapolis and a member of the first wholesale and retail drug firm of the city. He was for twenty-five years a member of the State Board of Health, and the first member of the State Lunacy Commission for the inspection of State Hospitals for the Insane. He was responsible more than anyone else for the establishment of the State Board of Charities and as a member of the State Health Board was an examining member of the medical faculty of the State University. Dr. Leonard was the first health officer of the united city. He was an organizer of the State Institute of Homœopathy, of which he served three years as president. He helped organize the Hennepin County Medical Society and through his efforts also the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county was formed. Dr. Leonard is the oldest living member of Plymouth church, sharing the honor in length of membership with Mrs. A. T. Hale. He was one of the first deacons of that church and served twenty years. Dr. Leonard has the distinction of being the only living member of the first class initiated by Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and is known up country as the founder of Sauk Center, Minn.

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Minneapolis Times Feb 28

PIONEER DOCTOR HIGHLY HONORED

1903

Men of All Schools Help Celebrate Dr. Leonard's Golden Jubilee.

William Huntingdon Leonard, M. D., was tendered a complimentary banquet last evening at the Harvard chambers by the medical fraternity of Minneapolis and the northwest in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the practice of medicine.

Seventy-six physicians from various parts of the country joined in presenting him with a handsome loving cup as an emblem of the regard in which he is held by the members of his profession.

At the banquet table were seated eighty doctors, with their ladies. The chambers were decorated especially for the occasion.

Dr. Oscar K. Richardson presided as toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to: "The School Boy," Dr. Cyrus Northrop; "The Lover," Henry C. Aldrich; "The Soldier," Asa S. Wilcox; "The Justice," Harry M. Lufkin; "The Sixth Age," George E. Ricker; "The Last Scene," J. Davidson Lewis.

Letters From the Absent.

Letters of congratulation were read from Elbertus Hubbard, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), and also a telegram from Henry Clay Barnabee of the Bostonians.

Dr. Leonard is the pioneer physician of Minneapolis. As one of the speakers in responding to the sentiment of his toast said, "The grand old man of our profession opened his career as a doctor when Minneapolis was a wood."

At the outset of his career he was a member of the old school, but he is now a homeopath and, therefore, no distinction of schools deterred the physicians of the northwest from participating in the tribute that was presented the doctor last evening.

Pioneer Druggist of the City.

His services in this city began in 1859. It was the firm of W. H. Leonard & Co. which operated the first drug store in this city. Many of the medical organizations of the state and county which to-day are moving factors in the progress of this profession here, can trace their origin to Dr. Leonard.

His love for and his devotion to his calling and the enthusiasm which entered all his endeavors, has won for him an endearing place in the hearts of his fellows in the profession.



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for

Yours Truly

W H Leonard & Co

To

A. W. Wallens, M.D.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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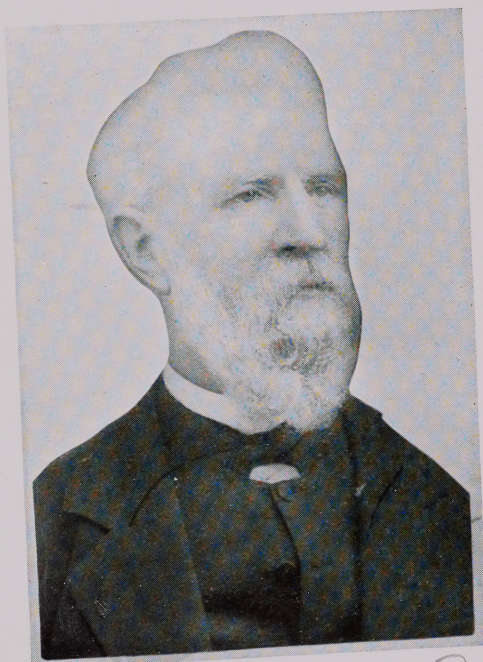
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J. H. Leonard, M.D.

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107



Minneapolis Feb 19th 1890
Dr H M Smith.
I Sir

I Herewith
Send according to "Formula"
found in my Med. Journal
the following
My full name is William Huntington
Leonard

I graduated at Yale College Med
Department New Haven Conn.
in the year 1852-3

My present address is
Minneapolis County of Hennepin
State of Minnesota. Where I have
resided since May 1st 1865.

Previous to that time I practiced
in Orangeville Wyoming Co NY
I began to practice Homoeopathy
in the year 1859 at Minneapolis
I will further state as you

may wish at some time to
make a list of those who
have served in the Army of
the Republic. I was in the
last war nearly 3 years
connected with the 5th Miss.
Vol. Infantry, at first as Asst.
Surgeon and finally as Surgeon.

I am delving away here exclusively
at my Profession. I make it
a life duty and mean to be
found on the side of truth and
progress and at my post
while I have strength gives
me

Yours truly
W. H. Leonard M.D.

LEONARD, WILLIAM HUNTINGTON

LEONARD.—Dr. William Huntington Leonard of Minneapolis, died from cancer of the lip and face, at his home on April 29, 1907, after a long and painful illness. One peculiar feature of his latter days, however, being that from April 1st, last, he was free from pain and, too, what was extremely notable was that he took no nourishment for the last four weeks of his life.

Dr. Leonard was known and had endeared himself to us all. He was the oldest practitioner of Homeopathy in the state, having come to Minneapolis in 1855, fifty-two years ago.

He was born in 1825 at Mansfield, Connecticut. His father having been a physician before him, it was not surprising that he should take up medicine for his life work. He was a graduate of the medical department of Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1853. After coming to Minneapolis he became interested in Homeopathy and took up its study enthusiastically, and became one of the staunchest and best defenders of the faith that it has ever been my good fortune to know.

Coming to Minneapolis so long ago it was but natural that he should be a leader among medical men, and he was, but a charter member of the Hennepin County Medical Society (allopathic); also of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county, which has become merged into the Minneapolis Homeopathic Society; also a charter member of this society, the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, which he helped to organize in 1867, forty years ago, and I believe he has been three times its president; also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and with the exception of Dr. H. C. Aldrich the only Minneapolis member of the International Halmemanian Association. He was the oldest member of Rawlins' Post G. A. R., and the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, having been a surgeon with rank of Major in the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion. He was one of the founders of the Athenaeum, now the Minneapolis Public Library, and of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, being an early president of each.

He was associated with Thomas Gardiner in the early '60s in the drug business. He was the first health officer of Minneapolis after the union of the two cities, St. Anthony and Minneapolis; he was a member of the State Board of Health for nearly twenty years; he was a member of the first State Lunacy Commission for the inspection of the State Hospitals for the Insane; he was also a member of the first medical faculty of our State University.

He leaves a son, Dr. William E. Leonard, a member of this Institute, a daughter and a widow.

Dr. Leonard was right hearted, straightforward, manly, independent and generous, and on the right side of all customers; he was a good man, one of the best men and has gone, leaving a heritage of respect, honor and love that we will all envy and hope to achieve.

Critique June 1907

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON LEONARD, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, December 2, 1825, son of Dexter M. and Electa (Owen) Leonard, and grandson of Dr. Recompense Leonard, a prominent physician of Ashford, Connecticut. He attended district schools at Chalin, Connecticut, and select schools in Eastford, Connecticut, and in Massachusetts, after which he taught in district schools six years. His medical preceptor was Dr. Orin Witter of Chaplin, Connecticut. He attended the University of New York, 1850-51, and was graduated M. D. from the medical institution of Yale College in 1853. He practiced in Orangeville, New York, 1853-55, and since the latter year in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He adopted homœopathy in 1858, and in the fiftieth year of his practice of medicine the Minneapolis physicians presented him with a loving cup. He was influential in organizing the first homœopathic college

in Minneapolis, which was afterward merged into the present College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. He is on the consulting staff of the City Hospital and the original Homœopathic Hospital. He served, 1862-65, as first assistant surgeon and afterward surgeon of the 5th Minn. Vols.; was organizer and three times president of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute; member of the Minnesota state board of health, 1874-95; ex-director and charter member of the Minnesota Academy of Science; ex-president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county; several years a member of the commission of insanity; ex-member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; senior member and one of the organizers of the International Hahnemannian Association; a senior and one of the organizers of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute. Dr. Leonard also was an organizer, 1872, of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society, and several terms its president, and is a member of the Masonic order. He married (first) October 11, 1853, Jane Augusta Preston, who died July 27, 1885, and left two children: William Edwin Leonard, M. D., practicing with his father, and Gertrude J. Leonard. Dr. Leonard married (second) October 11, 1886, Josephine C. Kehoe, daughter of Dr. John Adams Wakeman, late of Centralia, Illinois.

King Vol-1v-

LEOPOLD, HERBERT PRESTON

HERBERT PRESTON LEOPOLD, A. M., Germantown, Pennsylvania, was born in Freemansburgh, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1874. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, class of 1896. In addition

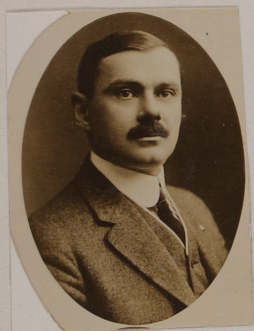
to his regular practice, he is demonstrator of operative surgery in Hahnemann Medical College, assistant surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital and clinical chief of the surgical section of its out-patient department. Dr. Leopold is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society; member and secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, and member of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Society, etc.

King Mol LV

Dr. Herbert P. Leopold announces his release from active service in the United States Army and his return to his office at 1825 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He held a commission as Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and was trained at M. O. T. C., Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Georgia. The latter part of December, 1918, he was assigned to U. S. General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he was appointed Assistant Chief of Surgical Service and where he remained until he was discharged. This hospital was situated on Lake Michigan,

about 25 miles north of Chicago, and was arranged to accommodate 4,800 patients with five operating rooms and a complete Orthopædic department.

LEOPOLD, HERBERT P



LEPPO, L J

Died.—L. J. Leppo, M. D., of Kumler, died October 19. The doctor has for four months been a great sufferer from that slow, but sure malady, Consumption. On the 14th of July, he left home for New Mexico, on the advice of physicians, in the hope of recovering his health but after three months' absence, having surrendered all hopes of a recovery, he summoned all his remaining strength, and concentrated it on one thought. He was coming home to die. He reached Kumler unexpectedly in an exhausted condition, on last Saturday evening. Being unable to reach home he was tenderly cared for by his family and friends, under the supervision of Dr. McIntyre, until he breathed his last. Society has lost a useful member, the profession, a promising young practitioner, father and mother, a dutiful son, and sister and brother, an affectionate brother. He is at rest, his sufferings are at an end.—*Farmer City Republican*.

Dr. L. was a graduate of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and was a young man of promise.

U S Med Inves Nov 1 1884

LERRIGO, PETER H J

Peter H. J. Lerrigo, among class poets one of the best ever, entered the O. P. D. of Flower on graduation, where he accomplished good work, and gained valuable experience on the East side. In May, '99, he went to St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, as physician in connection with reindeer service, U. S. Department of the Interior; also as missionary of Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. Returning over two years later, in November, 1901, he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, for a post-graduate course, and graduated from this institution in May, 1902. The following summer he was married to Miss Dowkontt, of New York City, and in October sailed for the Philippine Islands as medical missionary of the Am. Baptist Missionary Union. He is settled at Capiz, Panay, P. I., where a new hospital and modern scientific methods owe their inauguration to his ability and industry.

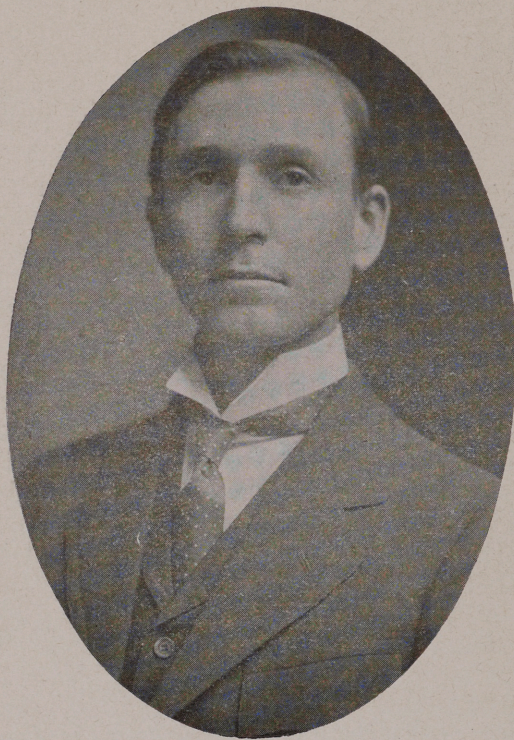
LE SEURE, OSCAR

OSCAR LESEURE, Detroit, Michigan, major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, Spanish-American war, former professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the homœopathic medical department of the University of Michigan, is a native of Danville, Illinois, born January 27, 1851, son of Prosper LeSeure and Elizabeth Wilhoit his wife, his father a native of Nancy, France, born 1820, and his mother of Kentucky, born 1826. Dr. LeSeure was educated in the public schools of Danville, and (professionally) in the University of Michigan, class of 1873, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he came to the degree in 1874. Subsequently (July, 1886-July, 1887) he took further studies in Paris and London, and in 1892 in Paris, France. He practiced in Danville, Illinois, from 1874 until 1886, and in Detroit since 1887, and in connection with professional work served as house surgeon, United States Marine Hospital, March to October, 1873; surgeon and gynecologist to Grace Hospital since 1889; professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery, University of Michigan (homœopathic department) 1895-1900, resigned; executive officer of Sternberg United States Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, 1898; member of the board of health, Detroit, 1895-1898; major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, August-December, 1898. Dr. LeSeure is a

member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an associate of the American Association of Military Surgeons, member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, and of the Practitioners' Society of Detroit. He also has been a member of the state board of registration in medicine since 1903

1903

LESLIE, SAMUEL B



SAMUEL B. LESLIE, M. D.
Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

PROGRESS Series of *Mar 1909*
well known doctors—Denver, Colo.

Obituaries
DR. VICTOR LESER

Graduate of University of Pennsylvania Dies on Berlin Visit

Word has been received from Berlin, Germany, of the death after a lingering illness of Dr. Victor Leser, for many years a practicing physician of this city. Dr. Leser was sojourning in Europe for his health at the time of his death.

He is survived by his widow, Lotta Leser, Jr., of New York, and Carl Leser of this city.

Dr. Leser was born in St. Louis the son of the late Frederick Leser of this city. After graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, he went abroad and studied at the universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Strasbourg. After his return he engaged in graduate work at Hahnemann Medical College in this city. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. For many years he lived at Venango and Carlisle sts.

LEUTHSTROM, CHARLES AUGUSTUS

Name in full

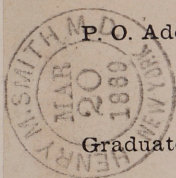
Charles Augustus Leuthstrom

P. O. Address in full

412 Milwaukee St. Milwaukee Wis

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

of Cleveland H. School



Port Richmond S. D.
N.Y. Dec. 20/95-

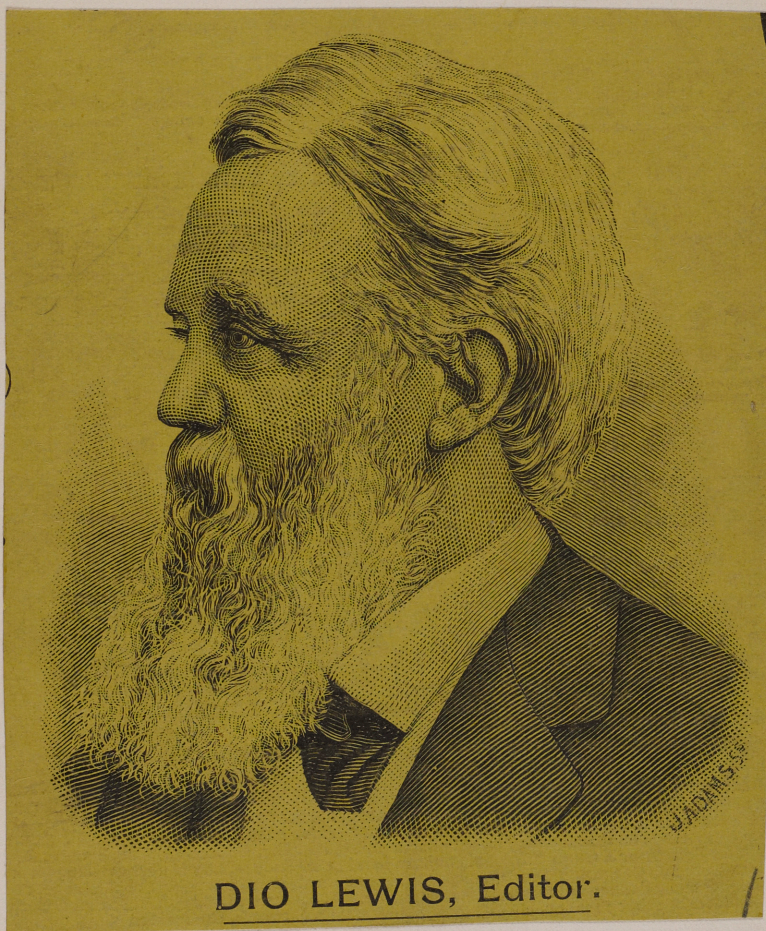
Dear Doctor.

Dr. Carleton of 53 W 45th St. N.Y.
refers me to you for information as
to the best Homeopathic work on
the treatment of the Alcoholic &
morphine habits.

Can you kindly advise
me thereon

Yours
W R Levermore
M.D.

Why don't you join the Anti-Vice
Society of Am.: where of I am
Secretary? W R L



DIO LEWIS, Editor.

OBITUARY.

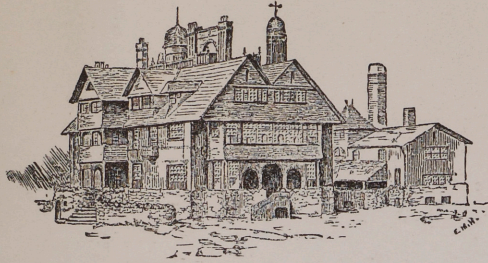
Dr. Dio Lewis, the well-known hygienist and philanthropist, died in Yonkers, N. Y., May 21st, æt. 64, from erysipelas, the result of an injury from being thrown from a horse. Dr. Lewis was a man of great force of character, an able lecturer, and devoted his energies, at one time, to the development of physical culture, and to his efforts, posterity will owe a large debt for originating and popularizing the light gymnastics for schools.

He was a voluminous writer and published the following books: "Talks About Health," "Weak Lungs and How to Make Them Strong," "Talks about People's Stomachs," "Our Girls," "Our Digestion," "Chats with Young Women," "My Four Husbands," "Chastity," "Longevity," and "New Gymnastics." Dr. Lewis came to this city several years ago to live, and published *Dr. Dio Lewis's Monthly* for a time. He completed a short time ago a book called "The Dio Lewis Treasury," which is to be published soon. Although eccentric in many respects, his genius lies in his power to impress others with his arguments, and we feel that the world has been made better for his having lived.

N Y Times June 1886

LEWIS, E F

WOMEN'S HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION
OF PENNSYLVANIA.



MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS,
20TH ST. AND SUSQUEHANNA AVE.

Philadelphia, *July 10th* 1891

Dr. Bradford,
Dear Sir -

*I would like a
copy of your Hull's Jahr's Symptomatology
by Fred. G. Snelling M.D. - a \$2.00 volume.
I would also like a catalogue of your stock.
Please send it as soon as possible
and I will pay for it on delivery.*

Yours Respectfully -
E. F. Lewis M.D.

LEWIS, ELDON EUGENE

ELDON EUGENE LEWIS, Port Huron, Michigan, was born in Waterford, Ontario, Canada, July 4, 1860, son of Levi and Sarah (Eggleston) Lewis. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Waterford and his literary education in Woodstock (Ontario) College. He read medicine under the direction of Dr. Frank Emerick at Waterford, and attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College from 1881 until 1884, being graduated with the M. D. degree. He practiced in Harbor Beach, Michigan, from 1884 until 1887 and since that time has

lived in Port Huron. He is medical examiner for the Knights of Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters, Ladies of the Maccabees, and of the Protected Home Circle. He is a member of Michigan State and St. Clair County Homœopathic Medical societies, and also is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He married Etta H. Rapelye, October 21, 1886, and their children are Caroline R., Harold S., Arnot L. and Eugene R. Lewis.

King Vol 1V



LEWIS, EDWIN W., M. D., of Watkins, N. Y., was born in Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., January 30th, 1809. His father, a native of New Haven, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, came to Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., about 1800, and for thirty years was actively engaged in various departments of educational work. He settled near Dresden in 1804 or 1805. Here he devoted much of his time to the education of his son, who finished his medical studies with Dr. Richard Huson, of Dundee, Yates county. Dr. Huson emigrated to the State of Kansas in 1858-'59, and has been President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of that State. He was one of the early pioneers of homœopathy in central New York. He had been previously an allopathic physician. Under his patronage Dr. Lewis, having been fully prepared and legally authorized, entered upon the practice of medicine in the village of Watkins, Schuyler county, N. Y., in 1846, and has been constantly engaged in it from that date. It has grown from nothing to be the most prominent, successful and popular practice in Schuyler county. When he commenced practice there were but two or three families in the place who were not hostile to homœopathy; and it is with some justice that we designate him as one of the efficient pioneers of the system, enjoying now the cleared field which his labors had prepared for the harvest. He had to work his way without any of the advantages which students and physicians now possess; sometimes lecturing, sometimes debating in school-houses and churches, and using all other legitimate means of attracting the attention of the people to its truth and merits. Actual practice and its beneficial results were, however, the best promoters of its progress. One of the results attained is a regularly organized County Medical Society, of which he is one of the Censors. Possessed of robust health, he has lost but little time from active practice during the last twenty-five years.

In 1837, he was married to Miss Mary C. Gardiner, of Dundee, Yates county, N. Y.

By constant study and close observation, she has obtained an excellent knowledge of medicine and the treatment of diseases of women, and has been a helpmeet for him in professional work.

Dr. Lewis has never engaged much in political matters. As a Republican, he has ever felt a deep interest in the affairs of the government. He had two sons in the war of the rebellion; one, Charles C. Lewis, an officer in the "New Ironsides," was in the battles and bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

Dr. Lewis was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned it in consequence of its interference with his medical practice. He has lately published a small domestic work, entitled "The Family Guide and Medical Manual," designed to instruct the people in the selection and proper administration of homœopathic remedies for popular use. He confines himself now chiefly to office practice and the treatment of chronic diseases. His history affords to young men who are embarking in life without extraneous aids lessons of encouragement. Amid the difficulties of his early professional career, his industry, patience and temperance enabled him to attain the success, of which the persistent reading of well chosen books, and the close observation of the doings and discoveries of eminent men, had formed not unimportant adjuncts.

Name in full

Edwin W. Lewis

P. O. Address in full

Watkins Schuyler County N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Stephen & Channing Horn, -

Medical Society. Have been in constant practice for the last twenty five years. See Transactions of State Hom. Med. Society for 1865 Pages 365 & 366 for more full particulars. E. W. Lewis M.D.

My full name is

Edwin W. Lewis

I graduated at

Medical College, in the year

Studied with Dr

My present address is

Watkins

county of

Schuyler

State of

New York

where I have resided since

1842

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1847 at

Watkins Schuyler Co

N.Y.

Commenced Medical Studies with Dr. Richard Huxson of Dundee Gates County N.Y. now President of the State Hom. Med. Society of Kansas, resides in Lawrence, was Licensed by a legally organized Hom. Medical Society in 1847 and have been in constant practice since that time twenty three years. E. W. Lewis.



LEWIS, EMLIN, M. D., of Omaha, Neb., was born in Morrow county, O., April 4th, 1838. His father, Griffith Lewis, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was brought by his parents to Central Ohio in early infancy. His mother, Anna Wood, was a native of Plattsburgh, N.Y. Dr. Lewis was reared amid the influences of a country life, and from early childhood spent most of his time in agricultural pursuits—his father being a farmer. Here doubtless he laid the foundation of that strong physical constitution which is so essential to the successful physician.

The financial condition of his father would not permit him to give his son a collegiate course of education, and it was in the common school, where he received the rudimentary training, which acted as a key to unlock the hidden stores afterward brought out by his own individual exertion. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered the normal de-

partment of the Iowa State University, and was for a short time under the instruction of that eminent educator, D. Franklin Wells. The doctor was married October 19th, 1861, to Miss A. M. Shepard, a native of Lynn, Mass. He taught several terms of school both before and after his marriage. Although he engaged in different active pursuits, he was ever surrounded by books, and ere long he found himself the possessor of over one hundred volumes, mostly of a literary and scientific character. His first impressions of homœopathy were received from his wife, who brought to the household a copy of Pulte's "Domestic," and a case of medicines. In the spring of 1870, he entered the office of Dr. W. H. H. Sisson, of Omaha, bringing with him a mind well stored with the elements of a medical education, and began in earnest to fit himself for a professional life. By dint of that perseverance and energy, which ever characterized his pursuits, he made rapid progress, and on the 23rd of February, 1872, he was graduated with honor from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Although young in the active duties of the profession, he has gained an enviable reputation as a successful practitioner.

LEWIS, EVA M

Clinique
July 1909

Dr. Eva M. Lewis, wife of Dr. John Perry Lewis, for ten years a practicing physician in San Diego, Cal., died recently at her home. Dr. Lewis was born in New York state 38 years ago and graduated from Hahnemann college in 1896 and while in college met Dr. Lewis and went directly to the Pacific where they made their home in Pasadena.

LEWIS, FREDERICK DANIEL

FREDERICK DANIEL LEWIS, Buffalo, New York, born in Hamilton, Ontario, January 27, 1861; graduate of Conisin's College, Buffalo, 1876; New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1892; laryngologist to Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital; civil service commissioner of Buffalo, 1892 to 1901, and served as secretary of Buffalo Catholic Institute.



J. Park Lewis
"



F. PARK LEWIS, M. D.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

454 FRANKLIN STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jan'y 9/99.

My dear Sir,

Messrs. Overick and Taper
write me in answer to an inquiry
of mine, that possibly you can
put me on the track of a copy
of "Grawvogel's Text Book of Homoeo-
pathy". If you happen to know
where such a volume can be
obtained and at what price
I will be greatly indebted to you
if you will inform me.

Very truly yours,

To
Dr. J. L. Bradford,
Philadelphia Pa.
J. Park Lewis,



LEWIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Auburn, N. Y., March 24th, 1847. He was educated in Pittsfield, Mass., and when twenty-two graduated at the New York University. He immediately settled in Buffalo, where he has continued in the practice of homœopathy. A large, constantly increasing, and substantial patronage has rewarded his skill and fidelity, and he is firmly planted in the affectionate confidence of the people. He is remarkable for his independence and originality, and has never sought influence through any society or organization; but relying exclusively upon his success in his practice, has earned the reputation of one of the most skillful and popular men of his profession. His keen discrimination in diagnosis has excited the wonder of his friends.

Much of the success of Dr. Lewis may be attributed to his extremely genial manner. Carrying sunshine with him into the sick room, it is thought that his mirthfulness has accomplished as much good in many cases as his professional skill; his wealth of humor and anecdote being always at his command, and used with judgment.

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is

George W. Lewis

I graduated at

University of New York

Medical College, in the year

1850

My present address is

Buffalo

county of *Erie*

State of

New York

where I have resided since

1848

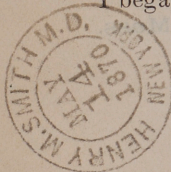
Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1848

at

Buffalo



LEWIS, HENRY M *bnlm*

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Henry M. Lewis

I graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, in the year 1870

My present address is Chester county of Delaware

State of Penn. where I have resided since May 12th

Previous to that time I practised as a student in

Galt's av. Homœopathic Dispensary Brooklyn

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year..... at



LEWIS, JOHN G

JOHN G. LEWIS, Rushville, Indiana, born Fortville, Indiana, February 28, 1863;
graduated from Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College in 1895.

LEWIS, JOSEPH

LEWIS, JOSEPH, Jr., M.D., of Milwaukee, was born at Stroud, England, on Dec. 15, 1847.

He went to Milwaukee in 1849. With the exception of eight years spent on a farm near Milwaukee, he has resided there ever since. His early education was received in and he graduated from the Ward school in 1859.

After working in various stores as cash boy, clerk, etc, in 1862 kept books for M. S. Tyson & Co., and later for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. But this life did not suit him, and he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Leuthstrom and Carlson in 1873, and then attended and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in the year 1875. Dr. Lewis then returned to Milwaukee, where he has practiced ever since. The Doctor is an active member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin and the American

Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Lewis is married and has five children, all living.

In the state of Wisconsin and in the city of Milwaukee Dr. Lewis is favorably known to the profession as a conscientious and active worker for the state society. He can always be depended upon to carry out any labor assigned to him. These facts are given by the editor, who has been intimately acquainted with Dr. Lewis for the past twenty years.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born in Stroud, England, December 15, 1847, son of Joseph Lewis and Elizabeth Davis, his wife. He was educated in the public and high schools and in a business college. His preceptors in medicine were Drs. Leuthstrom and Carlson of Milwaukee, and his alma mater was Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1875. Since that time he has practiced in Milwaukee, but his college course has been supplemented with post-graduate studies and clinical and hospital experience in New York city in 1876, in Chicago in 1878, with special work in official surgery under Dr. E. H. Pratt. His hospital appointments in the past included that of attending physician to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and to the House of Mercy. He is a member of the staff and trustee of Johnston Emergency Hospital, member, ex-secretary and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, ex-secretary and ex-president of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and a senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Lewis married (first) in March, 1868, Cornelia L. Douglas, who died in 1875, leaving two children, Joseph M. and Cornelia E. (since deceased) Lewis; married (second) April 24, 1880, Eleanor M. Jenkins, who died in 1903, leaving

three children, Laura E., Ida E. and Leon G. Lewis, and Dr. Harlow S. Roby of Chicago, by former marriage.

King Vol 1V

LEWIS, JOSEPH CRESWELL.

Married.—Dec. 20, 1881, Joseph Creswell Lewis, M.D., at Frankfort, Pa., to Miss Eliza Campion, daughter of William Penn Cooper, Esq., of Philadelphia.

RICHARD LEWIS, M.D.

Was born in England about the year 1818. Most of his life was spent in the United States. He was a Baptist minister till his graduation at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1861, when he began the practice of medicine at Frankford. He joined the Institute in 1871. He died April 13, 1883. Pa

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

OBITUARY.

LEWIS.—Rev. Richard Lewis, M.D., of Frankford, Philadelphia, departed this life suddenly on Friday evening, April 13th, 1883, in the 66th year of his age.

Dr. Lewis was born in England, but spent most of his life in the United States. He entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination in his early manhood, and was for many years the successful pastor of the Lower Dublin (Pennypack), and afterwards of the Holmesburg Baptist churches. He attended a course of medical lectures when quite young, and in 1859, 1860, and 1861 he took two other courses,—the first in Jefferson Medical College, and the other in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the latter college, March 1st, 1861. He then gave up his active pastoral labor and settled in Frankford, where, for 22 years, he practiced his new profession successfully, and built up an extensive business.

Hahn Mo
May 1883

DR. C. L. LEY DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Withdrew This Week as Candidate for Camden City Commissioner

WARNED OF OVERWORKING

Dr. Charles L. Ley, 45, of 831 Penn street, Camden, who collapsed from heart disease Saturday and withdrew Monday as a candidate for Camden City Commissioner on the Citizens Nonpartisan League ticket, died yesterday in West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. Ley was stricken with heart disease several weeks ago, but later showed improvement. He was taken ill again last Friday, and relatives warned him he was overworking. He was removed to the hospital, where he had long served as a staff physician, following his collapse Saturday in the home of his mother, Mrs. Seraphine Ley.

A native of Camden, Dr. Ley attended the public schools there, and in 1906 was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College. He practiced in Camden virtually since his graduation, and served six years as police and fire surgeon and fifteen years as plant physician at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Active in charitable, civic and fraternal work, Dr. Ley was a director of the American National Bank, president of the Bettleridge Building and Loan Association, a director of the Spartan Building and Loan Association, a member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M.; Camden Valley, No. 5, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, and Excelsior Consistory, Crescent Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Besides his mother, he is survived by a sister, Miss Harriet Ley, and a daughter, Dorothy, of Haddonfield, all of whom were at his bedside when he died.

Dr. Ley's place in the political campaign was taken by Melbourne F. Middleton, Jr., former Director of Finance of Camden and former president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, who announced his candidacy Monday night.

Physician Passes



DR. CHARLES L. LEY

LIBBEY, CHARLES EMERSON

CHARLES EMERSON LIBBEY, Danville, Vermont, born Machiasport, Maine, July 16, 1873; literary education, Sanburn Seminary, Kingston, N. H., class of '93; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1897; licensed to practice in New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts; superintendent of public schools, 1901-1905; member of prudential committee, Phillips Academy, 1900-1905; health officer town of Danville, 1904-1905.

LIBBEY, CHARLES EMERSON

Nellie Parker Weddleton
Dr Charles Emerson Libbey
Married

on Wednesday November the twenty-second
Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine
Nashua New Hampshire

At Home
after December first
Danville Vermont

LICHTENWALNER, ABBOTT B

ABBOTT B. LICHTENWALNER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1861, son of Rev. Reuben M. and Drusilla Breder Lichtenwalner. He was educated at Taylor University, graduating from that institution with the degree of A. M., and at Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1891 with the degree of M. D. Since graduation he has practiced in Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Oxford Medical Club.

King Vol IV

LICHTENWALNER, M D

Name in full

M.D. Lichtenwallner

P. O. Address in full

Macungie, Lehigh Co. Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Horn. Med. Coll. of Pa.

LIEBOLD, CARL THEODORE.

Dr Carl Theodore Liebold, the well known oculist was found dead on the

morning of Dec. 1 in his office and sleeping apartment in the Union Dime Savings Bank, Broadway, New York. Death had resulted from apoplexy, and a vial containing arsenite of antimony, which was held in his right hand, indicated that the cerebral lesion was attended by symptoms of chest trouble, which he was endeavoring to alleviate when the actual disease accomplished its work. When found he was sitting upright in a chair, and had been dead for several hours. Dr. Liebold, who was 57 years of age, and a native of Germany, was educated in the University of Berlin. He came to America in 1859, and served in the army as contract surgeon during the rebellion. After the war he practiced as an eye and ear specialist in New York City. Originally of the allopathic school, he abandoned it for homoeopathy some time before he gave up a general for special surgery practice. He was one of the senior surgeons of the Ophthalmic Hospital, a Professor in the New York Homoeopathic College, and surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, with special charge of the eye and ear cases, also a member of the New York Medical Club. Dr. Liebold's practice was extensive, and his reputation national, and unquestioned by any school of medicine. Among his effects the coroner found \$200,000 worth of stocks, and records of deposits in various banks. Having left no will, Dr. Liebold's estate will be administered by the public administrator. The funeral services were held at 1 p. m. Dec. 2 in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Rev. E. S. Wolle, pastor of the Mora-

vian Church, Brooklyn, of which Dr. Liebold was a member, officiating. The large reception rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity, and among the audience could be seen many persons who remembered Prof. Liebold only in the light of a kind father who had befriended and consoled them in the dark hours of need.

Minna. Med. Monthly, vol.

PROFESSOR CARL THEODORE LIEBOLD, M. D., died suddenly of apoplexy, on November 29, 1886, at his residence, 1271 Broadway, New York, at the age of fifty years. He was born in Schlesein, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1859. During our civil war, he served as an army-surgeon, and at its close resumed practice as an ophthalmic specialist, in New York city. From that time until his death, he was identified with the Ophthalmic Hospital, as a member of its staff and of its corps of teachers. For the past fifteen years he served as a member of the Faculty of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, and filled the chair of Ophthalmology with rare fidelity and acceptance. His broad and thorough acquirements, his skill as a teacher, and his geniality of manner, made him a favorite alike with students and professors.

While Professor Liebold will be sadly missed, and his departure greatly regretted, it is gratifying to know that largely by his teachings and labors, our profession has been supplied with ophthalmic specialists, many of whom have risen to distinction in their chosen department. Thus his memory will live, and his works follow him.

Funeral services were held at the rooms of the Ophthalmic Hospital—a most appropriate arrangement—and hundreds of professional and lay friends and bereaved patients assembled to pay their loving tribute to his memory. The College Faculty, and the Class of '87, have adopted suitable resolutions of respect for the deceased.

Hahn
Mo
Jan
1887

CARL THEODORE LIEBOLD, M.D., New York City, N. Y.

The following memoir is, by permission of its author, appropriated from a paper read before the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, December 9, 1886, by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth :

Carl Theodore Liebold was born in New Dietendorf, Thuringian, Prussia, November 24, 1831. Of his early youth and manhood nothing is known, save that at the age of twenty he left the fatherland and came to America in company with an artist named Grunnewald. It can readily be understood that, influenced by the erroneous ideas then prevalent throughout Germany regarding the ease of acquiring large possessions in the western portions of our country, he immediately betook himself to those sections and engaged in real estate transactions; and it can be as easily conceived that the venture was a failure. Discouraged by his want of success, and being a Moravian in his religious belief, he took up his residence in Bethlehem, Pa., long famous as a Moravian settlement. His means were by this time entirely exhausted, but nothing abashed he sought with his hands (those hands that most of us have seen so steady and dexterous in surgical manipulations), his daily means of subsistence. We may imagine the feelings of Dr. Liebold during this period of his life, his mind aspiring to higher pursuits, while circumstances compelled him to perform the work of a daily laborer! But persistency was one of the great characteristics of the man. He ever labored for a purpose, which, never revealing to others, he kept steadily before him, and by his own unaided exertions toiled sedulously to accomplish. I have myself no doubt that, during those days of anxiety and trial, when youth was strong and hope was high, the profession of medicine was the goal on which he fixed his eyes, to which he, giving no sign, steadily journeyed, and which, as we all know, he successfully attained.

We next hear of him sick in the family of Mr. Henry P. Wolff, then residing in Twelfth street, near University place, New York City. Perhaps during his illness or convalescence he had revealed to Mr. Wolff the desires that had always been uppermost in his mind; however that may be, certain it is that Mr. Wolff called upon Dr. Otto Fülgraff and begged him

to find a place for young Liebold, whose sole ambition was the profession of medicine, and who was willing to perform any manner of service for the attainment of that end. This must have been in the winter of 1854. Dr. Fülgraff immediately perceived the capabilities and possibilities in the career of the young man, gave him a position, loaned him books, and was instrumental in gaining him admission to the lecture rooms of the medical colleges of the city. After two years of hard mental as well as physical labor, having acquired a degree of medical knowledge, having no means of support, he repaired to Newark, where he was befriended by Mr. Günther, and where he opened an office. Here for two years he worked by day and by night, economized in every possible manner, saved every penny, and simple as were his wants, deprived himself of many ordinary comforts, that he might realize his aspirations for higher instruction and receive a university degree. Any man with health and youth on his side, who fixes a determined mind upon a purpose to be attained, and follows that direction in spite of the obstacles that privation or poverty cast in his way, will certainly triumph at last, and we can imagine the quiet satisfaction of our dear friend when, after his years of struggle, he sat upon the deck of the vessel which was to bear him to his beloved country and to the revered University of Berlin.

Dr. Liebold entered the University of Berlin about the year 1858. According to the regulation of the German universities the term of instruction consists of two semesters a year, eight of these semesters (or terms) being required before the degree is conferred. After attending the lectures at Berlin for somewhat over two years, and being desirous of completing his education as soon as possible, he wrote the following letter to Dr. Fülgraff, for a translation of which I am indebted to Dr. Charles McDowell. The letter, it will be seen, puts us in possession of facts in his life that are interesting:

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—You will indeed be astonished at receiving a letter from me, and still more at the request which it contains. After so many years have passed since I was with you, I come to ask a certificate concerning that time. I am now studying my fifth semester in Berlin, and would like very much to graduate here also. The laws,

however, are much more stringent than in America, and eight full semesters are strictly required before one is admitted to the examination. The present dean of the medical faculty, Prof. Reichert, is, however, very kind to me personally, and upon my asking he promised to use his influence with the Minister, to whom I must apply for a remission of time. He also urgently recommended me to procure a certificate from America to the effect that I had there been occupied a long time previously in medical study. He is aware that in England and America students are required, before receiving a diploma, to have been for several years a student to a practicing physician. Although in the strict meaning of the word I have not been under your special direction, still it is known to you that I was engaged only in the pursuit of medicine during the entire time that I lived in Williamsburg and Newark, and that you considered me your student and I considered you as my teacher. More than once I have received good advice from you. Therefore, I would kindly request you to prepare for me a certificate covering the years 1855 to 1858, inclusive. I do not remember the exact day upon which I first called on you; but it was in the winter of 1854-55, and it will be the plainest if you will fix the dates from the 1st of January, 1855, till December 31, 1858. Please remark therein that through your intercession I was enabled to hear lectures in the medical college, and that during the last years I so far gained your confidence that I could independently treat patients who were not too extremely ill. However, you will best know how such certificates should be written in order to have force of evidence for an American college, and the very same will answer for my case. For the necessary judicial form it should be attested by a notary public or a magistrate. My friend, Mr. Günther, will have the goodness to defray the expenses to yourself, and I shall not neglect to pay the debt of gratitude on my return to America, which I hope will be about the end of August next year. Accept in advance my best thanks for your trouble, and in the hope that these lines will find you in the best of health and activity,

Your most obedient,

T. H. LIEBOLD.

Upon the reception of this letter, Dr. Füllgraff immediately prepared the requisite document, and having it countersigned by Consul General Schmidt and Daniel F. Tiernan, Mayor of New York, forwarded the same. The paper was accepted, and Dr. Liebold having passed his examinations, returned to America, bearing not only his degree from the university, but

a certificate of attendance upon the cliniques of Baron von Graefe, at that time the most distinguished oculist in Europe. Upon his arrival he again entered the office of Dr. Füllgraff.

The clouds of civil war were then rolling over this country. The American people were arrayed against each other; armies were already in the field. The carnage had begun, and the demand for competent surgeons was urgent, and Dr. Liebold (always a surgeon) immediately sought a position at once congenial to his tastes and honorable to the Union. In this again Dr. Füllgraff became his helper. An incident in this connection is worthy of record. Dr. Füllgraff called upon Prof. John T. Metcalf, of New York, and informed him that a young surgeon just arrived from Berlin desired a position in the medical corps of the army. "What is his name?" inquired Dr. Metcalf. "Dr. Liebold," was the reply. The professor pondered for a moment and then said, "I know that young doctor. I met him last season at the University of Berlin. As I was not conversant with German, I desired to inspect the list of matriculates to perchance discover a student hailing from America. On that list I found the name of Liebold and sought him. The young gentleman was so kind and so courteous in his manner while he showed me through the university that it will give me pleasure to recommend him." Dr. Van Buren and the Surgeon General coincided in the recommendation, and in less than forty-eight hours, Dr. Liebold was appointed resident surgeon at Point Lookout Hospital. Here at last was a field for his labor, for the surgeon in theory to become a surgeon in practice. Upon referring to the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," I find many records of his skillful surgical performances. Some of his cases are reported at length and illustrated with accompanying drawings. All the records concur in testifying to the excellence and conscientiousness of his work during the campaign.

At the close of the war Dr. Liebold returned to New York and again associated himself with Dr. Füllgraff. It was at this time that an ophthalmic clinic was organized in the Bond Street Dispensary, with Dr. Liebold as surgeon. Then it was that he betook himself with zeal to the exclusive study of that specialty which has since made his name famous.

In the year 1868 the trustees of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital decided to place that institution under homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Liebold was appointed as one of the surgeons. That was the moment when his "tide was taken at the flood," and his position was assured. Of his successful career since that it is unnecessary to speak in detail. It is known to us all.

During the next few years of his life our ophthalmic surgeon contributed many articles to the current medical literature of the day. Among these will be found the following:

1. An article published in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, session held in New York, 1867, on "Astringents."
2. An article published in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, session held in Boston, 1869, on "Modified Linear Extraction of Cataract."
3. An article published in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, session held in Chicago, 1870, on "Forcible Flexion of Extremities in Arterial Hemorrhage and Aneurism."
4. State Society, Albany, 1870, "Pyæmic Fever."
5. American Institute of Homœopathy, 1874, Niagara Falls, "Aquæ Chlorinii and Baryta Iodata in Ophthalmic Practice."
6. American Institute of Homœopathy, 1875, Put-in-Bay, "Alumen Exsiccatum in Ophthalmic Practice."
7. American Institute of Homœopathy, 1877, Lake Chautauqua, "Progressive Myopia in the Schools and its Prevention."
8. State Society, 1878, "Application of Dry Cold in Inflammatory Diseases."
9. State Society, 1879, "Duboisia as a Mydriaticum."

Many other papers of value from his pen are, no doubt, scattered through the pages of our periodicals, but want of time has prevented their enumeration at this time.

Dr. Liebold was a man of few words, but when he spoke "he said something." I have often remarked in medical and other meetings the few potent words uttered by him were always to the point and exhibited learning, thought and research.

A marked characteristic of our friend was his secretiveness, especially in matters concerning himself. His most intimate friends—friends who had been in closest contact with him—in whose houses he was a constant and welcome visitor, in whose hospitality he delighted, were, up to the day of his death, entirely ignorant of his personal affairs. His aims and aspirations were known to very few. Since his demise his idea of founding a hospital in Berlin, to be conducted on peculiar principles, has been discovered from an examination of his papers, and from the same source incidents connected with his previous history and future plans have been revealed surprising to us all. None knew of the charity of this noble man. Few realized the extent of his desires. His religious convictions were an enigma to most of us, and how surprised were the majority of the listeners assembled in this room at his obsequies to know that he was a faithful and regular communicant of the Moravian Church. Truly he obeyed the injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Another feature in his character was his faithfulness in the performance of duty. Whatever he had to do was done carefully and well. He could not be hurried into slurring over the work in hand. The patients who waited in his parlor might sometimes complain of their long detention, but when they passed to his consultation room, were always pleased with the care and attention bestowed upon their cases. It was this conscientious discharge of his duty that gave rise to the saying *that Liebold could never be hurried*. The occasional brusqueness of his manner with his patients was always compensated by the delicacy of his touch, and the steadiness of his hand in examinations and operations, and the nicety of his manipulation, rendered him an operator upon the eye whom few could equal and none surpass.

His quietness of manner in no way precluded the enjoyment of humor, and his cheery voice and hearty laugh at our social meetings will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to possess an intimate acquaintance with him.

In the years of my relations with Dr. Liebold, I never remember having heard him speak disparagingly of a brother physician. He was lenient to the faults of his friends and generous to their frailties. Without flattery he was a true friend; without ostentation he was charitable.

His death was sudden and took his nearest friends entirely by surprise. A day or two before he spoke to a medical friend of the pleasure he had derived from a visit to his native land during the previous summer, and expressed a desire to repeat it soon. He was then in apparent good health and cheerful mood, as he was indeed when last seen alive on the following evening. In the morning he was discovered dressed and sitting in his chair, but lifeless and cold. On the table before him was lying open his European Guide Book, which he seemed to have been consulting when the summons came quietly and without warning for his final journey.

Tr. Am. Inst. Hom. 1887.

By the death of Prof. Liebold, the profession in New York has lost one of its choicest representatives. An accomplished and skillful surgeon he was particularly distinguished as an ophthalmologist. He was one of the first of our school to devote especial study to diseases of the eye. For years he has been a teacher and an acknowledged authority in that department. Overcoming by his own efforts serious obstacles arising from want of early opportunities, he attained eminence in his vocation, and by the purity and uprightness of his character won the respect and esteem of his colleagues in an extraordinary degree. His death, at the age of 56, occurred without warning, in November last. An appreciative memoir of Dr. Liebold by his colleague, Prof. Helmuth, is included in the necrological report.

One of the greatest losses to our ranks during the past year is that caused by the removal by death of our esteemed friend and associate, Carl Theodore Liebold, M.D., of New York City. A man of very rare attainments in that profession of which he was so bright an ornament, and to which he was so devotedly attached, and for which he was so singularly fitted both by nature and education. A man of few words, yet he was highly esteemed and greatly beloved by every one who was drawn within the circle of his acquaintance; being such a quiet, reticent man, he did not form as many intimate friends as did

some others, who are differently constituted, yet those friendships which he did make were firm and lasting, and were seldom, if ever, broken; he was one who, when he once made or chose a friend, clung to him through adversity as well as prosperity, "through evil report as well as through good report." His friendship was of that deep, abiding nature which was difficult of being sundered or broken. Of his professional ability it is not necessary for me to speak, it is known and recognized by every one who has heard of him. Although stricken down by the ruthless hand of the fell destroyer while in the midst of his usefulness, yet he has left behind him a monument which shall stand for ages to come.

GEO. E. NORTON, M.D.: At this time I desire to pay my humble tribute to the memory of Prof. Carl Theodore Liebold, my teacher, my colleague and my friend. A sketch of his life has already been given before this Institute, of which he was a member, and though no eulogy is necessary, yet I would show my respect and admiration both for the surgeon and the man.

I became acquainted with Prof. Liebold when as a student I listened to his first course of lectures in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Immediately after my graduation we became associated in the work of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and from that time until his death, over fifteen years, we worked shoulder to shoulder in perfect harmony, and I learned to love him as a friend and admire him as a man and as a surgeon. Though the relation of

teacher and student had passed away, yet I felt that I could ever learn from Liebold. He was always quiet and unassuming, but one felt when in his presence that there was no indecision of character, but upon the other hand a strength upon which we could rely in time of need, and often have I done this when serious cases have worried me in the years gone by. Abrupt in manner he may sometimes have appeared, but this was only on the surface, for within there glowed a sympathy which, far from injuring, won the hearts of his friends and brightened the lives of the poor and deserving.

As a lecturer and teacher, though he may not have had the faculty of clearly expressing his thoughts, yet all who heard him were impressed with the fact that Prof. Liebold himself thoroughly understood his subject. Whenever present at society meetings he usually took part in the debates, and it can truly be said that he never opened his lips without giving forth facts worthy of thought.

As a writer he was not prolific, though articles from his pen are not unfrequently found in the Transactions of this association and in various medical journals, and one could always obtain valuable information from his writings, which showed extended research, deep investigation and concentrated thought.

As a believer in the law of homœopathy and an investigator into the mysteries which surround our materia medica, none believed more earnestly nor worked more diligently than did Liebold, and many most important discoveries in the treatment of ophthalmic disease will be accredited to his resolute zeal.

As a diagnostician there was none better, and as an operator he was equaled by few and excelled by none.

As a friend he was true and loyal.

As a man none knew him but to admire; his character was beyond reproach. No petty meanness cast its blot upon his escutcheon. His aims were high; his charities abundant but unostentatious; his life was noble and worthy of emulation. No impure words were ever heard to escape from his lips.

Even as the beautiful "Edelweiss" plucked from its mountain home on Alpine heights, close to the eternal snow, retains its brightness, its whiteness and its purity when brought to our own land, so it was with Liebold. Leaving the pure and hallowed influences of a Christian home in his native land, he came here to us, worked his way up from a day laborer to the highest position of honor one can obtain in the medical profession, and through it all he retained a stainless record for honor, justice, virtue and purity. The influence of his early Christian training clung to him through life, as has been shown by his regular attendance at the communion in the Moravian Church.

And now, in conclusion, I would take these prominent elements in his character, weave them into a garland of immortelles and lay them upon the memory of Carl Theodore Liebold, knowing that they will ever encircle his name in a halo of light, the brightness of which will redound to his honor and serve to encourage us to emulate his example.

NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE DR.
CARL THEODORE LIEBOLD.*

By WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D.,
New York.

THE inscrutable ways of Providence are beyond the ken of man, and the mysterious workings of His power cannot be foreshadowed! Liebold in the evening quietly pursuing the daily routine of his duty; Liebold in the morning dead at his desk! Our minds even now have scarcely recovered from the shock of his sudden demise, and though we are conversant with the fact, and have seen his body resting here in its coffin, we can barely convince ourselves that our friend is no more.

In the short space of time that has been allotted me, it is impossible to do more than portray a brief outline of Dr. Liebold's life, and to collect a few scattered facts regarding his sojourn among us.

Carl Theodore Liebold was born in New-Dietendorf, Thuringen, Prussia, on November 24th, 1831. Of his early youth and manhood nothing is known, save that at the age of twenty he left the fatherland and came to America in company with an artist named Grunnewald. It can readily be understood that, influenced by the erroneous ideas then prevalent throughout Germany regarding the ease of acquiring large possessions in the western parts of our country, he immediately betook himself to those sections and engaged in real estate transactions; and it can also be as easily conceived that the venture was a failure. Discouraged by his want of success, and being a Moravian in his religious belief, he then took up his residence in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, long famous as a Moravian missionary station. His means were at this time entirely exhausted, but nothing abashed, he sought with his hands (those hands that most of us have seen so steady and so dexterous in surgical manipulations), his daily

* Read at the Memorial Services held by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, December 9th, 1886.

means of subsistence. We may imagine the feelings of Dr. Liebold during this period of his life, his mind aspiring to higher pursuits, while circumstances compelled him to perform the work of an ordinary laborer ! But persistency was one of the great characteristics of the man. He ever labored for a purpose, which, never revealing to others, he kept steadily before him and by his own unaided exertions toiled sedulously to accomplish. I have myself no doubt that, during these days of anxiety and trial, when youth was strong and hope was high, the profession of medicine was the goal on which he fixed his eyes, to which he, giving no sign, steadily journeyed, and which, as we all know, he successfully attained.

We next hear of him sick in the family of Mr. Henry P. Wolff, then residing in 12th Street, near University Place. Perhaps during his illness or convalescence he had revealed to Mr. Wolff the desires which had always been uppermost in his mind ; however that may be, certain it is that Mr. Wolff called upon Dr. Otto Füllgraff and begged him to find a place for young Liebold, whose sole ambition was the profession of medicine, and who was willing to perform any manner of service to the attainment of that end. This must have been in the winter of 1854. Dr. Füllgraff immediately perceived the capabilities and possibilities in the career of young Liebold, gave him a position, loaned him books, and was instrumental in gaining him admission to the lecture rooms of the medical colleges in this City. Part of these two years, in which Dr. Füllgraff writes me that his industry and economy were untiring and his application and assiduity remarkable, he resided in Williamsburg, but for how long a period I have been unable to ascertain. After two years of hard mental as well as physical labor, having acquired a degree of medical knowledge, having no means of support, and no doubt still in his silent way determined to obtain an honorable medical degree, he repaired to Newark, where he was befriended by Mr. Günther, and where he opened an office. Here for two years he worked by day and by night, economized in every possible manner, saved every penny and, simple as were his wants, deprived himself of many ordinary comforts that he might realize his aspirations for higher instruction and receive a university degree. Any man with health and youth on his side, who fixes a determined mind upon a purpose to be attained, and follows that direction in spite of the obstacles that privation and poverty cast in his way, will certainly be triumphant at the last, and we can imagine the quiet satisfaction of our dear friend when, after his years of struggle, he sat upon the deck of the vessel which was to bear him to his beloved country, and to the revered University of Berlin. Ah ! my friends,

most of us who can with a slight modicum of self-denial and restraint obtain the ends we most desire, cannot conceive the high estimation necessarily placed on these good things when they have been acquired by years of labor and self-sacrifice.

Dr. Liebold entered the University of Berlin about the year 1858. According to the regulation of the German universities, the terms of instruction consist of two semesters a year, eight of these semesters being required (namely four years of study), before the degree is conferred. After attending the lectures at Berlin for somewhat over two years and being desirous of completing his education as soon as possible, Dr. Füllgraff received the following letter, which it gives me pleasure to show you, and to read the translation made for me by Dr. Charles McDowell. The letter puts us in possession of facts in his life which are interesting :

MY DEAR DOCTOR :

You will indeed be astonished at receiving a letter from me, and still more at the request which it contains. After so many years have passed since I was with you, I come to ask a certificate concerning that time. I am now studying my fifth semester in Berlin, and would like very much to graduate here also. The laws, however, are much more stringent than in America, and eight full semesters are strictly required before one is admitted to the examination. The present Dean of the medical faculty, Prof. Reichert, is, however, very kind to me personally, and upon my asking he promised to use his influence with the Minister to whom I must apply for a remission of time. He also recommended me urgently to procure a certificate from America to the effect that I had there been occupied a long time previously in medical study. He is aware that in England and America, students are required, before receiving a diploma, to have been for several years a student to a practicing physician. Although in the strict meaning of the word I have not been under your especial direction, still it is known to you that I was engaged only in the pursuit of medicine during the entire time that I lived in Williamsburg and Newark and that you considered me your student and I regarded you as my teacher. More than once I have received good advice from you. Therefore, I would kindly request you to prepare for me a certificate covering the years '55 to '58, inclusive. I do not know the exact day on which I (first) called upon you, but it was in the winter of '54 and '55, and it would be the plainest if you would fix the dates from the 1st January, '55, till the 31st December, '58. Please remark therein that through your intercession I was enabled to hear gratis, lectures in the medical college, and that during the last years I so far gained your confidence that I could independently treat patients who were not too extremely ill. However, you will yourself best know how such certificates should be written in order to have force of evidence for an American College, and the very same will answer in my case—for the necessary judicial form it is necessary that the writing be attested by a notary public or a magis-

trate in a court. My friend Mr. P. Günther will have the goodness to defray the expenses to yourself and I shall not neglect to pay the debt of gratitude on my return to America, which will probably take place about the end of August of next year. Accept in advance my best thanks for your trouble, and in the hope that these lines will find you in the best of health and activity.

Your most obedient,

Berlin, 21-12-'61.

TH. LIEBOLD.

N. B.—Please write the certificate in the English language, and as a member or graduate of the medical college.

Upon the reception of this letter Dr. Füllgraff immediately prepared the requisite document, and having it countersigned by Consul-General Schmidt and Daniel F. Tieman, then the Mayor of New York, forwarded the same. The paper was accepted, and his examinations passed, Dr. Liebold returned to America, bearing not only his degree from the University, but a certificate of attendance upon the cliniques of Baron Von Graefe, who was at that time the most distinguished oculist in Europe. Upon his arrival he again entered the office of Dr. Füllgraff. The clouds of civil war were then rolling over this country; the American people were arrayed against each other—armies were already in the fields—the carnage had begun and the demands for competent surgeons were urgent, and Dr. Liebold (always a surgeon) immediately sought a position, at once congenial to his tastes and honorable to the union. In this again Dr. Füllgraff became his helper. An incident in this connection is worthy of record. Dr. Füllgraff called upon Prof. John T. Metcalf, of this City, and informed him that a young surgeon just arrived from Berlin desired a position in the medical corps of the army. "What is his name?" inquired Dr. Metcalf. "Dr. Liebold," was the reply. The Professor pondered for a moment and then said: "I know that young doctor. I met him last season at the University of Berlin. As I was not conversant with German, I desired to inspect the list of matriculants to perchance discover a student hailing from America. On that list I found the name Liebold and sought him. The young gentleman was so kind and so courteous in his manner, while he showed me through the University that it will give me pleasure to recommend him." The letter was at once prepared. Seeing this paper, Dr. Van Buren and Surgeon-General Hammond coincided in the recommendation, and in less than forty-eight hours Dr. Theodore Liebold was appointed Resident Surgeon at Point Lookout Hospital. Here at last was a field for his labor, here was the opportunity for the surgeon in theory to become a surgeon in practice, and from every record our friend conducted himself most creditably during this campaign.

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LIEBOLD, C. T.

Upon referring to the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, I find many records of his skillful surgical performances. In June, 1863, he is recorded as having performed tracheotomy in the case of a severe gun-shot wound, the ball entering behind the left ear and almost entirely cutting away the tongue, filling the trachea with blood.

In August, 1863, he made a secondary exsection of the humerus through the straight incision, with recovery. On July 10th of the same year he removed a large sequestrum from the stump of the left humerus. This case is reported in full and is accompanied with a drawing of the exfoliation, which now stands to the credit of our dead friend in the Army Medical Museum, numbered Specimen 1806. On January 10th, 1863, he reports a case of excision of the head of the radius and of the ulna below the coronoid process through a longitudinal incision. Of this remarkable case, the record tells us, that pronation and supination existed to their fullest extent, and that the motion of the forearm was perfect. On May 20th, 1864, he ligated both ends of the radial artery in the wound with success. On June 8th, of the same year he exsected one and a half inches of the radius and ulna through the longitudinal incision for severe gun-shot wound of the elbow, the patient recovering perfectly. On August 18th, 1864, he made a secondary amputation at the lower third of the left arm, and on February 28th, 1865, he again exsected the caput humeri through a straight incision, with success.

It is unnecessary to go into further details. The surgical skill of Dr. Liebold was acknowledged long before he turned his exclusive attention to ophthalmology.

Upon the close of the war the subject of this memorial returned to New York, and again associated himself with Dr. Füllgraff. It was at this period that an Ophthalmic Clinic was organized in the Bond Street Dispensary, with Dr. Liebold as Surgeon, and it was at this time that he betook himself with zeal toward the exclusive study of that specialty which has since made his name famous.

In the year 1868 the Trustees of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital decided to place that institution under homœopathic treatment, and certain of their number called at the pharmacy of Dr. Henry M. Smith, on Fourth Avenue, to inquire concerning the formation of a surgical staff. Dr. T. F. Allen was then living with Dr. Smith, and the inquirers were referred to him. Dr. Allen himself was then paying especial attention to ophthalmology, and knew of Dr. Liebold's position in the Bond Street Dispensary, and recommended the latter to fill the position as one of the surgeons to the hospital. He accepted, and from that moment, which

was his tide "taken at the flood," his position was assured. It is unnecessary to speak more of the successful career of Dr. Liebold. We all know it, and details would be needless repetition.

During the next few years of his life our ophthalmic surgeon contributed many articles to the current medical literature of the day. Among these will be found the following :

1. An article published in the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, session held in New York, 1867, on "Astringents."
2. An article published in the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, session held in Boston, 1869, on "Modified Linear Extraction of Cataract."
3. An article published in the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, session held in Chicago, 1870, on "Forcible Flexion of Extremities in Arterial Hemorrhage and Aneurism."
4. State Society, Albany, 1870, "Pyæmic Fever."
5. American Institute of Homœopathy, 1874, Niagara Falls, "Aquæ Chlorinii and Baryta Iodata in Ophthalmic Practice."
6. American Institute of Homœopathy, 1875, Put-in Bay, "Alumen Exsiccatum in Ophthalmic Practice."
7. American Institute of Homœopathy, 1877, Lake Chatauqua, "Progressive Myopia in the Schools and its Prevention."
8. State Society, 1878, "Application of Dry Cold in Inflammatory Diseases."
9. State Society, 1879, "Duboisia as a Mydriaticum."

There are, no doubt, scattered throughout the medical periodicals, articles of value from his pen, but want of time has prevented their insertion in this place.

Dr. Liebold was a man of few words, but when he spoke "he said something." I have often remarked in medical and other meetings the few potent words uttered by Dr. Liebold were always to the point, and exhibited learning, thought and research.

For my own part, I generally found that I learned something from intercourse with our friend, and the attention always bestowed upon his pertinent remarks is evidence that others did likewise.

The chief characteristic of Dr. Liebold was his secretiveness. On matters concerning himself his silence was remarkable. His most intimate friends—friends who had been in closest contact with him—in whose houses he was a constant and welcome visitor, and in whose hospitality he delighted, were, up to the day of his death, entirely ignorant of his personal affairs. His aims and his aspirations were known to very few. Since his demise his idea of founding a hospital in Berlin, to be conducted on peculiar principles, has been discovered from

an examination of his papers, and from the same source, incidents connected with his previous history and future course have been revealed which have surprised us all. None knew of the charity of this noble man. Few realized the extent of his desires. His religious convictions were an enigma to most of us, and how surprised were the majority of the listeners assembled in this room at his obsequies, to know that he was a faithful and regular communicant of the Moravian Church. Truly he obeyed the injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." Another feature in the character of our friend was his faithfulness in the performance of his duty. Whatever he had to do was done carefully and well. He could not be hurried into slurring over the work he had to do, and always took the requisite time in the performance of each individual item of his duty, no matter how pressing were the other demands upon his time. The patients who waited for him in his parlor would often complain of their long detention, but when they passed to his consulting room, were always pleased with the care and attention bestowed upon their cases. It was this conscientious discharge of his duty that gave rise to the well-known saying, "*That Liebold could never be hurried.*" The brusqueness of his manner with his patients on some occasions was always compensated by the delicacy of his touch, and the steadiness of his hand in the performance of his examinations and surgical operations, which with the nicety of his manipulation, rendered him an operator upon the eye whom few could equal and none surpass.

His quietness of manner in no way precluded the enjoyment of humor, and his cheery voice and hearty laugh at our social meetings will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to possess an intimate acquaintance with him.

In the years of my relations with Dr. Liebold I never remember having heard him speak disparagingly of a brother physician. He was lenient to the faults of his friends and generous to their frailties. Without flattery, he was a true friend; without ostentation, he was charitable. He had the courage of his convictions and a self-reliance which was not offensive. What he thought right, he did without flinching, and his high sense of honor was only equalled by his sensitiveness in that regard. In his condition of life his manner of death was a mercy, and his memory will be revered by all who knew him.

Liebold, my friend, thy spirit took its flight,
Like flashing meteor in the midst of night.
Death's angel touched thee with his potent rod,
And opened wide the paradise of God.

No lingering pain, no grim disease that sears
The founts of life in man's advancing years,
Had bade thee in thy daily life work cease;
The blessed fiat came, "Depart in peace."

Without a word, without a single token,
The silver cord, the golden bowl was broken,
Alone at night thy gentle spirit fled.
Alone at morn, the sun shone on thee—dead.

Thy friends will miss thee in the coming days,
Thy words of counsel and thy quiet ways;
Thy presence long must linger in these halls,
Whose very air thy memory recalls.

The shadowed valley thou hast quickly cross'd,
Here, on the brink, we mourn a friendship lost;
There, on that other side, we see thee stand,
And smiling, beckon to the heavenly land.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE DR. CARL THEODORE
LIEBOLD.*

By GEORGE E. BELCHER, M.D.,
New York.

IT is meet and proper and in accordance with the promptings of our human nature that we should express some sentiments and declare in this way, if in no other, our estimation of Dr. Liebold as a man and a physician.

I have known him, I may say, intimately for a number of years—twenty years, or thereabouts. His style, manners and conversation always indicated the well-bred gentleman of good birth. In his ways he was reticent, laconic as to speech, habitually retiring and unobtrusive, but occasionally demonstrative; and when so, clearly so. He was a good listener and a close reader, as was readily shown in his conversation and practice. Although at times apparently paying little attention to remarks or suggestions on various subjects, he would evidently ponder over them and frequently, at some time or other, show frankly that they had been heeded and adopted, wholly or in part.

* Read at the Memorial Services held by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, December 9th, 1886.

I have always regarded him as a consistent Christian, by his acts and by his words, and by the absence of acts and of the use of words which might have led one to imagine the contrary.

He was kind of heart and benevolent, and he was temperate in all things, yet fond of social life and its genial entertainments.

These and his other good qualities endeared him, as a man, to his friends, and especially to those who knew him well.

As a physician and surgeon, the community are indebted to him for the great good he has done. The whole medical profession has been indebted to him, and has esteemed him highly for the medical and surgical skill exhibited by him, more particularly in the specialty to which he devoted the best of his working days. He was the first physician in the homœopathic school in New York to give his attention to a specialty—adapting his extensive knowledge and scientific acquirements for a short time to general surgery and ophthalmology, and afterwards to the latter exclusively.

His belief in the homœopathic principle of cure was thorough and sincere as to its truth, yet comprehensive and liberal as to its practical scope. He did not disdain a high dilution nor a crude drug, and I have often seen him express delight from the recital of cures following upon the use of remedies selected in accordance with the homœopathic law.

We have lost a true man, a consistent Christian, a good physician, a skillful surgeon and a sound homœopathist—one whose life furnished a good example to those of the rising generation who look forward to be working members of our noble profession.

Dr. H. D. Paine then made some remarks upon the character of Dr. C. Th. Liebold, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The New York County Homœopathic Medical Society desires to express its sense of the great loss it has recently sustained by the death of an esteemed associate, Dr. Carl Theodore Liebold, and to put upon record its high estimate of his professional ability and personal worth. Dr. Liebold has lived among us more than twenty years, and by his persistent devotion to his profession, by his consistent life, by his unassuming manners and kindly relations towards his colleagues, he has gained the goodwill of all who knew him. As a skillful practitioner, he has attained an enviable reputation; as a counsellor and teacher, he was sagacious, clear and accurate; as a writer, he was concise and practical. By his erudition, without display, he won the respect of his brethren, while his composed and sympathetic bearing inspired confidence in those who required his services.

"His sudden decease in the midst of a successful and honorable career has stirred the hearts of his surviving colleagues with a profound emotion, and will leave an enduring regret.

"As a testimony of the regard in which his memory is held, it is ordered that this minute be inscribed in the records of the society."

Papers were read and remarks offered upon Dr. Liebold by Drs. Belcher, Helmuth, Wetmore and McMurray.

The committee, consisting of Drs. Allen, Schley and Wilcox, appointed to take suitable action regarding the Laura Franklin Hospital, reported as follows:

Whereas, At the stated monthly meeting of the Homœopathic Society of New York City, held in November, an universal desire was shown to express its appreciation of the establishment of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; and

Whereas, It has pleased the Delano family, in their liberality, to build and equip in a most perfect manner, sparing no pains or money to make this institution the finest on the continent, and then richly endowing it, placing it thus above the needs and embarrassments that hamper so many similar undertakings; be it therefore

N Am J1 Hom Jan 1887

OUR LOSS IN DR. LIEBOLD.

THE just and true tributes to the memory of Dr. Liebold, paid elsewhere in our columns, can have nothing added to make them more fitting. A loss, not perhaps sufficiently dwelt upon, however, was his knowledge of the application of remedies for the cure of diseases of the eye and ear. Unexcelled as he was as an ophthalmic surgeon, he was *facile princeps* in the art of the physician, in exalting the conservative restoration of medicine before resort to the mutilating and more mechanic art. Only a few weeks before his death, he expressed his still deeper conviction of the truth of the law of homœopathy, and counselled close study of the homœopathic materia medica as the surest way to clinical success. That he had a great store of original information in the homœopathic use of drugs, the product of thorough research, profound thought and extended clinical trial, which has been puffed out like the flame of a candle, is the least consoling reflection in the general sorrow that is felt. Doubtless he had his purpose of putting it in form for survival, but living in and for his work, as he did, the greatest regret must be that, save a few fragments, his work cannot live in our literature.

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N. AM. J. 1. HOM. V. 35. p 47.

DR. C. T. LIEBOLD, one of the most distinguished oculists in New York, was found dead in his chair at his residence, 1271 Broadway, on the morning of November 30th. His age was 56 years, and the cause of his death apoplexy. Dr. Liebold was educated in Berlin, and was a pupil and assistant of the celebrated oculist Von Græfe. He served through the war as a surgeon in the Union Army. On returning to civil life he established himself in this city as an oculist and aurist, and soon, by his skill and devotion to his work, reached that foremost place in his profession which he maintained till his death. Dr. Liebold has been a frequent contributor to this journal, of which he was one of the founders.

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LIEBOLD, C. T.

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Resolved, That this Society do hereby tender to the Delano family its full appreciation of their benevolence, and also of their confidence in the ability of the Homœopathic School of Medicine to cure and relieve the many diseases to which children are subject; and it is furthermore

Resolved, That the staff, all of whom are active members of this Society, shall work with a perfect *esprit de corps* to show the superiority of this treatment and to demonstrate (*de novo*) by comparative statistics their continued faith in the law of *similia similibus curantur*.

That these resolutions, duly signed by the President and Secretary be forwarded to the Delano family and spread in full in our minutes.

H. Am. Jl. Hom. V. 35.

(Signed)

T. F. ALLEN, M.D.

S. F. WILCOX, M.D.

J. M. SCHLEY, M.D.

p. 57.

CLARENCE E. BEEBE, M.D., *President*.
A. B. NORTON, M.D., *Secretary*.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13th, 1916

Dear Doctor:-

We are compiling a list of ALL our Alumni, living and dead for publication. Will you please answer the following questions and return this letter as soon as convenient.

Full Name *George A. Light.*

When and where were you born. (exact date). *Aug. 7th - 1860.*

Columbus Grove Ohio at which place he attended school and afterwards taught 14 terms in the schools here educated. Pleasant township. He attended college at Westerville Ohio. He attended ^{Pulte} Medical College at Cincinnati.
Exact date of matriculation and from *from which he graduated in*
that town. *1888*

Date of Graduation *1888*

Places at which located with duration *He practiced his profession 2*
of time at each location. *years at Columbus Grove then moved*
Leipsic O. where he practiced for ~~12~~ years
Present location. *He died at Leipsic O. Nov. 9th. 1907 aged 47*
years 3 - months & 2 days

College & Hospital appointments.

Marriage, when and to whom *He was united in marriage with*
Abina & Morse July 16th 1882

Please notify us of any deaths or changes in address in your vicinity. By promptly filling out this letter you will greatly favor "Old Hahnemann". We expect to publish next summer and if your record is not complete it will be because you have not furnished it.

Very cordially yours,
Thomas L. Bradford, M.D.,
Hahnemann Medical College,
224 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OBITUARY.

DOCTOR JAMES E. LILIENTHAL, who died at his home in San Francisco on Friday, September 27th, was a man well known to the profession all over the country, not alone through his father, Dr. Samuel Lilienthal's reputation, but on account of his own sterling character and ability, and his efforts in behalf of Homœopathy. He was born in South Carolina, October 3rd, 1844, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, who was one of the oldest and best known homœopaths in the United States. Dr. James E. Lilienthal was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1880, and stood among the highest of his class. After his graduation, he spent several years in Berlin and Vienna adding new knowledge to that already gained in his chosen profession. He returned to New York, and commenced the practice of medicine, but did not remain there a great while, as the health of his father began to decline, and it was thought best to remove to San Francisco, where the climate was more suitable for him than that of New York. Upon arriving in San Francisco, in 1888, Dr. James was appointed one of the Directors of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, and also one of the Professors of Materia Medica. About two years ago he was appointed Professor

of Diseases of Children, which position he held until his death. In 1890 he was appointed to the Board of Insanity Commissioners, and since that time has served continuously upon it. He was also Superintendent of the Hahnemann dispensary and the Southern dispensary. For some years he has been consulting physician in the San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, the San Francisco County Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Organon and Materia Medica Club of the bay cities of California, and also a member of the California State Board of Homœopathic Medical Examiners. In all of these societies he took a most active part; was an aggressive and ready talker, fearless in stating and upholding his opinions upon all medical matters, and ever ready to champion the cause of homœopathy. The profession has lost in Dr. Lilienthal one whose place cannot easily be filled; and for many years to come homœopathy upon the Pacific Coast will feel its loss. He was a most genial man, ready to help those in suffering, whether they be rich or poor. His loyalty to his honorable and aged father during the last years of his life was most noted, and frequently commented upon both before and since his father's death, for it showed so plainly the true kindness of his heart. His loyalty to his friends was equally characteristic, and they, one and all, will mourn his loss. Thus has passed away a true man, a fine physician, a staunch friend and a defender of homœopathy.

Pac Coast J1 Hom Oct
1895

In Memory of Dr. J. E. Lilienthal.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Homœopathic Medical Society the following was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, In the course of the Divine Providence death has taken from our midst DR. JAS. E. LILIENTHAL, one of our most active and esteemed members, we hereby resolve to put on record our appreciation of him as a high-minded and high-principled man, and able and cultivated practitioner, a conscientious and devoted homœopathist, and that this Society has lost one of its brightest and most faithful members.

Resolved, That we hereby extend our sympathy to the members of his family.

WM. BOERICKE, M. D.

E. S. CHAPMAN, M. D.

J. N. ECKEL, M. D.

Pac C J1 Hom Committee.
Nov 1895

(2) The *Quartan Parasite* is an organism requiring about seventy-two hours for its complete development. It is rare in this climate and is associated with a fever showing regular quartan paroxysms similar in nature to those associated with the tertian organism. Infection by two groups of the parasite causes a double quartan fever (paroxysms on two days, intermission on the third). Infection with three groups of the parasite is associated with daily paroxysms.

(3) The *Estivo-autumnal Parasite* passes through a cycle of develop-

ment in the peripheral circulation, the main seat of infection being apparently in the spleen, bone marrow and other internal organs. Infection with this organism is associated with fevers varying greatly in nature. There may be a quotidian or tertian intermittent fever, or more commonly a more or less continuous fever with irregular remissions. The individual paroxysms last on an average about twenty hours. The irregularities in temperature depend probably mainly upon variations in the length of the cycle of development of the parasite, or upon infection with multiple groups of organism. — *British Med. Journal*.

ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM BY THE NORTHBROOK METHOD. — The subject came to my knowledge through a paper by Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and later published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. Very soon afterward I concluded to try the method in our Pittsburg Hospital. The first case was that of a woman with a weak heart and easily embarrassed respiration. We found that she went under the anæsthetic promptly and without a struggle. The pulse, which before the operation was running at 120 per minute, shortly afterwards subsided to 72 and at that continued until the conclusion of the operation, if anything growing stronger toward the close.



DR. JAMES E. LILIENTHAL.

Born, October 3d, 1844. Died, San Francisco, September 27th, 1895.

JAMES EDWARD LILIENTHAL, M.D.

At the meeting of the Institute at Saratoga, in 1886, among the names of seventy-five newly-elected members appears that of J. E. Lilienthal, of New York. Among those present at the session at Newport last year was Dr. Lilienthal, of San Francisco.

He was the oldest son of Dr. Samuel and Caroline Netter Lilienthal, and was born October 3, 1844, in Hamburg, S. C., where his father had gone in quest of health. Dr. Lilienthal studied medicine with his father, attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College from 1877 to 1880, graduating in the spring of the latter year. The years 1880 and 1881 were spent in medical studies in the Universities of Vienna and Berlin. Returning home in 1881, he began practice in New York, in which he continued until 1887, when, on account of his father's ill-health, he removed with him to San Francisco, where he continued his residence and practice until his death, September 27, 1895. Dr. Lilienthal took prominent part in everything tending to the advancement of Homœopathy. He was an active and efficient member of the following organizations: A director of the Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco; one of the Professors of Materia Medica, and later Professor of Diseases of Children; Commissioner of Insanity; Superintendent of the Hahnemann and Southern Dispensaries; Consulting Physician to the San Francisco Nursery Home for Children; member of the California State Homœopathic Society, as well as the San Francisco County Homœopathic Medical Society, Organon and Materia Medica Club, and California State Board of Medical Examiners.

A. I. H. 1896

N. Am. Jl. Hom. Nov. 1895

Obituary.—Dr. J. E. Lilienthal. To those who saw Dr. Lilienthal at the Institute Meeting at Newport, the news of his death will be a sad surprise. Dr. Lilienthal died at his home in San Francisco on Friday, September 27th, after an illness of but little over two weeks in duration. Although still a young man, he was widely known among the profession not only because of the reputation which his father Dr. Samuel Lilienthal enjoyed but on account of his own sterling personal qualities. He was active and energetic in thought and speech, genial in manner, kindly in spirit. He believed thoroughly in homœopathy and never shirked any duty that came to him. His colleagues in California have lost a loyal friend and homœopathy will miss a stalwart defender.



LILIENTHAL, SAMUEL, M. D., of New York city, was born at Munich, Bavaria, December 5th, 1815. His father was a merchant of Munich. He gave to his sons the best educational advantages, sending Samuel to the Gymnasium in Munich, and afterwards to the university of that city. Here his preceptor was Dr. Schlagintwait, father of the celebrated traveller of that name. After graduating with full honors, he was entrusted with a position in the city hospital. This, however, he did not long hold, being persuaded to join some friends emigrating to America. Letters of introduction from Professor Schubert, of the Munich University, were furnished him; these were directed to parties in Allentown, Pa., where Dr. Wesselhoeft then had charge of the Homœopathic Institute. Although the young emigrant had listened to lectures in Munich on homœopathy, he still clung to the regular school, and settled down to the practice of it in Lancaster, Pa. Here his profession was just becoming lucrative when he was forced to abandon it on account of failing health. Going South, he located on the Savannah River, where he practised for a number of years. Here he married Miss Caroline Nettre, the love of his youthful years, who courageously followed him to the country of his adoption. All his prospects were now bright and encouraging, and he looked upon this location as a permanency. But the health of his wife gave indications of becoming seriously impaired by the malaria of the river. Continued and increased suffering from intermittent fever, compelled the doctor to take her north. Locating in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., he again commenced the practice of medicine, but becoming converted to the truths of homœopathy, changed his treatment and established himself in that line. In this field he successfully practised from 1848 to 1857. Desiring to give his sons the advantages of education, he removed to New York, and was immediately placed on the medical staff of the United States Homœopathic Dispensary, of which he is now senior physician. Dr. Lilenthal is a much esteemed member of the Homœo-

pathic Medical Societies of New York. He also fills most honorably one of the chairs in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and is Professor of Theory and Practice at the New York College for Women. He is now editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and has been a contributor for a number of years, and is now assistant editor of the *Chicago Investigator* and the *Detroit Observer*. He has found the land of freedom to "flow with milk and honey;" prosperity has attended his steps, and he finds himself repaid for the early sacrifice of his friends and beloved fatherland; eminence and distinction in his profession, social position, and the love and esteem of the community, are the rewards of a life spent in assiduous devotion to the duties of his calling.

—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—O—

Born at Munich, Bavaria
Nov. 5th, 1815. Was educated
in the Gymnasium and univ.
of Munich, where he grad.
with full honors in 1838.
After grad. he was intrusted
with a position on the
city hospital but soon after
came to America and located
at Lancaster, Pa., practising
allopathy; he soon on account
of failing health moved South
and located on the Savannah
river where he practised a
few years; but the failure
of his wife's health compelled
him to again move north.

He located at Haverstraw, N.Y.
where he began the practice of
homœopathy. In 1857 he moved
to New York City. His specialty
is nervous diseases. He has



made provings of Carbohc acid, Silicum, Physostigma, &c. He is the author of the "Hom. Therapeutics," publ by Boericke & Tafel, now in its 2d edition. "Skin Diseases" 2d edition now in preparation. Is editor of N.Am.Jl.Hom. and has been assistant editor of the Chicago Investigator, and of the Detroit Observer. Is a memobr of Am.Inst.of Hom. of the N.Y.State hom.soc. N.Y.Co. hom.med.soc. of Penna. State med. soc. of Acad of Paris. and of the Medico-chirurg. soc. of N.Y. (J.C.G.)

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The first to cross the dark river of Death was Dr. Lilienthal, a man whom it would be safe to say was known, either personally or by reputation, by every Homœopathic physician in the world.

Dr. Lilienthal died October 3, 1891, at the age of seventy-six almost. Peaceful as was his life so was his death. Cheerful and happy to the last, he went quietly to sleep, never to awake again on this earth.

Samuel Lilienthal was born at Munich, Germany, November 5, 1815. He entered the German High School at an early age, from which he graduated in 1834. He matriculated at the University of Munich in the fall of 1834, and after a year of preparatory study, entered upon the study of medicine. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1838, and continued his studies in the clinic of the Municipal Hospital at Munich, until the fall of 1839, when he came to America.

For fifty-two years he spent his life in unceasing professional activity in this country. After a short stay at Heidelberg, Pa., he went to South Carolina, whence he returned north to Lockport, N. Y., in 1847. Here was the turning point in his medical career; for, witnessing the extraordinary success of Homœopathy, through the efforts of a resident physician, his love of truth forced him to study this to him entirely new method of treatment, which he penetrated deeper and deeper, becoming more attracted with every step forward. In 1850 he moved to Haverstraw, N. Y., where he remained for the next seven years, removing to New York city in 1857, where he resided for thirty years. At this time, mainly through the influence of the late Dr. Hering, he became the associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœo-*

pathy, which he conducted alone from 1872 until 1885, when his advancing years obliged him to resign from an occupation to which he was sincerely attached.

A few years after the opening of the New York Homœopathic Medical College he became identified with its faculty, filling the chair of Clinical Medicine and that of Diseases of the Nervous System until his departure for San Francisco in the spring of 1887, as his advancing years induced him to seek rest from active engagements.

Dr. Lilienthal's indefatigable labors in the field of journalism are well known to all of us. Besides editing his own journal

—for which he made all translations from the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages—and writing original articles for almost every number, he contributed largely to all of the prominent journals of our school. There was no meeting of the American Institute or of the State Society, where he did not present a valuable paper; and also in his County Society—his face was always to be seen, and he entered with spirit into all discussions on points of vital importance.

His *Homœopathic Therapeutics* is a book probably more often referred to by Homœopathic physicians for hints in prescribing than any extant. This work has given him his chief fame. In it he has gathered the ripe experience of all our best men in a most scrupulous and careful condensation, and when he answered the call of the angel of death he was busily engaged in the preparation of the fourth edition.

We can learn much in reviewing the life of this truly earnest student, as he was a most ardent defender of Homœopathy in its purest sense, holding strictly to the laws of the *Organon*, at the same time, liberal minded, despising bigotry and one-sidedness. His great knowledge of medical literature enabled him to prove, from advance discoveries in all branches of medical science, the truth of *similia similibus curantur*. He thus rendered many translations valuable by his notes and deductions, and showed that cures proclaimed by Old-school writers, through the influence of certain drugs, were involuntarily Homœopathic. He was ever ready to reply to attacks upon our school, not only in medical journals, but also in current publications. Not only in writing, but in debate he defended the right of truth everywhere.

In his professional life at the bedside he acted, not simply as a

LILIENTHAL, SAMUEL

learned physician, but as a loving friend and comforter. His ever cheerful face brought sunshine into the sick room, and his visits were anxiously awaited, as his very presence gave relief to the sufferer. His departure is, therefore, deeply mourned by all who ever came in contact with him. His colleagues have lost a trustworthy adviser, his patients a sympathetic benefactor, and his friends a loyal companion.

In San Francisco, in the midst of his family circle, he led a life of peace, only seeking pleasure in contributing to the various

Homœopathic journals of this country, and in lecturing for a short period in the college of that city. The heart, in its weakened condition, as a result of repeated attacks of angina pectoris, finally gave way, and he peacefully went to sleep the sleep of eternity. Let us honor his memory in trying to follow his example as a true man, a true physician.

The next

"To join

The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death"

Tr Hom Med Soc Penna 1892

IN RE LILIENTHAL.

SAMUEL A. JONES, M. D.

AND now time has no mystery for him. A thousand years are but as a day, and the wife's face is not worn with pain, and the parting is as a dream that has faded. O, Death, whose is the victory! Blessed be God, that every stroke which makes the world poorer for us who linger, makes eternity the richer. The eye grows dim, the hand forgets its cunning, the memory falters, the tinsel of Vanity Fair grows tawdry, the illimitable boundary of the Unknown maketh the wise man become as a little child, and the years press heavily as a burden, and the City of God shineth in our nightly dreams with ineffable beauty, and the heart is filled with longings unutterable; and lo! the messenger cometh, bringing the peace unspeakable.—*Hom. Recorder.*

Feb 15 1892 Am Hom't

LILIENTHAL.

A VETERAN is gone. The earthly career of Samuel Lilienthal, eventful, useful, illustrious, is closed, and the sods of earth forever hide from view the kindly face and form of this grand old man whose name is known to Homœopathy throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world, whose usefulness has rarely been equalled, never excelled, and whose words and works live after him. Full fifty years of active labor in the medical profession as a practitioner, a teacher, an author and a journalist are rarely allotted to one man. But they fell to Samuel Lilienthal, and honestly, laboriously and fruitfully were they occupied, as a whole profession stands ready to attest.

Dr. Lilienthal was born in Munich, Bavaria, and graduated from the Medical University of that city in 1838. Fifty years thereafter he was awarded the Half Century Diploma of his Alma Mater, a distinction that happens to few, an honor he richly deserved. His medical life was largely spent in New York, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice and where he acquired much distinction as a professor in the New York Homœopathic College, as editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and as an author and translator. Six years ago he removed to San Francisco to be with his sons, and at the home of Dr. James E. Lilienthal he quietly passed away on the night of the 2d of October.

Dr. Lilienthal was a friend and frequent contributor to the SOUTHERN JOURNAL, and our readers, as the Homœopathic profession everywhere, will join with us in deploring his loss and in extending to his family sincere condolences.

May the ashes of this departed veteran in Homœopathy forever rest in peace, while the literary works of his busy life serve to guide to a better knowledge of medicine the profession of which he was an honorable and honored member.

So J1 Hom Oct 1891

Valedictory.

It is hard and painful to bid adieu! The NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY has entwined itself so firmly around the very fibres of my heart, that reluctantly I lay down the editorial pen and cease my labors. I tried to do my duty to the readers of the Quarterly, and if, by chance, I should have given offence in any one article, I hope to be forgiven and to have the mistake forgotten—he who means well sometimes forgets to weigh his words, and thus an accident may have happened.

Three score and ten, and perchance four score, says the Psalmist—but we ought to live out the full seculum, for five times twenty is the hundred, and man does not reach the full adolescence till he is twenty years old. Seventy years old, and fifty years a student and a practitioner in the profession—indeed, I feel full of gratitude to my heavenly father, that I can look back to the work allotted to me and can say, I tried to fulfill my mission; I can look forward, and feel more than grateful that I do not feel very severely the weight of years, and that I am still able to do a good day's work. Still, old S. L. feels sick and tired of a work where he can find hardly any co-laborers.

We have asked for contributions, but somehow the laborers are so few and journals too many, that every editor is obliged to fill up most of his pages with his own mental and manual work. Carroll Dunham thus got tired, and that excellent journal, the *American Homœopathic Review*, ceased to exist. Look at *L'Art Médical*, and Jousset père et fils are its editors and chief contributors. In Germany, the old *Allgemeine* still struggles bravely on and begs for contributions, and is nearly the only journal in the Fatherland which survives.

The *British Quarterly* has ceased to make its welcome appearance, though Homœopathy in England still needed the work for which it was started, and its mission was not yet finished. Perhaps, in our telegraphic, telephonic age, the time for slow quarterlies has passed, but weeklies were tried and found too weak to hold their own. Let us hope that our monthlies will survive, but it needs a pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

My mission is fulfilled. Perhaps this last lay of an old worker will touch a chord and stir some physicians up to do their duty, as literary work is most pleasant work. Away with that lethargy which tolls the death-knell to your journals. Though this sacred duty has been so far neglected, arouse yourself now, and if you love Hahnemann and Homœopathy, I still hope that the funeral rites of our quarterlies may bring blessings to our monthlies.

To the publishers I have only words of gratitude for their constant kindness to the editor. Their work speaks for itself, and they never interfered in the editorial management.

Good bye! God bless you, my dear old readers.

SAM. LILIENTHAL, M.D.

Publisher's Announcement.

THE Publisher of the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, referring to the valedictory of the Editor and the Programme for the sixteenth Volume of the Journal, would respectfully call the attention of the subscribers to the radical changes the Journal will undergo. The former Editor, Doctor Lilienthal, and the Publisher both step out. The Journal will cease as a Quarterly, but will be continued henceforth as a *Monthly*, with every prospect of success, to judge from the list of well-known names in the editorial staff and a vigorous management of the publishing committee.

Handing over to the Publishing Club the list of our subscribers and those of our exchanges, we wish to express our thanks to our friends for their favors, and our wishes that they may continue under the new regime.

F. E. BOERICKE,
Hahnemann Publishing House.

Med Advance Nov 1891

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D., was born at Munich, Bavaria, December 5, 1815, and died at San Francisco, Cal., October 2, 1891, aged seventy-five years and ten months.

His father was a merchant and he gave his sons the best educational advantages to be obtained, Samuel being sent to the Gymnasium and afterward to the University. Here he graduated with honors, and for a short time held a position in the city hospital, which he soon relinquished and emigrated to America with his distinguished brother, Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. He brought letters of introduction from Professor Schubert to parties in Allentown, Pa., where Drs. Hering and Wesselhoëft were then engaged in teaching the new doctrine in the first homœopathic college, recently established. Yet, notwithstanding lectures on Homœopathy, which he attended in Munich and at Allentown, he began practice in Lancaster, Pa., as an allopathic physician. But his health failed and he removed to Savannah, Ga. Here he was married and practiced for several years until the failing health of Mrs. Lilienthal from intermittent fever, compelled him in 1848 to remove north, and he began practice at Haverstraw, N. Y., where he remained until 1857. Better educational advantages for his children impelled him to remove to New York. Soon after coming to Haverstraw he became converted to the homœopathic system and began its practice with accustomed enthusiasm. In New York he first began work in the Homœopathic Dispensary, then in the New York Homœopathic College, the Homœopathic College for Women and the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, of which he eventually became editor. But it is chiefly by his work on therapeutics that his memory will remain a household word in our school. His Homœopathic Therapeutics, which is in its third edition, is a standard work. His work on Diseases of the Skin is also a valuable addition to our literature, and now since his death comes his last work, Jahr's Clinical Guide, revised and brought up to date by the addition of the new remedies. This work was the original basis of his large volume on Therapeutics.

Six years ago he retired from journalistic work and from practice to take a well earned rest, and removed to San Francisco to be with sons. But to idleness he was an utter stranger and it was easier to say he had retired, than to retire. His active brain and busy pen were at work as usual, and in addition he was impressed into the Hahnemann College, where he lectured on the Organon, while his translations from foreign journals, with or without comments, were to be found in nearly every issue of every homœopathic journal. His papers for the American Institute were lengthy, able and always on time; and his busy pen will be sadly missed, but not forgotten, by a large circle of admiring friends in both continents.

LILIENTHAL, SAMUEL

IN MEMORIAM,

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

Whereas, This society has received the painful intelligence that Dr. Samuel Lilienthal has been called away from the scene of his labors, in the hope of entering a higher life; and,

Whereas, The officers and members of this society, who proudly enlisted him among its honorary members, realize that in his death homœopathy has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most earnest workers; therefore,

Resolved, That we publicly express our keen appreciation of the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That his noble qualities of mind, his congenial and courteous manner, his childlike simplicity of character, his readiness to draw from his vast stores of experience and medical literature which he had long and patiently accumulated, endeared him to the medical profession, and prompt us to hold his name in most affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the family of our departed friend and colleague.

After submitting, on behalf of the Memorial Committee, the preceding resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, M. Deschere said: I have every reason to remember Dr. Lilienthal with love and reverence, because all I am he made me. For ten years our relations were of the most intimate character. One of his most notable characteristics was his punctuality. He retired every night at 10 P.M. and arose at 6. From this hour on until 9 he wrote or studied. Then came the business of the day. After dinner he generally studied until 9. In this way he was enabled to do the enormous amount of literary work he did.

M. A. Brinkman.—Dr. Lilienthal always entertained the most friendly feeling towards the ladies in the profession. Twenty years ago the popular feeling was entirely different from what it is at present, and he was largely instrumental in bringing about the change. He constantly endeavored to persuade them to join the various societies, county, state and national, and endeavored to bring them forward in every legitimate way. I feel personally indebted to him for numerous kindnesses shown me in looking up cases, a work he loved to perform.

R. McMurray.—It was my pleasure to meet Dr. Lilienthal frequently, and what impressed me most was his sterling, unfeigned honesty. He was a homœopath because he believed in it. This same honesty characterized his relations with his fellow-men.

Dr. Wait.—Dr. Lilienthal was one of the most faithful friends the New York College and Hospital for Women ever had, As a lecturer he was not only always on hand, but promptness itself.

B. G. Clark.—In the death of Dr. Lilienthal homœopathy has lost a friend. He was a homœopath by conviction and no one could be more true to its tenets. The love for his Maker and the love for his profession were the ruling passions of his life.

N. Am. J. l. Hom. V. 39. p 840. Dec. 1891.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

At its session held in New York in 1867, the Institute elected to membership this well-known indefatigable writer. By the active part he took in the proceedings of the Institute, the presentation of papers and reports, discussions participated in, etc.; as editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*; frequent contributor to most of the periodicals of our school; and author of several important works, his name has become indissolubly associated with Homœopathic literature.

Dr. Lilienthal was born in Munich, Bavaria, December 5, 1815. He was the son of a merchant of that city who gave his sons the best educational advantages. After attending the gymnasium in his native city, he was a student at the university, whence he graduated and had a position in the city hospital. He was here but a short time when he was persuaded to accompany some friends to this country, bringing letters to parties in Allentown at the time the Academy of Homœopathy was in operation. He began practice in Lancaster, Pa., but failing health obliged him to go South where he located on the Savannah river. Here he married Miss Caroline Nettle, whose health suffered in the malarious region, and he located in Haverstraw, N. Y., where he practiced from 1848 to 1857, when he removed to New York, adopted the Homœopathic practice, passed an examination before the Censors of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York (being the first candidate) and received its license to practice. He practiced in New York about thirty years and removed in 1887 to San Francisco, where he died October 3, 1891.

Am. Inst. Trans. 1895

PROF. SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

BY MARTIN DESCHERE, M.D., NEW YORK.

ON Saturday morning, October 3d, at 1 o'clock, Dr. Lilienthal's heart ceased beating; a heart full of love for all mankind, full of sympathy for human suffering, full of comfort for the unfortunate. Peaceful as was his life, so was his death. Cheerful and happy to the last, he went quietly to sleep, never to awaken again on this earth.

Atheroma of the coronary arteries, which caused isolated attacks of angina pectoris for many years was the initiation to a final paralysis cordis.

Samuel Lilienthal was born at Munich, Germany, November 5th, 1815. He entered the "Neue Gymnasium" (German High School)

at an early age, from which he graduated in 1834. He matriculated at the University of his native city in the fall of that year, and after one year's preparatory study, entered upon the study of medicine. Some of his leading teachers, as Döllinger (father of the celebrated theologian), professor of anatomy, Ringseis, pathology, Breslau, materia medica, Walter and Wilhelm, surgery, made a lasting impression upon him throughout his life, and even in his later years he rigidly followed successfully, some of the teachings of these masters. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, etc., in 1838, and continued his studies practically in the clinic of the Municipal Hospital at Munich, until the fall of 1839, when he came to America.

He first settled in Heidelberg, Pa., but after a short time removed to South Carolina, where he remained until 1847, when he came north and settled in Lockport, N. Y. Here he made the acquaintance of a homœopathic physician, through a desperate case of scarlet fever, and the unexpected success of the homœopathic treatment in this case as in many others, impressed him so forcibly, that he at once became deeply interested in the new doctrine, and determined to study and practice it. He quitted Lockport in the fall of 1850, and made Haverstraw, N. Y., his domicile for the next

seven years, removing to New York city in 1857. At this time, mainly through the influence of the late Dr Hering, he became the associate editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and which he conducted alone from 1872 until 1885, when his advancing years obliged him to resign from an occupation to which he was sincerely attached.

A few years after the opening of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, he entered the faculty in the chair of clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System, which he held until his departure from New York, in 1886, to spend the evening of his life in the midst of his family in San Francisco, Cal.

Although it had been his intention to rest quietly and occupy his time mainly with literary work and consultation practice only, his active mind induced him to accept a professorship at the Homœopathic College in San Francisco, which, however, through the urging of his friends, he soon laid down.

His indefatigable labors in the field of journalism are well known to all of us. Besides editing his own journal—for which he made all translations from the German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages—and writing original articles for almost every number, he contributed largely to all of the prominent journals of our school.

There was no meeting of the American Institute or the State Society where he did not present a valuable paper; and also in his County Society, his face was always to be seen, and he entered with spirit into discussion on all points of vital importance.

Dr. Lilienthal's *Homœopathic Therapeutics* is undoubtedly the most complete hand-book for the busy practitioner. In it he gathered the ripe experience of all of our best men in a most scrupulous and careful condensation, and when he answered the call of the angel of death he was busily engaged in the preparation of the fourth edition of this work. Besides this, his work on skin diseases forms another epoch in his literary career. As a physician, he was loved like a father by all who called him into the sick-room. As a consultant, his advice was sought after in all quarters of the Union. As a teacher, his lectures were looked forward to by students as well as graduates, with eager interest; and his great knowledge of life, besides medicine, made his teachings the more valuable. As a friend, his hand and heart were ever ready for moral advice as well as active assistance, and whoever came into closer contact with him could not help but admire his innocent, childlike fidelity.

A life so full of virtue could only end harmoniously; he was ready to go, and felt that he had fulfilled his mission, for the motto of his life was work. Let me, therefore, quote the parting words to his readers on the occasion of his resignation as an editor: "My mission is fulfilled. Perhaps this last lay of an old worker will touch a chord, and stir some physicians up to do their duty, as literary work is most pleasant work." . . . "Good-bye! God bless you, my dear old readers!"

Hahn. Monthly. Nov. 1891.

In the October number a brief notice of the death of Dr. Samuel Lillienthal was given. For many years the Doctor was a prolific writer and translator for our numerous journals. He was well and favorably known from Maine to California, and his loss will be severely felt by all homœopaths. He was born at Munich, December 5, 1815, and received his education in the city of his birth. Coming to America in 1837, he located at Lancaster, Penn., and practiced allopathy. On account of ill health he was obliged to go South, where he practiced for a number of years. In 1848 he moved to Haverstraw, N. Y., on account of the ill health of his wife, and there became converted to the truths of homœopathy. In 1857 he removed to New York City where he remained until 1889, when he joined his son in California.

1891
Nov
Hahn

DOCTOR SAMUEL LILIENTHAL.

“Whom I call one of the princes of Israel.”—*Rabbi Voorsanger.*

It is nearly a quarter of a century since I first met him who was Samuel Lilienthal. A series of introductory lectures were being delivered at the mother college in Philadelphia, and I preceded him by one night. I was the guest of Dr. Hering, who easily persuaded me to prolong my visit so that I might attend Lilienthal's lecture. O, wizard memory! I hear now his

opening sentence: “*Jacta est alea!*” I remember, too, that he crossed swords with Kafka, and stood like a rock on good old-fashioned Homœopathic ground. I did not agree with him; but the sincerity of his convictions disarmed criticism. How racy, too, his German-English pronunciation, for he religiously avoided our anserine *th* sound. It was always “Homœopatic,” “Terapeutic,” with him to the last. I recollect that after his lecture quite a party adjourned to the house of one Prof. Raue, and I shall carry to my grave the memory of a symposium that reached far into the wee sma' hours and left me a radiant recollection and a rousing headache. On the morrow we journeyed together from Philadelphia to New York, and thus began one of the pleasantest friendships that death has ever broken.

A few years later that restlessness which so often disturbs the country physician when he is deceived by the glamour of a “city practice,” seized me, and I looked with longing towards Gotham. No sooner did “Old Sam” hear of my desire than he pressed me to come to New York, and to share his office,—and this, mind you, without paying a stiver of rent. He made it the more easy for a poor and proud spirit to become his almsman by urging that I should assist him in his literary work, revising his Teutonic English, discussing medical papers in the journals, and talking with him, “for the two of us can talk like the * * *, you know!”

I not only shared his office; I was also welcomed to a home circle which, though lacking a mother, had a gentle warmth that would melt the shyest. As a rule, it is soul-sickening to wait and wait in a strange place for “practice,” but those days were halcyon, and between Lilienthal's company, literary work, reading in good libraries, and rummaging old book stores, I little recked whether I was getting into practice or not; and the days flew by.

But let me not forget the divine nights, for “Old Sam” was

an ardent lover of music, and between the opera and Thomas's Garden we had our noctes in which we forgot every care. After the opera, or one of Thomas's concerts, came the late lunch, the "Pilsener"—for they had "Pilsener" in those days—and then home (even I had learned to call it "home"), and the soothing cigar, and the talk late into the night, and finally the sudden, "By tunder, Sam Jones, we must go to bed!"

No. 230 West Twenty-fifth street,—I am again sitting by the office window, and the perfume of the ailanthus tree is wafted in, and I have turned from my book and am waiting, not for the "patient," but to hear the well-known sharp staccato footsteps

that tell me "Old Sam" has finished his morning round of visits, and then his cheery greeting, and then the paper for the *North American* that must be read and criticised—and, I must add, accepted in spite of all criticisms: his heart continually running away with his head. And those days are forever gone; and the old familiar face is gone; and the warm heart is cold; and he is resting near the "Golden Gate"—so far from Munich; so near the great white throne!

* * * * *

Dr. Lilienthal was one of those, all too few nowadays, with whom Medicine is a calling—not a trade. To it he gave his whole self without reserve. He purchased its literature with reckless prodigality, though he was wisely frugal in all other expenditures. He seemed to live in the spirit of the Hahnemannian dictum: "In an art preservative of human life, ignorance is a crime." From an intimate acquaintance with both I can truly declare that Samuel Lilienthal spent more on medical literature in a single year than did the late Dr. Croesus in his whole lifetime. I believe that Croesus left far the larger estate, and of a surety I do know that he left it, for although they sometimes put a pocket in a shirt I have never heard of one in a shroud.

Lilienthal was also an indefatigable reader. Many suppose that this implies a limited practice; the inference is not valid in his case. He was indeed a busy practitioner. How did he find time to read? By utilizing the spare minutes. No sooner had he laid aside his visiting case than he picked up the journal that had been read up to the very minute of his starting upon his round of visits. Or if he did not begin reading the moment he entered his office, he took the unfinished manuscript from his portfolio, and with his nose close to the paper, for he was short-sighted, began writing at once. I have always detested inter-

ruptions when writing ; but he husbanded the few minutes before dinner would be ready, and this will explain his productiveness. To his earnestness he added industry. I wish it could be computed for how many years of his life he had a pen in his faithful hand. It was a matter of surprise to me how much his pen could put upon a page. He wrote as small a hand as Hahnemann ; and perhaps both learned that economy in the early days when writing paper was much dearer. Dear old soul ! he actually prided himself upon his chirography, which often looked as if it had been done by a choreic spider on roller skates. We once edited journals that were printed at the same place, and I remember telling him how an incensed compositor had *exorcised*

me for the quality of my pot-hooks. "Is tat so?" said he, "Why, dey quarrel for mine." I did not tell him that the irate compositor assured me that he would be blanked if my "copy" wasn't almost as poor as Dr. Lilienthal's. But no compositor in that whole establishment would have breathed a word of complaint to Lilienthal himself, for despite his crabbed manuscript his sunshiny manner had won them all.

Only for Dr. Lilienthal the *North American Journal of Homæopathy* would have perished of inanition long ago. How chivalrously he came to the rescue ; he felt as if fealty to those who had inaugurated that magazine demanded that he should put on his armor and leap into the gulf. How persistently he would buttonhole Tom, Dick, and Harry ! I believe he would cheerfully have published a paper on *Sulphur*, from the "Old Harry" himself, on the *experto crede* principle—for a paper for "*De Nort American*." And how incessantly he translated, and translated, and translated for it ! O, the drudgery of translating ! No glow of composition to warm one ; a mere hewing of wood and carrying of water for another ! When I recall all that he has done I can but feel that he richly deserved the "translation" which befel him on the night of the second of October.

When one reads his "Therapeutics" it is to wonder when he found time to make so exhaustive a compilation. The secret is that whatever of note he read he made a "note" of on the spot. He didn't put it off until the more convenient season ; down it went on the spot. He had many interleaved volumes, and in the appropriate one went the desired observation that he had just read. This is the only method by which one always gets the money's worth out of a book or journal. My only objection to his excerpts was that, like Hering, all was fish that came to his

net. It mattered not who vouched for the printed statement, he accepted all without a challenge because he thought all as earnest and as truthful as himself. Alas! the statements in our literature are like the veal pies of which Weller declared "they are werry well when you knows the man wot made 'em." Our dear "Old Sam" would dine on a "deacon" as devoutly as though it were the "fatted calf" itself.

As an editor, I think he was lacking in the critical faculty, and I doubt if his editorial work will prove anything other than ephemeral. I do not think that any of his utterances on any of the questions that have arisen within the last twenty-five years, have, in any degree, moulded the opinions of his readers. He could be steadfast to his own convictions—no one more so—but he could not follow his convictions with fire and sword when

"the heathen raged and the people imagined a vain thing." When the fiery Lippe would fulminate his anathemas like a pistareen Pope, I recollect that Lilienthal would write him letters of such stern rebuke that I used to wish one of them might be published in the *North American*, if only to assure its readers of the sex of its editor. But it is due a dead man to say that he believed in the power of a "milde macht," which, I think, is vain when one is fighting the devil or any of his creatures.

* * * * *

I remember a portrait that hung in his bedroom; it was that of his Rachel who, long years ago, left him lonely, but with a love in his heart that time could not change. I have often wondered if it was not this unquenchable love for his dead wife that made his manner so charmingly tender and winning to all women. There was a blending of knightly courtesy with a fatherly fondness, and wherever he came he conquered. And now time has no mystery for him. A thousand years are but as a day, and the wife's face is not worn with pain, and the parting is as a dream that has faded. O, death, whose is the victory!

Blessed be God, that every stroke which makes the world poorer for us who linger, makes eternity the richer. The eye grows dim, the hand forgets its cunning, the memory falters, the tinsel of Vanity Fair grows tawdry, the illimitable boundary of the Unknown maketh the wise man become as a little child, and the years press heavily as a burden, and the City of God shineth in our nightly dreams with ineffable beauty, and the heart is filled with longings unutterable; and lo! the messenger cometh bringing the peace unspeakable.

Ann Arbor, 12th October.

S. A. J.

Hom Recorder Nov 1891



Samuel Silimthut

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D.,

230 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

New York, Oct 16 1876

Dr. Lippe M. D.

Dear Doctor!

"Atrophic infantile paralysis." Having seen two cases under treatment & finding so little on it in our literature, I try now to write an article on this disease, which too often in its later stages causes such disfigurement for life. Might I ask your valuable aid, to give me your own personal experience in the treatment of this disease & to lead my attention to some sources, where I might find something on the therapeutics of it.

Thanking you for former favors
I remain

fraternally yours

S. Lilienthal

Saw an earnest of the virtues hidden in electric light.
 Still we fondly think of Blodgett who to us was ever dear,
 Cut off at the very entrance of his medical career.
 Towards our Chemistry Professor all of us most kindly feel,
 And tonight a toast we offer to the health of Malcolm Leal.
 But another seat is vacant, and we drop a silent tear
 For that masterful clinician, now at rest, our own Deschere.
 Then of Doctor Cowl we ponder, and we much regret that he
 Should have left his Alma Mater for a home across the sea.
 Need I speak of that great surgeon, Sidney Wilcox, whom we know,
 Or the brilliant Edgar Moffat, who retired long ago?
 Or of Cornell, whose achievements surely we cannot forget?
 Or of Blackman, faithful Blackman—he is living with us yet!
 Each of these is represented in the training that we bear,
 And to our success in practice each contributed a share.
 What a debt of obligation surely we must ever owe
 To those brave and faithful teachers who stood by us long ago!
 Fain would we to their memory a fitting tribute pay;
 They fought the fight; they kept the faith; they won for us the day.
 So tonight we have erected in this goodly "Hall of Fame"
 A simple tablet that shall stand to perpetuate each name.
 And may every one who enters this sacred presence bow,
 And with reverential spirit breathe the prayer we offer now:
 God bless our Alma Mater! Amen, so may it be!
 And bless and keep the souls of all who taught in '83!

Chironian March 1904

The portrait of Dr. Lilienthal was then unveiled, and presented by his son, Mr. Albert Lilienthal, and accepted by Dean King in the following address:

DR. KING'S REMARKS ON DR. SAMUEL LILIENTHAL.

Dr. Lilienthal was a man, who, by the force of his personality, by his great interest in the welfare of his fellowmen, and by an indomitable energy which was freely devoted to the betterment of mankind, made a deep impression upon those with whom he came in contact, and left a rich legacy to the world. His nature was compound; it had many sides, and it took on, as occasion demanded, many phases. He was a deep thinker, a profound scholar, an untiring worker, and yet he was as light-hearted by nature as a boy. He was bubbling over with good feeling, and sparkling with humor. Such a combination is seldom found in one individual, and when it is found it is discovered it is apt to be eccentric, moved by gusts and storms created within, but there was never a man more evenly balanced than was Dr. Lilienthal. He had no special days when his humor

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and good feeling predominated, and other days when he was in the depths of despair, but each day he was the thinker and the student, and each day the genial good fellow. Some of the finest points in his lectures were often illustrated by humorous stories. I remember once when he was lecturing on the temperament of different nationalities in relation to treatment, he described the difference in the French, German and English, and told of their characteristics. He then went on to show that a certain class of remedies were in use in France to the exclusion of another class of remedies used in Germany or England. It was a profound thought and a deep study. When he had finished he said:

"Now, boys, I will illustrate by an experience of mine up in Haverstraw. I was called to treat a German with colic, and he wanted to eat some sauerkraut. I told him no; sauerkraut would kill him, but after I left he ate the sauerkraut, and the next day when I made my visit the man was well. Soon after this I was called to treat an Irishman with the colic. He wanted to eat some red cabbage. Thinking of the benefit the German had derived from sauerkraut, I said, 'No, don't eat cabbage but eat sauerkraut.' The next day when I called I found my patient worse. He was mad. He said I should have known that nobody but a Dutchman could eat sauerkraut and live; he wanted some red cabbage.. 'No, said I, if the sauerkraut did not agree with you the cabbage will not.' But after I left he got the red cabbage and ate it, and it cured him. So I put down in my note book, 'For the colic of a German, sauerkraut; for the colic of an Irishman, red cabbage.'"

I remember meeting him one day on Thirty-fourth street, and in stopping to pass the time of day, he asked: "How is business?"

"Not very rushing," said I. "I have a couple of cases of malarial fever."

"Ah!" said he, "when I was a young man everything we did not know we called liver trouble. That poor liver was the dumping ground of all ignorance in diagnosis. Then that man Bright made some discoveries on the kidneys, and everything was Bright's disease or liver trouble, but now no more liver trouble, no more Bright's disease, all malaria."

"Well, professor, are you busy?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "very busy, very busy. I've got two patients, one on Staten Island and one in Harlem."

It may truthfully be said that Dr. Lilienthal was the author of more

apt sayings that have been long remembered than any other man of the homœopathic profession who has lived in this city.

Dr. Samuel Lilienthal was born in Munich, Germany, in 1815. He graduated from the university of his native city in 1838, and soon after came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. He here made the acquaintance of James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, and Mr. Buchanan rendered him great assistance in mastering the English language. He lived South for a few years, and finally settled in New York City. He became Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1870, and retired in 1884. In 1886 he went to California, where he lectured in the Hahnemann College of San Francisco and brought out the third edition of his work on therapeutics. For a number of years he was editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. The University of Munich conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1888, the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. He died in San Francisco in September, 1891.

Dr. Lilienthal was a very methodical worker. Dr. Deschere, who knew him intimately, said of him at the County Society meeting of November, 1891: "I have every reason to remember Dr. Lilienthal with love and reverence, because all I am he made me. For ten years our relations were of the most intimate character. One of his most notable characteristics was his punctuality. He retired every night at ten P. M., and arose at six. From this hour on until nine he wrote or studied. Then came the business of the day. After dinner he generally studied until nine. In this way he was enabled to accomplish the enormous amount of literary work he did."

When Dr. Deschere said their relations were most intimate for ten years, those words had more meaning than they commonly have. The great bond of sympathy which existed between these two men was possible only because they were actuated by the same noble ambitions, and their hearts were tuned to the same harmonious note for the betterment of mankind and the blessing of humanity. There was a great respect for the pupil by the teacher, and a profound reverence of the teacher by the pupil. May the time not be long when we shall hang a portrait of Dr. Deschere beside that of his revered teacher.

The two great workers in the faculty at the time I remember Dr. Lilienthal were himself and Dr. T. F. Allen. How different were their methods. Dr. Lilienthal always methodical, carefully thought out and carefully planned his sentences, and as carefully set them

down. Dr. Allen was a steam engine, always working at high pressure. When inspired his thoughts would rush upon him in such a flow that he could not take care of them. Each of these men builded in his own way, and each has left us an incomparable legacy. Dr. Lilienthal's work on therapeutics has been the standard for more than a quarter of a century. It is used today as it was the first year it was issued.

Dr. Lilienthal was a great man, yet it was not his greatness that gave him influence upon the people who knew him. It was his noble nature. "Uncle Sam, the grand old man," as he was known to us all. Those who visited his house and were invited to a meal would find that, while the place at the end of the table opposite the place occupied by himself was perfectly set in every detail as though some one was expected to occupy it, the chair remained vacant. If the visitor, noticing the preparation of the unoccupied place, should say to him, "Doctor, is some one of your faimly absent?" he would invariably reply, "No, that's my wife's place; she is present." She had been dead many years.

He practiced his profession for the sake of his profession and for the benefits he could bestow on mankind. He was one of the most generous of men, no mercenary motive entering into his professional life. Suffering humanity was never turned empty handed from his door. I well recall an incident which occurred in the early years of my practice. I was with Dr. Deschere and Dr. James Lilienthal in a case over which we were very much concerned.

If you will allow me to digress for a moment, I will say that while perhaps Dr. James Lilienthal may not have possessed the ability to do the great amount of literary work that his father did, or was so blessed with such a striking personality, he did possess the enthusiasm and the noble nature which so endeared his father to all who knew him, and his untimely death was a great loss to the world.

The case of which I speak was that of a little boy suffering with diphtheria, lying on a bed of rags in a filthy tenement house on West Thirty-fifth street. It was a case that had come through Dr. Deschere's clinic in the dispensary. The prognosis was grave, and apparently growing more so. It was a cold, stormy night. Dr. Deschere said to Dr. James, "I wish your father could see this case; but it is too bad a night to bring him out." James was thoughtful for a moment. "I know," said he, "that father would feel badly if he thought he could be of service and was not called. I think I will go

to the house and tell him about the case; perhaps he can give me some suggestion." He went away, but in less than thirty minutes he returned, and his father was with him. Dr. Samuel Lilienthal was then an old man, and it was a stormy night, but there was sickness and suffering which he might relieve, or perhaps he might help to save life. He stayed until late in the night, and until he believed he saw some improvement.

The child made a good recovery. I met him a few days after, and expressed my appreciation of his kindness in coming to our assistance, but said that he should be careful how he exposed himself on such bad nights. "Ah," said he, as he placed a hand on my shoulder, "how can an old man, even at the risk of his life, resist the temptation of enjoying the pleasure and satisfaction there is in doing good to suffering humanity." That was Dr. Lilienthal's creed. It was his creed in the practice of his profession and it was his creed in his dealings with his fellowmen. Such stories regarding him could be collected in this city by the hundreds today.

Dr. Lilienthal was of the world; he lived in the world. He was in touch with every phase of life, and he made the world better for having lived in it.

The portrait which we unveil today is a present from the Lilienthal family. It was painted in San Francisco, and sent to this college by Mr. E. R. Lilienthal, the only surviving son. I wish, in behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, to express our gratitude for the pleasure they have given us in placing here the picture of one of the greatest professors this college has ever had. If the genial countenance, as portrayed in the portrait, shall serve as an inspiration, even in a small degree, to the students who study here from year to year, as Dr. Lilienthal in person did to the students who sat before him, then this gift will reap a bountiful harvest.

* * * * *

The program in full will be found under "Hahnemannian Notes." The vocal and instrumental selections were beautifully rendered.

The class of '83 have rendered leal service to Alma Mater, not alone in professional achievement which is largely personal, but in the placing of this commemorative bronze before the eyes of the young men who are bending to the race. They have perpetuated not alone the names of the faculty of '83, but those of the class of '83 as well. May there be more like them!

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN: MEDICINÆ MAGISTER.

"Hahnemann, dieser seltene Doppelkopf von Philosophie und Gelehrsamkeit—dessen System am ende den Ruin der gemeinen Receptirköpfe nach sich ziehen muss, aber noch wenig von den Praktikern angenommen und mehr verabscheut als untersucht ist."—*Jean Paul Richter, Zerstreute Blätter, II Band, S. 297.*

"Hahnemann, that rare combination of philosophy and learning—whose therapeutic system will finally annihilate the prescription-scrawlers of the common school, yet whose truths have as yet been little accepted, and are more detested than investigated by these practitioners."

We honor ourselves in presenting to CHIRONIAN readers a classical portrait of Hahnemann, the man of the eighteenth century, of the nineteenth, and of this twentieth cycle of time in the realm of medicine.

Born at Meissen, Saxony, April 11, 1755, the son of a porcelain painter, he died in Paris July 2, 1843, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried in Montmartre. The story of his life, the achievements of his indomitable genius, his profound love for humanity, the magnificence of his scholarship, the wealth of his learning must be traced in biographies of a wider range than this. Dr. Walton wove a wreath to his fame when he said: "Around the name of Washington clusters the sentiment of liberty; around the name of Lincoln clings the idea of emancipation; around the name of Luther hovers the thought of reformation; *around the name of HAHNEMANN gathers liberty of thought, emancipation from doubt, and reformation in medical practice.*"

The twentieth century will witness a humbling in the dust before the tomb of Hahnemann of the vanities of "regular" medicine, which is the architype of irregularity, of practice governed by no law; for when from the gloom of centuries Hahnemann's clear voice enunciated and established the everlasting truth of a LAW in drug-therapy the doom of ignorance and arrogance was bespoken.

Hail Samuel Hahnemann, magister!

THE JUNIOR PROM.

The Junior Prom. of February 11, 1904, was a magnificent success, and the class of 1905 deserve great credit therefor. Faculty, alumni and friends were present in brave array.

New York Jan 1/87

Happy New Year to many of them.

Dear Doctor

I finished the copy of our late E. A. P.
 & now I try to keep my promise to
 send you a trifle for your Journal
 hoping that it may be acceptable.

I have been laid up for the
 last two weeks & fast gaining
 some little strength again

Yours truly

✓ L. Heath

There was here a rumor that financial
reasons & distress made your hospital's
existence precarious & I am glad that
the contrary is true & may it flourish
year by year & multiply in the number
of beds.

Our Ward's Island is too far off, as you
well know & Hekremara is a fine
hospital & therefore no use for clinics.

Fraternally

L. Lieberthal

New York 228 W. 34

April 27/85

Mr Leonard, Minneapolis

My dear friends!

Thanks for your encouraging words to an old man, who tried to do his duty to his profession & it is to me a great consolation, that unolicited I have received many letters urging me on, not to give up literary work & journalism, when in fact I could not live without them. But the burden is taken off my shoulders, & the treadmill work of copy & proof-reading is passed. After my return from Europe, if my life be spared, I intend to re-write entirely my *Home Therapeutics*; & it must be more full in spite of all weariness. A better work on mental & nervous diseases, coming up to the high standard of our present studies is also needed. I may ask for another edition of my *skin & venereal* - then you see that much yet remains to be done & he will not yet most, not by a long shot.

Name in full

Samuel Lilienthal

P. O. Address in full

230 West 25th St

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*the University of Munich, Bavaria
of the Hom. Society of the city of N. Y.*

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL was born at Munich, Germany, November 5, 1815, and died October 3, 1891, at the age of almost seventy-six years. Peaceful as was his life so was his death. Cheerful and happy to the last, he went quietly to sleep, never to awake again on this earth. He entered the German high school at an early age and graduated in 1834. He matriculated at the University of Munich in the fall of 1834, and after a year of preparatory study entered upon the study of medicine. He took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1838, and continued his studies in the clinics of the Municipal Hospital at Munich, until the fall of 1839, when he came to America. For fifty years he spent his life in unceasing professional activity in this country. After a short stay at Heidelberg, Pennsylvania, he went to South Carolina, whence he returned north to Lockport, New York, in 1847. Here was the turning point in his medical career; for, witnessing the extraordinary success of homœopathy through the efforts of a resident physician, his love of truth forced him to study this to him entirely new method of treatment, which he penetrated deeper and deeper, becoming more attracted with every step forward. In 1850 he moved to Haverstraw, New York, where he remained for the next seven years, removing to New York city in 1857, where he resided for thirty years.

At this time, mainly through the influence of the late Dr. Hering, he became the associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy," which he conducted alone from 1872 until 1885, when his advancing years obliged him to resign from an occupation to which he was sincerely attached. A few years after the opening of the New York Homœopathic Medical College he became identified with its faculty, filling the chair of clinical medicine and that of diseases of the nervous system until his departure for San Francisco in the spring of 1887, as his advancing years induced him to seek rest from active engagements. Dr. Lilienthal's indefatigable

labors in the field of journalism are well known. Besides editing his own journal—for which he made all translations from the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages—and writing original articles for almost every number, he contributed largely to all of the prominent journals of his school. There was no meeting of the American institute or of the state society, where he did not present a valuable paper; and also in his county society his face was always to be seen, and he entered with spirit into all discussions on points of vital importance. His "Homœopathic Therapeutics" is a book probably more often referred to by homœopathic physicians for hints in prescribing than any extant. This work gave him his chief fame. In it he gathered the ripe experience of all our best men in a most scrupulous and careful condensation, and when he answered the call of the angel of death he was busily engaged in the preparation of the fourth edition. He made provings of carbolic acid, silicum, physostigma, etc. He also was the author of a work on skin diseases.

New York Decr 4/86

Dear Doctor!

Your kind favor leaves me plenty
to do something for your Monthly &
I shall have a life in time. I can just
be busy in revising the life of our late dear
Barrington & I am sure that his lectures on
Latin Metria will be acknowledged the best
published. His comparisons are excellent. I
at the request of his Phil^a friends, as
the profits therefrom will go to his wife
our children. He died too young to amass riches.
I am sure that debt & I trust that every
member of our school will at least
own one copy. As soon as I finish the
book of love I will try to answer
promptly your request.

fraternally yours

L. L. L. L.

228 W 34

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rington's lectures

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New York 228 W 34

Jan 26. 87

Dear Doctor.

Please rectify in your Feb. Number, if possible, a mistake you made at page 230.

The glory to bring out Farrington's lectures belongs solely to our young friend, Dr. Clarence Gantlett of Phila, who with great assiduity ^{worked them out, and} sent them, after having finished his work, to me for revision. This I did with great pleasure & thus found what a treasure we will get.

Honor to whom honor is due & that honor belongs to Gantlett alone

Yours truly

J. S. Hall

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Death of Dr. Lilienthal.

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DEATH OF DR. LILIENTHAL.

Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, the well known veteran homeopathic physician and author died at the residence of his son in San Francisco, Cal., October 2d, aged 75 years, 10 months and 28 days.

This announcement will bring great sorrow to the hearts of the many friends of old Doctor Lilienthal, whom to know was but to love and admire. He was the oldest of the distinguished homeopaths of America, and his writings and his teachings will remain to keep in mind the blessed memories of a noble, useful and virtuous life. Well may we join with Rabbi Voorsanger, who in his sermon on the Jewish New-year paid to the memory of the deceased the following beautiful tribute:

"As I entered the church I received a message telling me that an old man who had healed thousands and had ministered to the spiritual wants of many, had passed away. Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, whom I call one of the princes of Israel, last night gave up his soul to God, and he now stands before that throne he was so wont to worship in life. Perchance in the heavenly regions he is engaged in his work on earth so dear to him—that of teaching little children to walk in the right path. May God rest his soul."

Dr. Lilienthal was born in Munich, Bavaria, on November 5, 1815, and graduated at the University of Munich in 1838. He emigrated to New York, with his distinguished brother, Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, and located in the Empire State, where he soon was recognized as one of the leading physicians.

He was appointed professor of mental and nervous diseases in the New York Homeopathic College and professor of clinical medicine in the New York College for Women.

As a writer Dr. Lilienthal was very prolific on all subjects pertaining to his favorite science, and was the author of "Homeopathic Therapeutics," of which three editions have been published, and he was at work on the fourth at the time of his death.

He was probably the oldest living practitioner of homeopathy in the United States, was for many years editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* and was the recipient from the

Oct 1891

University of Munich in the year 1888 of a fifty-year diploma, which is considered a very great and honorable distinction, and given only in rarest instances for most honorable practice. He was a friend of the poor and needy, and many thousands of the poor in the great city of New York will feel that one of their best friends has passed away.

Six years ago he retired from active practice and went to the Pacific coast that he might spend his declining years with his children, all of whom are residents of that city. His pen, however, was not idle, notwithstanding his sufferings from cardiac disease. His last contribution of importance was that on "Homeopathic Therapeutics" read before the recent World's Congress at Atlantic City. Farewell, dear old friend. Would that we might pay to thy memory the full tribute that it deserves, but our pen fails in the task. Farewell.

According to Dr. A. D. Rockwell, the well known neurologist and electrician, electricity kills "by paralyzing the nerve centers, such as the brain and the spinal cord, and by disintegrating the blood.

"Three-fourths of the body, or more, is composed of water which is in the blood. The flow of blood cannot be disturbed without causing instant death. In ordinary deaths the blood is found to be coagulated and the heart is empty. In deaths by electricity the blood refuses to coagulate and the heart is always full. The paralysis of the nerve centers, however, is the primary cause of death. Any tremendous shock would have the same effect, so far as paralysis and death are concerned. The members are over-stimulated and death occurs at once.

"Local paralysis can be similarly produced by the electric current. If one electrode is placed at the elbow and one at the hand, and a sufficient current is used, the arm will be paralyzed. Such local paralysis is usually merely temporary. As to why the electricity should affect the nerve centers we can scarcely understand, but it certainly does so. There seems to be a physical change in the blood, an actual interchange of parts. We know that the positive pole tends to coagulate the blood. It attracts acids and hydrogen, and tends to make the blood fluid. Possibly it is the opposing actions of these two poles that makes the change in the blood. It doesn't seem to tear the tissue or cause grave lesions, but a few of the capillary blood vessels, the very small ones, are generally ruptured. Electricity is such a tremendous force when used for killing that it is difficult to analyze its effect."

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

EDITORS.

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EUGENE H. PORTER, M.D.,	{ Original Articles in Medicine.
SIDNEY F. WILCOX, M.D.,	{ Comments, News and Editorial.
MALCOLM LEAL, M.D.,	{ Original Articles in Surgery.
JOS. T. O'CONNOR, M.D.,	Medical Progress.
JOHN L. MOFFAT, M.D.,	Therapeutic Notes.
	Reports of Societies and Hospitals.

IRVING TOWNSEND, M.D., Business Manager.

The Editors individually assume full responsibility for, and are to be credited with, all connected with the collection and presentation of matter in their respective departments, but are not responsible for the opinions of contributors.

It is understood that manuscripts sent for consideration have not been previously published, and that after notice of acceptance has been given, will not appear elsewhere except in abstract and with credit to THE NORTH AMERICAN. All rejected manuscripts will be returned to writers. No anonymous or discourteous communications will be printed.

Contributors are respectfully requested to send manuscripts and communicate respecting them directly with the Editors, according to subject, as follows: *Concerning Medicine, News, Personals, and Correspondence*, 181 West 73d Street; *concerning Surgery*, 256 West 57th Street; *concerning Societies and Hospitals*, 17 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *concerning Therapeutic Notes*, 51 W. 47th Street.

Communications to the Editor-in-Chief, *Exchanges and New Books* for notice should be addressed to 102 West 43d Street.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

WITHIN the strict limits of truth it may be said that no name was known to a wider circle of readers of homœopathic literature than that of Samuel Lilienthal, the familiar "S. L." Associated with the late Dr. Constantine Hering in the conduct of the NORTH AMERICAN from 1857 to 1872, sole editor from 1872 to 1885, and since his retirement a constant contributor not only to his own old columns, but to several other American journals, his active brain never ceased the work, which was prompted by a nature as perennial in its sources and outpourings as a spring. So, too, he was ever at meetings of physicians, where he always had a paper to present,

where he remained for thirty years.

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led him to prove, from science, the truth of many translations valued that cures produced of certain drugs, ready to reply to attacks in journalism, but also in debate he defended more always present at national societies.

acted not simply as a comforter. His ever-om, and his visits were relief to the sufferer. all who ever came in a trustworthy adviser, is a loyal companion; him gained him many

Germany, November 5, on he entered the university graduated as Doctor of the Municipal Hospital. Two years he spent in this country. After North Carolina, whence he Here was the turning extraordinary success in physician, his very entirely new method of keeper, becoming more of 1850, he moved to come in New York City,

and as a teacher, he became known to many students and was valued by them as a friend. But it was to his "Homœopathic Therapeutics," a book probably more often referred to by homœopathic physicians for hints in prescription than any extant, that his chief fame is due. Thus Dr. Lilienthal's personality, through benevolence of character manifested in untiring and affectionate activity, has left a lasting impression and has entered into the lives and fortunes of many men and women throughout the world. The following just and appreciative tribute by his long associate and friend, Prof. Martin Deschère, which has been contributed by special request, will be felt as the voice of all, speaking in sorrow and in gratitude for him whose spirit was single-hearted and of charity, and who, having worked from the dawn to the evening, has said eternally, "Good-bye! God bless you, my dear old readers!"

"The sad news has reached us from San Francisco, that Prof. Samuel Lilienthal, M.D. departed this life on the 3d of October, at 1 A.M.

"The pen that for many years ably and courageously defended the rights of our school in the editorial columns of this journal, has been laid down by him who conducted, with love and devotion, the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, and who unceasingly and indefatigably culled, for the benefit of his readers, from his vast experience and constant search for truth.

"Although Dr. Lilienthal had practically laid down the editorship in 1885, as his advancing years obliged him to resign from the responsibilities connected therewith, he nevertheless continued to contribute, as our readers are well aware. This literary work was the mirror of his active life. Whatever he wrote was full of advice and practical value. He thus endeavored to gather everything which bore the stamp of ripe experience, and as a result, gave us his favorite work, the "Homœopathic Therapeutics," the fourth edition of which was in preparation when a higher wisdom stopped his busy mind. We can learn a great deal in reviewing the life of this truly earnest student, as he was the most ardent defender of homœopathy in its purest sense, holding strictly to the laws of the Organon, at the same time, liberal minded, despising bigotry, and one-sidedness.

His great knowledge of medical literature enabled him to prove, from advanced discoveries in all branches of medical science, the truth of *Similia Similibus Curantur*. He thus rendered many translations valuable by his notes and deductions, and showed that cures proclaimed by old-school writers, through the influence of certain drugs, were involuntarily homœopathic. He was ever ready to reply to attacks upon our school, not only in medical journalism, but also in current publications. Not only in writing, but in debate he defended the right of truth everywhere. He was therefore always present at the meetings of our local as well as state and national societies.

In his professional life at the bedside he acted not simply as a learned physician, but as a loving friend and comforter. His ever-cheerful face brought sunshine into the sick room, and his visits were anxiously awaited, as his very presence gave relief to the sufferer. His departure is therefore deeply mourned by all who ever came in contact with him. His colleagues have lost a trustworthy adviser, his patients a sympathetic benefactor, his friends a loyal companion; for his childlike, candid devotion to all dear to him gained him many a heart unto death.

"Samuel Lilienthal was born in Munich, Germany, November 5, 1813. After a thorough fundamental education he entered the university of his native city in 1834, from which he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1838, and after serving a year at the Municipal Hospital of Munich, he came to America. For fifty-two years he spent his life in unceasing professional activity in this country. After a short stay in Heidelberg, Pa., he went to South Carolina, whence he returned north to Lockport, N. Y., in 1847. Here was the turning point in his medical career, for witnessing the extraordinary success of homœopathy through the efforts of a resident physician, his very love of truth forced him to study this, to him entirely new method of treatment, which he penetrated deeper and deeper, becoming more attracted with every step forward. In the fall of 1850, he moved to Haverstraw, N. Y., and in 1857 he made his home in New York City, where he remained for thirty years.

"Shortly after the opening of the New York Homœopathic Medical College he became identified with the faculty of this institution, filling the chair of Clinical Medicine and that of Nervous and Mental Diseases until his departure for San Francisco in the spring of 1887, as his advancing years induced him to seek rest from active engagements. In San Francisco, in the midst of his family circle he led a life of peace, only seeking pleasure in contributing to the various homœopathic journals of this country, and in lecturing for a short period in the college of that city.

"The weakened condition of his heart finally gave way, and he peacefully went to sleep the sleep of eternity. Let us honor his memory in trying to follow his example as a true man, a true physician!"

Requiescat in pace.

N Amer J1 Hom Nov 1891

MEDICAL CHARITY AND ITS RESULTS.

IT seems to be the general opinion that doctors revel in wealth and when they go to another world leave large fortunes behind them. This rose-colored view of the laity is not sustained by the testimony of those best fitted to know. The facts are that the average doctor does well if he makes a good living. Very few physicians accumulate wealth from their practice. Those who leave large estates have made the most of their money by judicious investments. Recently an evening paper had an editorial, treating of the difficulties experienced by a doctor in collecting his bills and showing the large percentage of loss. Out of 309 patients treated by the physician in question 73 or nearly one-quarter either paid nothing at all or but trifling amounts. And this occurred in a prosperous community. Most of those who did not pay could not plead poverty. They simply cheated the doctor out of his just dues. This is a form of compulsory charity that every physician has to consider as part of his work, as well as that charity extended to the really poor. And the number of those who del

LILLIE, JAMES

1840, Rev. James Lillie was induced by Dr. Vanderburgh to become a homœopath. In 1841 or 1842 Mr. Lillie went to New York city, where he graduated. Soon after he removed to Toronto, and after remaining there ten years went to Scotland, his native country. Dr. Lillie was a very thorough scholar.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

LILLIE. We are deeply grieved to hear of the death of our beloved brother and co-laborer JAMES LILLIE, M. D., D.D., of *Kansas City, Missouri*. He was a native of Scotland, a practising physician of England some years ago, and since he had been in America an earnest and efficient laborer, both in Medicine and Theology. A Greek scholar of note he worked for some years with acceptance upon the Bible Union's new translation of the New Testament. A valued work in our library bears the title: "*Bishops and Councils; their causes and consequences*, by *James Lillie, D.D., M. D.* Published Edinburgh, 1870." We have printed some very able papers from his pen, and we now have in the compositors hands one of his best articles: It is beautifully written, elegant in penmanship, pure in diction, strong in logic, and definite in purpose. His warm heart is shown by the closing of the last letter we had the pleasure of receiving from him—"I cordially subscribe myself, Yours, for Apostolic Christianity and Hahnemannian Homœopathy, James Lillie, M. D."

Am.Hom.Obs.v.12.p 584.

LINCK, CHRISTIAN

Name in full

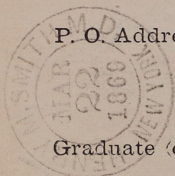
Christian Linck

P. O. Address in full

*Litchfield Montgomery Co.
Ills*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Germanian.



LINCOLN, PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS LINCOLN, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Middletown, Ohio, November 28, 1867, son of Homer and Mary Ann (Ely) Phillips. He is of Dutch descent on the father's side, of Scotch on that of his mother. He was educated at the Astoria school and the National Normal University, and graduated in medicine from the Pulte Medical College in March, 1892; and is a post-graduate of the Chicago Homœopathic College. He was married to Jennie L. Hatch, of Middletown, Ohio, November 20, 1895. He practiced seven years at Hartwell, Ohio, and for six years past has been engaged at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. He served on the obstetrical staff of the Bethesda Hospital, the children's staff of the Home of the Friendless, the staff of the Widows' and Old Men's Home, all of Cincinnati; was professor of physiology in the Pulte Medical College about ten years, and for three years past has been professor of pediatrics and in charge of children's clinic in the same institution. He

is a member of the Cincinnati Lyceum, the Miami Valley Homœopathic Society, the Ohio State Homœopathic Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the National X-Ray Society.

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A. A. LINDBURY, M. D.,
Scranton, Pa.

LINDBERG, S WALDEMAR

B. WALDEMAR LINDBERG, Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Gothenburg, Sweden. He commenced his education in the public school at the age of seven years, and later entered a preparatory school to the elementary, in which he remained two years. At the age of ten he entered the elementary school at Gothenburg, from which he graduated in 1882. In 1887 he graduated as chemical engineer from a five years' course in Chalmers Technological Institute. After graduating he came to the United States, took up the medical course in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating therefrom as doctor of medicine and surgery in 1890. He also holds a diploma from Dr. McPheron's private class in the study of the eye and ear, held in Cincinnati, Ohio. He removed to Kansas City in 1890 and entered upon the practice of his profession. He graduated in osteopathy in 1900, and in 1902 from the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Lindberg has held the professorship of inorganic, organic and physiological chemistry, urinalysis and toxicology in the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College since 1897.

King Vol IV

LINDQUIST, NILES S

NILES S. LINDQUIST, Plymouth, Indiana, born Plymouth August 27, 1875;
medical preceptor the late Dr. E. W. Viets of Plymouth; graduated M. D. Hahnemann
Medical College of Chicago, 1899.



LINDSEY, ALBERT, M. D., of Laconia, N. H., was born in July, 1822, in the town of Wakefield, N. H., where his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Lindsey, had been the first resident physician, and was for many years the only one in a territory of thirty miles square.

When he was ten years of age the parents of Albert Lindsey removed to Lincoln and Chester, in the eastern part of Maine, then a new country. Being a delicate child, subject to frequent illnesses, his parents declined sending him away to school, and his education depended, therefore, upon his own boyish efforts; but being studiously inclined, every moment his health and labors would permit was spent with his books.

At the age of fifteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and soon after went to Bangor, where he learned cabinet-making, and then removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he married Miss Elizabeth F. Somerby, niece of Dr. G. W. Swasey. In 1846, he became acquainted with Dr. C. B. Mathews, of Philadelphia, Pa., and through him obtained his first knowledge of homœopathy. At this time Mr. Lindsey was an invalid,

supposed to be in consumption, and was advised by his physician to forsake the workshop and try the effect of more active pursuits in the open air. This advice he followed, and soon became quite strong again. Dr. F. A. Gordon, who had long felt an interest in the young man, then strongly urged him to commence the study of medicine, and accordingly he began reading with the doctor, and continued with him until he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he entered the office of his wife's uncle, Dr. G. W. Swasey. While with him he attended lectures at Brunswick, Me., but finally graduated, March, 1851, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was for a time the pupil of Professor Mathews.

On receiving his diploma he returned to Massachusetts and commenced a successful practice in Roxbury. But his feeble health would not permit of his constant exposure to the inclement east winds which prevail on our sea-coast, and in 1856 he was compelled to remove inland.

In the clear bracing atmosphere of the New Hampshire hills his health has much improved, and through careful attention to his physical condition, his capacity for the labors of his profession has so increased that he has been able to again secure a remunerative practice.

LINDSAY, ALBERT.

Dr Lindsay was a member of the Mass. Hom. Fraternity, having joined that Society May 13, 1851. He was one of the original charter members of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society. The following sketch from the columns of a Laconia. N. H. paper gives an account of his life:

Dr Lindsay was born in July, 1822, in the town of Wakefield, N. H., where his grandfather, Dr Thomas Lindsay, was the first and for many years the only resident physician. At two years of age his parents removed to Lincoln. Me., He was studiously inclined, and, being on account of ill health detained from attending school at regular terms, he spared no moment when his health and duties would permit from the perusal and study of such books as could be obtained at that time.

At the age of 15 he was thrown upon his own resources and learned cabinet making at Bangor, Me. A few years afterwards he moved to Newburyport, Mass., and married Miss Elizabeth P. Somerly.

In 1846 an acquaintance with Dr C. B. Matthews of Phila Pa., resulted in his study of the homoeopathic system of medicine, beginning his reading with Dr F. A. Gordon who had for some time been interested in the young man. He afterwards moved to Springfield, and entered the office of Dr G. W. Swazey (an uncle of his wife), and remained with him up to the time of attending lectures at Brunswick, Me.

He finally graduated in 1851 from the Hom. Med. College of Penna. Upon receiving his diploma he returned to Mass. and commenced a more than ordinarily successful practice in Roxbury.

The east winds of Mass., coast were too severe for a person in his feeble health, and five years later he was compelled by illness to remove to a more genial climate. After some search he settled in Lacona, and save# for a few month when business called him to a short residence in Nashua, N H. his figure has been a familiar presence upon our streets. He was of a benevolent and kindly nature, opn-hearted and charitable, with a heart filled with good will and kindness towards all. He loved his profession for its opportunities of doing good; and it may be truly said, "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise.

(Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Mass.1887.

My full name is

Albert Lindsey

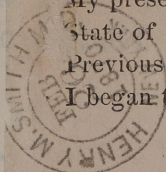
graduated at *Benn, Glan*, Medical College, in the year *1857*

My present address is *Laconia* county of *Belknap*

State of *New Hampshire* where I have resided since *1857*

Previous to that time I practised in *Roxbury Mass.*

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1857* at *Roxbury Mass.*



DR. A. LINDSAY of Laconia, N.H., died on the 13th of December, 1886. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in New England. We copy the following sketch from the columns of the Laconia paper:—

"Dr. Lindsay was born in July, 1822, in the town of Wakefield, N.H., where his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Lindsay, was the first and for many years the only resident physician. At two years of age his parents removed to Lincoln, Me. He was studiously inclined, and being detained on account of ill health from attending school at regular terms, he spared no moment when his health and duties would permit from the perusal and study of such books as could be obtained at that time.

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N E Med
Gaz Feb
1887

"The east winds of the Massachusetts coast were too severe for a person in his feeble health, and five years later he was compelled by illness to remove to a more genial climate. After some search he settled in Laconia; and save for a few months when business called him to a short residence in Nashua, N.H., his figure has been a familiar presence upon our streets. He was of a benevolent and kindly nature, open-hearted and charitable, with a heart filled with good-will and kindness towards all. He loved his profession for its opportunities of doing good; and it may be truly said, 'None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise.'"

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Dear Doctor

We sent our names
to Dr Smith not long since
I suppose Dr A. Morrill Concord can
give more information about the
New Hampshire Doctors than any one that
I know

My own answer to the questions in this
Circular you will find enclosed

The other Physicians in the section are
Dr L. J. Weeks who removed from Canterbury
in 1869 & has been in business with me since
Dr D. H. Moore & his son J. C. Moore at Lake Village.

Yours truly

A. H. Hildesay

P.S. Dr Thomas M. Sanborn of Lake Village who
deceased Jan 23 1869. Graduated at the College
of Physicians & Surgeons New York & commenced
practice at Lake Village in 1842. adopted the

Homocypther system about five years
previous to his death.

You need one correction in your Man-
X list L. G. Morse of Biddeford. has been
settled at Mattoon Ill, for more than
years.

W. L.

LINES, MARY LOUISE

MARY LOUISE LINES, Brooklyn, New York, was born in that city, 1868; educated Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; graduated homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1884; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; clinical assistant to Prof. Roosa, of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 1885-1890; diploma from New York Post-Graduate Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

GEORGE LINGEN.

George Lingen, M.D., of Mobile, Ala., a German of fine education, having great taste for the fine arts. Had a splendid practice. Died in 1868, over 50 years of age. He left some very valuable medical MSS.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1870.

In 1849 Dr. George Lingen, a German, located in Mobile. By patient perseverance and successful treatment of his cases he finally overcame the opposition and opprobrium and obtained a lucrative business. He died of yellow fever in 1868, leaving many friends and admirers.

He was a member of the Amer. Inst Hom'y. In 1848 his address is given in the Institute transactions as Yellow Springs, Pa.

LINN, ALEXANDER McPHAREN

ALEXANDER McPHAREN LINN, Des Moines, Iowa, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1854, son of Andrew and Ruth Ann (Bailey) Linn. He attended the public schools of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, being graduated, B. S., in 1877, and M. S. in 1880.

His medical preceptor was Dr. G. E. Smith of Mount Pleasant, and his collegiate work was done in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1878-79 and 1882-83, the interim spent as superintendent of schools at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He has practiced since graduation in Des Moines. He pursued Dr. E. H. Pratt's course in orificial surgery, in Chicago, in 1901, has done post-graduate work in hospitals and clinics in the larger medical centers, also in Mayo Brothers' clinics, Rochester, Minnesota, 1904. He is ex-member of the consulting staff of the Methodist Hospital, consultant to the Home for Friendless Children, and physician to the Home for Aged and Infirm, all of Des Moines. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and ex-chairman of its section on pediatrics; member and ex-president of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa and the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Association; member of Des Moines Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-president and member of the Iowa state board of health, and ex-assistant surgeon of the 3rd Regiment Iowa National Guard. He is ex-president and member for many years of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association; medical examiner and member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, examiner for several insurance companies, and a Mason and Odd Fellow. He married Elizabeth Guyer, April 23, 1896, and has one son, Alexander M. Linn, Jr.

King Vol 1V

LINN, ELLIS G



ELLIS G. LINN, M. D.
Des Moines, Iowa
President Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa

LINN, W D

W. D. LINN, M. D., died at Middletown, Ohio, Feb. 8th, 1876. He was one of the most earnest, energetic, able and enthusiastic exponents of homœopathy in Southern Ohio. A popular and successful physician, he was truly a representative man of our school and devotedly attached to his profession. Had he been less kind hearted and generous; less willing and ready to respond to every professional summons; he might not thus early have succumbed to the fell destroyer, acute phthisis. There was no night too dark, no weather too inclement, no storm too severe, to deter him from promptly responding to a call. He never demanded his fee in advance or even inquired into the circumstances of his patient. His duty was to relieve his patient, and that accomplished and the charge on his ledger, he thought no more about it. He was what is popularly called "a poor collector," but the thanks of the poor were rich compensation for him. He was 36 years of age at the time of his death. He was educated in, and spent most of his life in his native county. He early caught the patriotic spirit during the late war; enlisted forty men and received his commission as second lieutenant in the 11th Ohio Battery, serving in the Missouri campaign under Gen. Free-

mont. He was attacked with measles in camp and like many others under allopathic treatment, disabled by the sequelae, and compelled to resign. On returning to his home he entered the office of J. B. Owens, M. D., of Lebanon, Ohio, in 1865. He entered practice as a partner of Dr. Owens, his preceptor; whence he removed to Middletown in 1869. As an instance of the success attending his unremitting labors at the latter place, there were eight allopathic physicians in full practice when he went there, and two the day he died; while he leaves four homœopathic physicians to fill his place—*three of whom are his own students.*

The writer retains a very pleasant memory of him during his college days as an universal favorite. His funeral was attended by a large number of his professional brethren; and he was buried by the I. O. of O. Fellows, of which he was a member.

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God." H. C. ALLEN.

Med Advance March 1876

Middletown Ohio
Oct 4th 1891

Prof Gurnsey W. for

The Reams

Mr T. L. Reed comes to attend
present session of your college
You will find him an
amiable and excellent student
and a very worthy young
man.

Any favors or acknowledgments
will be fully appreciated
and I am myself under
great obligations

Very truly
W. D. Linn (M.D.)

LINNELL, EDWARD H

DR. E. H. LINNELL
OF BOSTON.

NORRIS, N.H.

Feb 11

J. L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

Have the Hahn's Monthly

from 72-79 million. I think

that you will. \$2.00 per vol. for the

rest. Answer as you please

Yrs truly

E. Linnell

DR. E. H. LINNELL,
61 BROADWAY,

NORWICH, CONN.,

Feb. 11

1891

J. L. Bradford M.D.
Phil.

Dear Dr.

I enclose the Hahn's Monthly
from '72-'79 inclusive. I think
\$1.00 per vol. \$2.00 per vol. for Am-
erican. Hahn's & Jan. 1891

Yrs truly

E. H. Linnell

Among the old time physicians who have lately joined the silent majority is Dr. Jonathan E. Linnell, of Norwich, Conn. at the age of seventy-nine years. His death occurred September 26th.

med his nov. '99

LINSLEY, JOHN STEPHEN



LINSLEY, JOHN S., M. D., of New York, was born in Northfield, Conn., January 19th, 1838.

His father is a farmer, and the son was reared to agricultural pursuits, in which his youth was spent. He received his early education at the public school. In 1855, he entered the State Normal School,

and graduated in 1859. He became, immediately upon the completion of his own education, engaged in teaching in the public schools in Connecticut. This vocation he followed until 1861, when he entered the office of Dr. Sanford, of Bridgeport, as a student, having been convinced of the efficacy and beauty of homœopathy, the effects of which treatment he experienced in an attack of typhoid fever. In 1862, however, he entered the 14th Regiment of United States Infantry as private; but he received the appointment of Hospital Steward United States Army, which served to keep alive his taste for the medical profession. Being on duty in New York in 1864, he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1866, graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He entered immediately into the practice, and was appointed House Physician of the New York Homœopathic Dispensary. This position he held until 1872. During six years he treated more than twenty-five thousand dispensary patients, in addition to attending to the duties of a rapidly increasing private practice.

In October, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary W. Lyon, of Bridgeport, Conn., and has two interesting little daughters.

Dr. Linsley has held no public office, but takes great interest in politics. In the last campaign he was an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley.

Name in full

John S. Linsley M.D.

P. O. Address in full

*149 East 39th Street
New York City*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Homœopathic College

JOHN STEPHEN LINSLEY, Bethel, Connecticut, born Northford, Conn., January 19, 1838; literary education at the State Normal School of Connecticut, New Britain, class of 1859; studied medicine with Dr. Charles E. Sanford of Bridgeport from 1861 to 1862; enlisted in the 14th U. S. Inf., October, 1862; served three years as hospital steward and received full appointment to that rank in May, 1864; matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in October, 1864; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1866; house physician New York Homœopathic Dispensary, 1866-1872; retired from practice in the city in 1902 and removed to Bethel, Conn.



149 East 39th St
New York June 25th 1870

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Sir:—

I send you
the items for Directory which
you ask for in Circular.

Name: John S. Linsley M.D.
Graduated at New York Homoeopathic
Med. College Feb 28 1866.

Address: 149 (not 148) East 39th
Street New York City, where
I have resided since June 1866.
I began the practice of Homoeopathy
in New York immediately on
graduating. Have been House Phy-
sician to N.Y. Home Dispensary since
Sep 15 1866. during which time I have
treated 18000 cases of disease and
vaccinated 2000 children at Dispensary.

yours truly John S. Linsley



LIPPE, ADOLPHUS, M. D., of Philadelphia, one of the most celebrated homœopathists in this country, is a native of Germany, and was born at the family estate of "See," May 11, 1812. He is the oldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, and was destined by them for the profession of law; finished his academical preparations and was graduated at Berlin. While prosecuting legal studies there, taste and opportunity attracted him to the more congenial pursuits of medicine, and at the close of a year he devoted himself thereto. Emigrating to the United States in 1839, he presented himself to the sole homœopathic school there sustained, at Allentown, Pa. After a critical examination he was graduated there, and received his diploma from Dr. Constantine Hering, the President, July 27th, 1841.

Removing to Pottsville, Dr. Lippe practised with success and growing ability until called to a larger field at Carlisle. Here the prevalent epidemics of the Cumberland Valley gave him a new distinction, by means of which he was, six years later, induced to settle in Philadelphia. Here he speedily attained a distinction that needs no publication and cannot be overthrown. Aside from his strictly professional labors, Dr. Lippe has been a regular contributor to homœopathic literature. He filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868 with distinguished success and to an universal acceptance. He also translated valuable Italian, German, and French homœopathic essays and treatises, that are now standard; and augmented and improved its Materia Medica, and by his clinical reports has shown how this may be rendered practically available and utilized in the application of homœopathic knowledge and principles.

Adopting homœopathy after careful examination, when qualified to institute and conduct it; believing it to be progressive rather than stagnant, and having devoted the best years of a prosperous life to establishing its claims in this country, Dr. Lippe has rejected all solicitations that recalled him to Germany. Defending the school in its infancy, and nurs-

ing it through a crescent youth, he has had the rare felicity of witnessing the realization of his best hopes, and enjoying a success to which his labors contributed a full share. Unwilling to abandon results he did so much towards securing; hopeful of further progress and more decisive victory, when all but the last blow seems won, and supported by both pupils and patients, Dr. Lippe is continuing his career in the field of its greatest triumphs with undiminished energy and an ability that is increased by every day's labor, study and experience. He is assured of an honorable niche in the American chapter of homœopathic history, and may eventually challenge a foremost. The peculiar advantages of family and educational discipline in one of the best schools of Germany, that he enjoyed, were thoroughly utilized by original capacity and mental bias. Intellectually rounded and well stored, as well as disciplined, his signal success is a motive as well as a guide to others. He has shed lustre upon German capacity, and identified his native land more closely with the scientific life of his adopted country.

ASPIRES TO A THRONE.

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

READING, April 22.—The story is made public here this afternoon that the son of a former resident of Reading and Philadelphia is a claimant to the disputed throne of Lippe-Detmold, Germany. The claimant is William, the surviving son of Dr. Adolph Lippe, who was the first homœopathic physician in Reading. Forty-five years ago Dr. Lippe went to Philadelphia, became the President of a Homœopathic College and died there. William Lippe (son of the Doctor) is now fighting his claim to the title of Count of Lippe-Wiesterfeldt, which, should he succeed, would place him directly in the line of succession to the throne of Lippe-Detmold. The contestant is the first cousin of A. A. Heisemann and C. R. Heisemann, proprietors of the Penn Hardware Company, this city. The senior Dr. Lippe's father was the Count of Wiesterfeldt, hence the claim of William Lippe.

Phila. Ledger. Apr. 23. 1895

Ham June 1896



THE
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

Vol. XII.

APRIL, 1892.

No. 4.

EDITORIAL.

THE PORTRAIT OF ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.—The frontispiece which graces this number of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN will be at once recognized by all homœopathists as a most vivid portrait of the late Dr. Lippe, so well and so favorably known as the foremost homœopathic physician in Philadelphia.

So many requests for a copy of the venerable Hahnemannian's photograph have been made of the editor that it has been determined that these wishes shall be granted. Accordingly the accompanying picture is now offered to the profession not alone as a gratification to the subscribers, but as a modest memorial on the part of this journal to our beloved friend and master.

Shortly after Dr. Lippe's death, certain of his professed friends proposed a memorial to his honored name. A committee was formed and subscriptions were procured for this most worthy object. The memorial was to take the shape of a series of lectures by distinguished homœopathic physicians upon subjects relating to Homœopathy. A sufficient amount was stated to have been raised, according to the reports of the committee. This project was considered more worthy of the illustrious scholar who through his whole life had been the most persistent, logical, and able defender of the great law of the similars than would be any brass or stone tablet that could be erected to his memory in either church or hospital. Invitations were issued

LIPPE, ADO

to a number of the prominent homœopathists to deliver the lectures of this memorial, and thus the plan was started with great enthusiasm. But whether the amount of capital raised was found to be insufficient, or *what* was the cause of failure, certain it is that this well-devised scheme turned into vapor and vanished in oblivion.

Therefore Dr. Lippe yet remains without a fitting memorial.

AS THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN was the journal which was founded by Dr. Lippe, and the one to which he was deeply attached, and the one whose success engaged his most ardent solicitude, it seems to be the most fitting vehicle in which to convey to his true and earnest followers a memorial that will be at once gratifying and lasting.

The negative from which this picture is printed was taken twenty-four years ago. After much search it was found, and the consent of Dr. Lippe's surviving son having been obtained, the order was given and the accompanying remarkably fine portrait was executed, at considerable trouble and expense, and is now given to the profession.

Dr. Lippe's personal appearance had not sensibly changed since this portrait was taken, consequently it represents him exactly as he appeared a few days before his death.

Our readers, we are well aware, will appreciate the work we have done, and hail with pleasure the opportunity to procure so elegant a souvenir of the departed apostle of Hahnemann.

CHRONIC DISEASE FORCES, OR MIASMS.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D., ERIE, PA.

(Bureau of Homœopathic Philosophy, I. H. A.)

The above subject, in substance, was proposed to the writer by the late Chairman of this Bureau, Dr. William A. Hawley, but in view of the able papers on the subject that have appeared during the year, it will be advisable to confine the present essay to the few points that have most engaged the writer's mind.

It is universally conceded that there are chronic and incurable

LIPPE, ADOLPH.—On May 11, 1812, on the family estate of See, near Gurletz, in Prussia, there was born to Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, a son, Adolph Graf zur Lippe, Weissenfeld. This son was destined for the law, finished his academical preparations and was graduated at Berlin. But he was attracted toward medicine, and in a year left his legal studies for it. He came to America in 1839, presented himself to the Homœopathic Academy at Allentown, after a critical examination, received from Dr. Hering, his diploma on July 27, 1841. He removed to Pottsville, Pa., soon after going to Carlisle, where he remained about six years, when he went to Philadelphia, practicing there the rest of his life. Dr. Lippe was elected to the chair of Materia Medica in the College May 7, 1864. He held this position until January, 1869, when owing to dissensions he resigned in the middle of the session. After this he devoted himself to practice. He was one of the ablest exponents of Materia Medica in the homœopathic ranks, and besides a number of essays he was the author of a large volume, "Text-Book of Materia Medica," which has long been out of print and very scarce. During the winter of 1887-'8 his health began to fail; he suffered from rheumatic troubles, and was at times confined to the house. In January, 1888, he was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia. He was taken ill on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, and died on Monday, January 23, 1888, at 9.45 A. M. The funeral occurred on Thursday, January 26, at St. John's Church, 13th street above Chestnut street.

OBITUARY—ADOLPH LIPPE, M.D.—Dr. Lippe was born in Prussia May 11th, 1812, was educated at Berlin and came to America in 1837. In 1841 he received his diploma from the Homœopathic College at Allentown. Some time subsequent to this having gained a favorable reputation as a skillful physician he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. The Chair of Materia Medica in the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was filled by him from 1863 to 1868. He was a zealous and rigid adherent of the law of similars and was sometimes apt to be intolerant with those who differed from him. He was an untiring worker and labored with all his energy for the advancement of homœopathy. He was one of the veterans who were in the thick of the fight and who were undaunted by opposition. His friends and patients were legion. A few years ago he lost within two weeks his oldest son and only daughter and never quite recovered from the shock. His widow and one son survive him. On the coffin plate was the inscription: "Adolph, Graf Zur Lippe-Weissenfeld. Born, May 11th, 1812; died, January 23d, 1888."

. N Am J1 Hom Mar 1888

ADOLPH LIPPE, M.D.—On the 11th of May, 1812, on the family estate of "Sée," near Gurletz, in Prussia, there was born, to Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, a son, "Adolph, Graf zur Lippe, Weissenfeld."

Dr. Lippe was educated at Berlin. In 1839 he came to this country. He studied medicine at the Homœopathic College at Allentown, then the only one in this country, and on the 27th of July, 1841, received his diploma at the hands of the late Dr. Constantine Hering. He settled first in Pottsville, and subsequently in Carlisle, where he remained for six years, and then located permanently in Philadelphia. From 1863 to 1868, Dr. Lippe filled the Chair of Materia Medica, in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Although always engaged in the busy work of a successful physician, he found time to employ his pen to contribute most copiously to the current literature of our school. His most useful public work is undoubtedly his *Text-Book of Materia Medica*. He was likewise instrumental in the establishment of several homœopathic journals; among them, the *Hahnemannian Monthly* and *Homœopathic Physician*.

The peculiar traits of Dr. Lippe's character which, of late years, kept him somewhat aloof from the mass of his professional brethren, we pass by, with the simple comment, that, doubtless, his intense dogmatism rested upon a basis of profound conviction, and was probably, in part at least, the result of early educational influences. It must not be forgotten that his first years of practice were spent amid the turmoils of clashing medical schools and systems, at a time when his opponents were making desperate attempts to throttle the infant system that he loved—a time which exacted from all the homœopathic physicians of that day a determined struggle for professional life. Such experiences are calculated to make men intolerant of opposition, either real or fancied. In estimating the worth of Dr. Lippe's life to his profession, we can well afford to forget everything save the service he rendered in the development of the materia medica and its clinical applications in the relief of sickness and suffering. All else will pass out of human recollection: *this* is destined to endure.

Dr. Lippe had not been in good health for some weeks; but having exposed himself during the raw and inclement weather of January, he contracted a bad cold which speedily developed into a violent attack of typhoid pneumonia, remedies were unavailing, and fifty-three hours after the attack was ushered in, death closed the scene—January 23d, 1888—in his seventy-sixth year. A widow and one son are left to mourn the death of a distinguished husband and father. This Society has enjoyed his membership for over twenty years.

W. R. CHILDS, M.D.,
Necrologist.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1888.

Lippe was born a Lutheran of which denomination his father was a zealous member. But he was wild boy and finally by his escapades his father packed him off and he came to America, to join the homoeopaths and to do good work for the cause. But though ostensibly a catholic and buried as one, he believed in nothing. He was for a time of Hering's Swedenborgian clique but got tired of it. (Conversation with Raue)

A Memorial to Dr. Lippe.—The wish having been expressed by many of the patients of the late Dr. Ad. Lippe that they might be enabled to join in making some tribute to his memory, and that any memorial of him might take such form, that while it should perpetuate his name it might also serve to continue the study and spread the application of the healing art, of which he was so ardent an upholder and so successful a practitioner. With this object in view a plan has been proposed and a Committee of Ladies has undertaken the work of collecting a fund for the endowment of a Lectureship, in connection with the Woman's Homœopathic, Surgical, Medical and Maternity Hospital, to be called the "Lippe Lectureship on Materia Medica," the teaching to be in strict accordance with the system laid down by Hahnemann, as taught and practiced by Dr. Lippe. It may be added that such a lectureship will be a material aid to the hospital in which Dr. Lippe was greatly interested, and with which he was intimately connected at the time of his death. It is therefore hoped that the Committee may have placed in their hands a sum sufficient to make this a worthy memorial of one whose long life was spent in the arduous practice of the healing art. Subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. H. W. Catherwood, 1708 Walnut Street, Phila.

ma Adr, v 20 p 39-2-92

Ad. Lippe, M. D.

This gentleman by way of reputation needs no introduction to the readers of the *ADVANCE*. Many of them not having met Dr. Lippe in person, will be glad to look upon this counterfeit presentment of his face. And to those who are versed in the science of physiognomy there will be much to be seen and read in the Doctor's expressive features. Dr. Lippe was born in Germany, May 11, 1812. He is the oldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, and was destined by them for the profession of law; he finished his academical preparations and was graduated at Berlin. While prosecuting legal studies there, taste and opportunity attracted him to the more congenial pursuits of Medicine, and at the close of a year he devoted himself thereto. Emigrating to the United States in 1839, he presented himself to the sole homœopathic school there sustained, at Allentown, Pa. After a critical examination he was graduated there, and received his diploma from Dr. Constantine Hering, July 27th, 1841.

Removing to Pottsville, Dr. Lippe practised with success and growing ability until called to a larger field at Carlisle. Here the prevalent epidemics of the Cumberland Valley gave him a new distinction, by means of which he was, six years later, induced to settle in Philadelphia. Here he speedily attained a distinction that needs no publication and can not be overthrown. Aside from his strictly professional labors, Dr. Lippe has been a regular contributor to homœopathic literature. He filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868 with distinguished success and to an universal acceptance. He also translated valuable Italian, German and French homœopathic essays and treatises, that are now standard; and augmented and improved its Materia Medica, and by his clinical reports has shown how this may be rendered practically available and utilized in the application of homœopathic knowledge and principles.

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further progress and more decisive victory, when all but the last blow seems won, and supported by both pupils and patients, Dr. Lippe is continuing his career in the field of its greatest triumphs with undiminished energy and an ability that is increased by every day's labor, study and experience. He is assured of an honorable niche in the American chapter of homœopathic history, and may eventually challenge a foremost. The peculiar advantages of family and educational discipline in one of the best schools of Germany, that he enjoyed, were thoroughly utilized by original capacity and mental bias. Intellectually rounded and well stored, as well as disciplined, his signal success is a motive as well as a guide to others. He has shed lustre upon German capacity, and identified his native land more closely with the scientific life of his adopted country.

Med Advance Aug 1877

IN MEMORIAM.

ADOLPH LIPPE, M.D., died January 23, at 9:45 A. M., of typhoid-pneumonia, after an illness of three days. Such is the brief yet sad announcement which terminates the earthly career of perhaps the best-known, the ablest therapist, and the most successful prescriber, which the American school has produced. A worthy disciple of the immortal Hahnemann both in his teachings and practice, his death leaves a vacancy in our ranks which we fear will long remain unfilled.

Dr. Lippe was born on the 11th of May, 1812, on the family estate of "See," near Goerliz, Germany. He was a descendant of the old and illustrious German family of Lippe, his parents being Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe. In his youth he was destined for the bar, receiving therefor the most thorough and careful academic training and was graduated in his literary course at the University of Berlin. While prosecuting his legal studies, which were never entirely adapted to his taste, his attention was called to the new system of therapeutics which then began to seriously engage the consideration of the medical world, and after a year's preparatory study he decided to relinquish law and devote himself to medicine. Emigrating to America, in 1839, he continued his studies at the Allentown Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, under the instruction of Drs. Hering, Wesselhoeft, Romig and others, graduating in the first class of the first homœopathic college in the world, receiving his degree July 27, 1841. Among the first to receive a homœopathic degree were Hering, Romig, Wesselhoeft, Bute, Detwiler, Neidhard, Roche, Lippe, Jahr, Okie, names with which every reader of our literature is perfectly familiar. After receiving his degree he located at and for a time practiced in Pottsville, but subsequently removed to Carlisle where he practiced for six years. It was to his phenomenal success in the treatment of the epidemics prevailing in the Cumberland Valley—especially intermittent fever, which he cured with the single remedy and minimum dose, never using quinine—that he was indebted for his first professional reputation. Subsequently, he was induced to remove to Philadelphia, with which city his name has since become synonymous, and where for forty-six years he practiced with a success which has fallen to the lot of few physicians, obtaining for himself a national reputation and acquiring a handsome fortune. Beginning with

the session of 1863-64 for five years he held the chair of materia medica in the old Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and here his rare knowledge of symptomatology and wonderful powers of drug differentiation, rendered his lectures so much sought after by his students that they were published in book form—the only work he leaves us. He assisted in establishing the Hahnemannian Monthly, the Organon, and the Homœopathic Physician, to all of which at some time he was a frequent contributor. His pen was ever busy and ever ready to defend his therapeutic views. His theme was homœopathy as taught by the master and in its advocacy he had no patience with the slovenly practice of alternation nor the opium and quinine palliative treatment. Hence his style became caustic, positive, at times even dogmatic and bitter; but it was in the defence of the cause to which his life was devoted and in behalf of a science which by hard work he had mastered and which he desired to practiced in its purity in which alone the highest and best success can only be obtained. There is hardly a volume of current literature of any note for the last forty years in which his name does not appear.

He may be said to have been a born physician and possessed that rare gift, almost an intuitive perception, of discovering the salient points of a case, points that had entirely escaped the observation of others. This often enabled him to relieve or cure cases pronounced hopeless by other physicians, and was one of the secrets of his wonderful success.

But the "old guard," of which Dr. Lippe was the peer of any of the able men who composed it, is rapidly passing over to the majority. Hering, Dunham, Guernsey, Lippe, what a grand, what a noble quartette; names that for nearly half a century have been household words to every English-speaking homœopath, men who by their writings on materia medica and therapeutics have left an indelible impress for good on their school and have done more than all others combined to place homœopathy on the exalted pedestal which it occupies in America to-day, as the science of therapeutics. Their names are enshrined in the literature of our school, and there they will remain for ever.

In December, 1884, he lost his only daughter, and January 1, 1885, two weeks later, his oldest son, Dr. Constantine Lippe, of New York. From this double affliction Dr. Lippe never fully recovered; although he took an active part in the meeting of

the Hahnemannian Association at Long Branch last June, he said he was far from well.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Hahnemannian Association of Pennsylvania, at a special meeting called January 24, to take appropriate action on the death of their deceased colleague, Dr. Adolph Lippe.

WHEREAS, This association has heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of our venerable colleague and friend, Dr. Adolph Lippe; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of this veteran physician (one of the pioneers of homœopathy in America) this association has sustained an irreparable loss, the homœopathic school loses its ablest physician and greatest therapist; the public at large its most successful practitioner and wisest counselor.

Resolved, That by his untiring labors in the field of homœopathic materia medica, by his teaching when a professor in the old Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, by his unceasing contributions to the medical journals of his school, and by his example as a practitioner, Dr. Lippe did more for the development of homœopathy in this country than any other physician, with the single exception of the late Constantine Hering.

Resolved, That his great industry, his sound and logical reasoning, his seemingly intuitive perception of the trend of diseases, and his unexcelled ability for the analysis of drugs, were the causes of his success and placed Adolph Lippe, for many years, at the head of his profession as a physician and teacher.

Resolved. That his ever courteous manner and constant readiness to assist his professional brethren by his wise counsels have endeared him to his colleagues and will cause the name of Adolph Lippe to be long held in affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That the members of this Association attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend and colleague; that they be also published in the Public Ledger, of this city, and in the medical journals.

ADOLPH FELLGER,
MAHLON PRESTON,
C. CARLETON SMITH,
WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY,
JOHN V. ALLEN,
WALTER M. JAMES,
EDMUND J. LEE,

} Committee.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On January 22d, after a three days' illness of typhoid pneumonia, Dr. Adolph Lippe, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Lippe had reached and passed the Scriptural limit of life, but when last seen by us at Long Branch last summer was still in the vigor of life and seemingly destined for many more years of usefulness. His name had become a household word with homœopaths the world over. His contributions to our literature, especially in the department of *Materia Medica*, of which he was an acknowledged master, were invariably of a nature to entitle them to a transference to our working libraries. His *Materia Medica* even at this day, when we have Hering, Cowperthwaite, Farrington, Guernsey, and others to guide in the selection of remedies, still continues a standard work. He was a man of positive convictions, and in his attacks on error an invincible antagonist. Yet those who were nearest to him, those who knew him best, are uniform in their praise of his great-heartedness, his open-handed charity, and his love for the good and the true. Thus, in the fullness of time, the Great Reper is disrupting that coterié of earnest students who laid the foundation of American homœopathy at Allentown; one by one the mournful cavalcade is augmented, but praise and glory be forever more to the genius and truth of our school, they all die staunch in the faith.

We gather from *The Chironian* that Dr. Lippe came of noble lineage, his parents having been Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta Zur Lippe; also that he had studied law. He was for many years a professor in the Hahnemannian Medical College of Philadelphia. We desire to add our laurel to his bier, but only the pen of the future historian can properly portray the character and work of this stalwart, this master of the old guard.

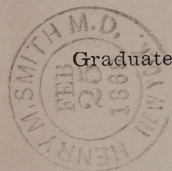
Am Hom't Feb 1888

Name in full

Adolphus Lippe

P. O. Address in full

1204 Walnut Street
Philadelphia Pa



Graduate or Licentiate of

The North American
Academy of Homœopathy

Death of Dr. Adolph Lippe.

DR. ADOLPH LIPPE, of Philadelphia, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the great Hering had most fittingly fallen, died at his home of Pneumonia at the advanced aged of seventy-six years, on the 23rd of January, 1888.

Dr. Lippe was of foreign birth, but came to America in 1837. He was of royal blood, was possessed of brilliant talents, and a most thorough

education, and at once took a strong position in his profession. He was an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of Hahnemann even to the minutest of his views and the extremest of his teachings. He worshiped the name of the "Master," as he was pleased to term our illustrious founder, and abhorred everything looking like a department from his professions.

Dr. Lippe was a vigorous writer, a thorough student in Materia Medica, and an extreme attenuationist. The journals are richly laden with the work of his mind and pen, while a standard volume on Materia Medica is left us.

While his death will be most keenly felt by the believers in high potencies, who looked upon him as their premier, the whole Homeopathic school will mourn his loss, for he was a great, a good and a valuable man.

S. J. Hom. Feb. 1888

ASPIRES TO A THRONE.—The story is made public that the son of a former resident of Reading and Philadelphia is a claimant to the disputed throne of Lippe-Detmold, Germany. The claimant is William, the surviving son of Dr. Adolph Lippe, who was the first homœopathic physician in Reading. Forty-five years ago Dr. Lippe went to Philadelphia, became the president of a homœopathic college and died there. William Lippe (son of the Doctor) is now fighting his claim to the title of Count of Lippe-Wiesterfeldt, which, should he succeed, would place him directly in the line of succession to the throne of Lippe-Detmold. The contestant is the first cousin of A. A. Heisemann and C. R. Heisemann, proprietors of the Penn Hardware Company, of Reading. The senior Dr. Lippe's father was the Count of Wiesterfeldt, hence the claim of William Lippe.

H. M. June '96.

Dr. Ehrmann left Carlisle in 1844, and Dr. Ad. Lippe removed thither from Pottsville. By Dr. Lippe's labors in Carlisle and the neighboring counties where homœopathy was unknown, he opened a large field for our school. An epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed in the town, the mortality of which under strict homœopathic treatment amounted to *nil*, while the allopathic physicians had a mortality of at least 90 per cent. It was during the height of this epidemic that an allopathic physician, Dr. John Armstrong, asked Dr. Lippe for homœopathic treatment in his own family. Four of his children were sick with the scarlet fever and he declared his unwillingness to attend them himself, as he had lost all the cases he had treated. The children made good recoveries, and Dr. Armstrong, convinced of the superiority of the new over the old

school, and being rather rudely called to answer to the allopathic society for his singular conduct, broke loose from his old associations and declared himself an adherent to the new school of medicine, which he practiced successfully for the rest of his life.

Being a man of education and a former opponent of homœopathy, that practice had encountered his strongest opposition, his wit, sarcasm, and argumentative powers to put it down; but after he was convinced of its truth and excellence he continued until his death the warm and zealous advocate of its merits. Dr. Armstrong died suddenly of heart disease, at Princeton, New Jersey, February 7th, 1870, aged seventy-one years, and was buried in the "Old Grave Yard" at Carlisle, with many of his family and ancestors.

Homœopathy became firmly established in that locality, and when Dr. Lippe removed to Philadelphia in 1850, Dr. C. Miller took his place. Dr. I. Smith had opened an office a year previous to Dr. Lippe's removal, and had taken charge of an increasing country practice. Dr. Lippe took with him to Philadelphia two gentlemen from this place who pursued the study of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1851 and 1852 in the homœopathic college; these were Dr. T. C. Stevenson, who returned to Carlisle, and Dr. H. Duffield, who finally settled in Chester County; both were highly educated men, and they became so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of the methods of Hahnemann that they became students again in their advancing years.

W.C.

ADOLPH LIPPE, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Of the prominent members of our school who have passed away since the last meeting of the Institute, none is more widely known than the subject of this brief memoir. For many years he has been recognized as one of the most able expositors of the homœopathic system and one of the most accurate interpreters of its *materia medica*.

Dr. Lippe was a native of Germany, of an ancient and noble family, his father being Count Ludwig zur Lippe. He was born on the family estate, near Görlitz, May 11th, 1812. His education was thorough and comprehensive, as befitted his rank, and in arts was completed by his graduation from the University of Berlin. He was intended for the legal profession, but becoming interested in the controversy caused by the antagonism of the dominant school of medicine to the rising system of homœopathy, he resolved to devote himself to the study of medical science. Having applied himself for a year or more to the preliminary consideration of the questions between the different methods he decided in favor of the system of Hahnemann.

He came to America in 1839 and completed his medical course in the Allentown Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, graduating with the first class of that historically famous institution, in 1841. For several years he practiced in Pottsville and Carlisle; but subsequently he was persuaded to remove to Philadelphia, where he has ever since lived, pursuing with uninterrupted zeal and fidelity the method to which he had given his early adhesion.

His reputation as a practitioner, teacher and writer has more than national recognition. His labors in favor of the cause to which his life, his strength and his talents, were devoted, were unremitting and arduous. For several years he taught *materia medica* in the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College, investing that usually dry and difficult department with such interest and lucidity as to impress and attract the most apathetic student. He was a copious contributor to the medical journals of our school, several of which he assisted in establishing, *e.g.* the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, the *Organon* and the *Homœopathic Physician*. The work by which he is best known to the profession is the "Text-Book of *Materia Medica*," embodying the substance of his teaching on that subject; a mine of useful information,

especially for the doubtful and perplexed practitioner. All his published writings are characterized by directness of style and remarkable clearness of statement. He could make himself understood, and sometimes did it, especially in his controversial pages, with a pungency that many thought uncalled for. Having very positive convictions on some questions upon which there have always been diversity of opinions among us, Dr. Lippe was not always patient of contradiction, and especially in later years often manifested a dogmatism that repelled rather than conciliated. This characteristic by no means diminished the respect and admiration of his colleagues for his

remarkable abilities and professional genius, which have been abundantly verified by his long and successful career.

In December, 1884, he lost his only daughter, and two weeks after his eldest son, Dr. Constantine Lippe of New York, died. This double affliction affected him deeply, and from it he never fully recovered. He continued, however, in active practice and in the prosecution of his usual labors until within three days of his death, except occasional interruptions from rheumatic attacks. During the inclement weather of last January he was much exposed, and contracted a cold which rapidly developed into a severe case of typhoid pneumonia and terminated fatally on the 23d of that month, 1888, in his 76th year. He was buried with the solemn services of the Episcopal Church, from St. John's, Thirteenth Street. He leaves a widow and one son.

Dr. Lippe was one of the original founders of this Institute and for many years took an active personal interest in its work, besides in every way, by voice and pen, striving to extend and develop the medical principles to which his life was devoted.

Appropriate action was taken by the Hahnemannian Association of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held on the day following his decease. Resolutions were adopted testifying to the remarkable eminence attained by their late colleague and to their profound appreciation of the great loss the profession had sustained in his death. The event was also generally chronicled by the Philadelphia journals and extended obituaries have appeared in the medical periodicals of our school.

A. I. H. 1888

N Y Times OBITUARY. Feb 1888

Dr. Adolph Lippe died in Philadelphia January 23d, aged 76 years. Dr. Lippe was a member of the celebrated Zur Lippe family in Germany and the oldest son of Count Ludwig and the Countess Agusta Zur Lippe. Dr. Lippe was an earnest and consistent Hahnemannian, an able and pungent writer, strong in his friendships and unsparing in his denunciation of what he believed to be fraud and hypocrisy. He emigrated to this country in 1839 and graduated at the Allentown College in 1841, receiving his diploma from the president, Dr. Constantine Hering. From 1863 to 1868 he was professor of materia medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania. His clinical reports and his translations from the German, French and Italian of valuable essays and treatises, brought him prominently before the medical public. His belief in homœopathy was so earnest and so entire that he found no language too strong and no criticism too sharp for those who used what to him was a sacred name to cover what he called a "mongrel practice." Almost the last of the so-called high dilutionist he was found when the summons of death came with his banner flying and his lance in rest dealing sturdy blows for what he believed to be truth. No one, not even his enemies, of whom he had many, will question the honesty of his convictions or the courage and energy with which he defended them.

Obituary.

PROFESSOR ADOLPH LIPPE died at his residence, No. 1204 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on January 22d, after a three days' illness of typhoid-pneumonia.

This notice comes to us just as we are going to press. Homœopathy has always looked up to Professor Lippe as a great teacher, which he truly was in the best sense of the word. His contributions to our knowledge of the *Materia Medica* are standard wherever Homœopathy is known, and will be valued the more, now that their talented author has gone.

His reputation spread all over the world and he was recognized as a master.

The loss is a great one; one we know not how to fill.

Dr. Lippe's parents were Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta Zur Lippe. He was educated at Berlin for the law, but came to America in 1839, studied and graduated at Allentown, Pa., in 1841, and for many years filled the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Hahnemannian Medical College of Philadelphia.

Chironian Feb 1 1888

Obituary.

ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.—Dr. Adolph Lippe, as our readers have doubtless already learned, departed this life on Monday, January 23d, 1888.

"Dr. Lippe had not been in good health

for some weeks; he had been suffering from rheumatic troubles, and had been more or less confined to the house by these ailments during the past month or six weeks; but until Friday night no alarming symptoms had been noticed. Having exposed himself during the past few days of raw, inclement weather, a bad cold was contracted which speedily developed into a severe case of typhoid pneumonia, which medicines were powerless to check. From the initial chill to within a few moments of death, Dr. Lippe retained consciousness, and never seemed to have any hope of recovery. He said just a few hours before he died: "The medicines do no good, they only palliate." And so it seemed. During the last two days, Dr. Lippe, though so ill, was all the time throwing out hints for the treatment of his case. For instance, he would say this symptom indicates *nux. mos.*, or this one, *natr. mur.*; and so he would go through a list of remedies, pointing out with rare skill their characteristics, but all without avail! Taken sick at 3 A. M., Saturday morning, he died Monday, January 23d, at 9.45 A. M.

The funeral took place Thursday, January 26th, from his late residence, 1204 Walnut street. The body was incased in a neat cloth-covered casket, and upon the plate was the simple inscription: "Adolph, Graf zur Lippe-Weissenfeld. Born, May 11th, 1812; died, January 23d, 1888."

The funeral ceremonies were celebrated at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street above Chestnut. There was a large congregation present at the solemn services, many of whom were friends and former patients of the late distinguished homœopathic physician.

The pall bearers were J. G. Watmough, George Blight, Coleman Hall, H. W. Catherwood, Dr. E. J. Lee, Dr. Walter M. James, and Dr. P. P. Wells. Among those present in the congregation were Rev. Drs. Philips Brooks, of Boston, and Charles D. Cooper, of the P. E. Church of the Holy Apostles, of this city. The interment was at the Old Cathedral Cemetery.

Dr. Adolph Lippe came of an illustrious family, being a member of the old and noble German family of Lippe. He was born on the family estate of "Sée," near Gœrletz, in Prussia. His parents were Count Ludwig, and Countess Augusta zur Lippe. He was born on the 11th of May, 1812, and was therefore in his seventy-sixth year. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his death. In Germany there survive him several brothers and sisters. On January 1st, 1885, Dr.

Lippe lost his oldest son, Dr. Constantine Lippe; having two weeks previously (December 1884) lost his only daughter. He never recovered from the severe shock of this double bereavement.

Dr. Lippe was educated at Berlin, and it was intended he should follow the legal profession, but his natural taste and talents inclining him to medicine, he came to America in 1837. He studied at the Homœopathic College at Allentown, then the only one in this country, and on the 27th of July, 1841, received his diploma at the hands of the late Dr. Constantine Hering. The doctor first settled in Pottsville, and practiced for a time there, but subsequently established himself at Carlisle, where he remained for six years. Having distinguished himself through his treatment of the epidemic prevalent in the Cumberland valley he came to Philadelphia, beginning then his brilliant career in this city as a homœopathic practitioner and teacher.

From 1863 to 1868, Dr. Lippe filled the chair of Materia Medica in the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which his rare knowledge of the materia medica enabled him to do with peculiar success. Although always engaged in the busy work of a successful physician, even to within three days of his death Dr. Lippe managed to contribute most copiously to the current literature of our school. He was the prime mover in establishing several homœopathic journals. Among them may be mentioned the late *Organon*, the *HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY*, and the *Homœopathic Physician*.

The above notice is taken from the pages of *The Homœopathic Physician*, a journal which he was instrumental in establishing, and to which he was a regular contributor.

Perhaps the most useful public work of Dr. Lippe's life was the authorship of his "Text-book of Materia Medica," a work which had, and we believe still has, quite a large sale. It has in thousands on thousands of instances been the source to which perplexed physicians have eagerly turned to find, if possible, the "indicated remedy," and practitioners irrespective of their peculiar views of "potencies" have found in its pages a mine of practical, clinical knowledge.

Of the peculiar traits of Dr. Lippe's character which, of late years, kept him somewhat aloof from the mass of his professional brethren, it is needless to speak in detail. His intense dogmatism doubtless rested upon a basis of profound con-

viction, and was probably, in part at least, the result of early educational influences. It must not be forgotten that his first years of practice were spent amid the turmoils of clashing medical schools and systems, at a time when his opponents were making desperate attempts to throttle the infant system that he loved—a time which exacted from all the homœopathic physicians of that day a determined struggle for professional life. Such experiences are calculated to make men intolerant of opposition, either real or fancied. Dr. Lippe, as is well known, carried this spirit to a point, considered by his professional brethren to be extreme. This was forcibly illustrated at the time of the consolidation of the two Philadelphia colleges in 1869. The split in the old institution was brought about largely by Dr. Lippe's determination that pathology should not be taught in the college, and that the chair, then held by Professor Raue, should be abolished. As Dr. L. held a controlling influence in the Board of Trustees, he was enabled to make his demand good; and Dr. Hering and his friends accordingly organized a separate institution. Two years later, Dr. Lippe lost his control of the original institution, and a reunion of the two factions and schools immediately followed. When Dr. Lippe discovered that his colleagues in the old college faculty were, to a man, in co-operative sympathy with the movement for consolidation, he became intensely indignant and abruptly resigned his chair on the eve of the final examinations, necessitating the appointment of Professor Williamson to conduct the examinations in materia medica and sign the diplomas.

Of respect for medical "authority," as the term is generally understood, Dr. Lippe had little, save only for that which coincided with his own interpretation of Hahnemann. Indeed it is probable that even this statement of the fact is somewhat too broad. Certainly he held some opinions not discoverable in Hahnemann's writings, and with an intolerance of opposition equal to that he displayed in defence of the cardinal doctrine of Homœopathy itself. In these matters he recognized no authority higher than himself, and such independent thinkers as Raue, Guernsey, and Hering fell, one by one, under his ban, for seeming to question his opinions.

In estimating the worth of Dr. Lippe's life to his profession, we can well afford to forget every thing save the service he rendered in the development of the materia medica and its clinical applications in the relief of sickness and suffering. All else will pass out of human recollection; this is destined to endure.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Hahnemannian Association of Pennsylvania at a special meeting called January 24th, to take appropriate action on the death of their deceased colleague, Dr. Adolph Lippe.

WHEREAS, This Association has heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of our venerable colleague and friend, Dr. Adolph Lippe; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of this veteran physician (one of the pioneers of homœopathy in America), this association has sustained an irreparable loss, the homœopathic school loses its ablest physician and greatest therapist; the public at large its most successful practitioner and wisest counsellor.

Resolved, That by his untiring labors in the field of homœopathic materia medica; by his teaching when a professor in the old Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania; by his unceasing contributions to the medical journals of his school, and by his example as a practitioner, Dr. Lippe did more for the development of homœopathy in this country than any other physician, with the single exception of the late Constantine Hering.

Resolved, That his great industry; his sound and logical reasoning; his seeming intuitive perception of the trend of diseases, and his unexcelled ability for the analysis of drugs, were the causes of his success, and placed Adolph Lippe, for many years, at the head of his profession as a physician and teacher.

Resolved, That his ever courteous manner and constant readiness to assist his professional brethren by his wise counsels, have endeared him to his colleagues, and will cause the name of Adolph Lippe to be long held in affectionate remembrance.

Hahn Mo Feb 1888

ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.

ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D. (Adolph Graf zur Lippe-Weissenfeld) is dead, and one of the great lights of homœopathy has been extinguished. He was laid low by typhoid pneumonia, at his home in Philadelphia on the 23d ult. We cull the following extracts from a sketch of his career published in the *Homœopathic Physician*, and readily comply with the request of the Hahnemannian Association of Pennsylvania to publish the resolutions adopted by them upon the death of this worthy veteran.

Dr. Adolph Lippe came of an illustrious family, being a member of the old and noble German family of Lippe. He was born on the family estate of "Sée," near Goerlitz, in Prussia. His parents were Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe. He was born on the 11th of May, 1812. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his death.

Dr. Lippe was educated at Berlin, for the legal profession, but his natural taste and talents inclining him to medicine, he came, in 1837, to America, where he studied at the Homœopathic College at Allentown, then the only one in this country, and on the 27th of July, 1841, received his diploma at the hands of the late Dr. Constantine Hering.

From 1863 to 1868 Dr. Lippe filled the chair of Materia Medica in the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which his rare knowledge of the materia medica enabled him to do with peculiar success. Although always engaged in the busy work of a successful physician, even to within three days of his death, Dr. Lippe managed to contribute most copiously to the current literature of our school. He was the prime mover in establishing several homœopathic journals. Among them may be mentioned the late *Organon*, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and *The Homœopathic Physician*. Even to mention by title his numerous papers would require almost a volume, so unceasing were his labors. He was an active or honorary member of numerous foreign and domestic societies.

Numerous letters and telegrams have been received from Dr. Lippe's many friends, all expressive of grief and sympathy for the bereaved and of admiration for the deceased.

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Resolved, That by his untiring labors in the field of homœopathic materia medica, by his teaching, when a professor in the old Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, by his unceasing contributions to the medical journals of his school, and by his example as a practitioner, Dr. Lippe did more for the development of Homœopathy in this country than any other physician, with the single exception of the late Constantine Hering.

Resolved, That his great industry, his sound and logical reasoning, his seeming intuitive perception of the trend of diseases, and his unexcelled ability for the analysis of drugs, were the causes of his success and placed Adolph Lippe, for many years, at the head of his profession as a physician and teacher.

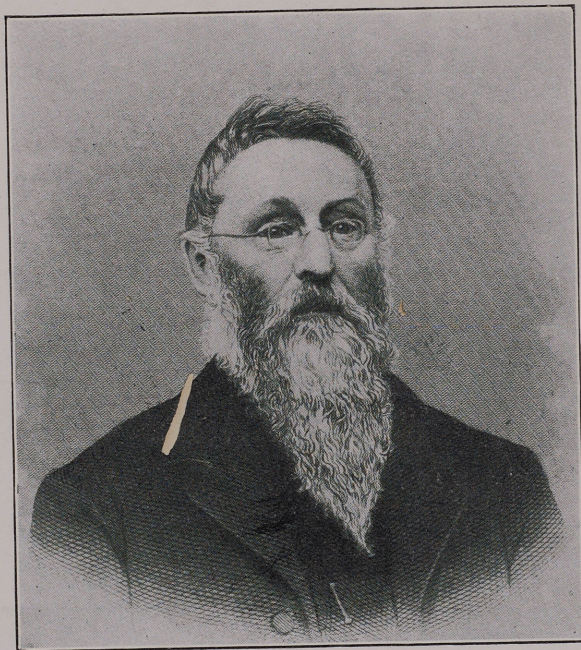
Resolved, That his ever courteous manner and constant readiness to assist his professional brethren by his wise counsels have endeared him to his colleagues and will cause the name of Adolph Lippe to be long held in its affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That the members of this Association attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend and colleague; that they be also published in the *Public Ledger*, of this city, and in the medical journals.

Clinical
Reporter Feb
1888

ADOLPH FELLGER, MAHLON PRESTON, C. CARLETON SMITH, WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, JOHN V. ALLEN, WALTER M. JAMES, EDMUND J. LEE.	}	Committee.
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DR. ADOLPH LIPPE.

DEATH OF DR. ADOLPH LIPPE.

The death of Dr. Adolph Lippe, which occurred on January 23, 1888, removed from the ranks of homœopathic physicians one of the oldest, most distinguished, and best known practitioners. Born in May, 1812, he came to America in 1837, studied medicine under the direction of the earliest pioneers of our school, graduated at Allentown College in 1841, and was in active practice during the long years following, almost to the very day of his death.

The loss of so prominent and valiant a champion of Hahnemannian homœopathy may be said to fall most heavily upon those who share the extreme views ever held and vigorously advocated by the deceased. Yet, all believers in homœopathic therapeutics and teaching will sincerely mourn the departure from this life of a man who to the very last displayed a firmness of conviction, a tenacity of purpose, and a degree of consistency which in faithfulness to the "Master," as Lippe ever called Hah-

of Dr. Adolph Lippe.

23

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doctrines of Hahnemann, fully con-
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abide by the dictum of the Master,
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professional activity was a perpetual warfare upon each and every one who in any way, shape or manner transgressed the law of Hahnemann. The periodical literature of America, Germany, and Great Britain abounds in controversial articles from his hand, and few men of prominence altogether escaped chastisement from his vigorous hand. All contributions are characterized by the same intensely aggressive spirit, always dogmatic, uncompromising, utterly oblivious of the possibility that even the Master may have been at fault.

Lippe's style and his manner of conducting a controversy were not calculated to pour oil upon troubled waters, and they often exposed him to well-merited censure. Yet, it must not be forgotten that he rarely, and perhaps never entered into controversy in order to glorify himself. It was always a violation of the teaching of Hahnemann which roused the ire of the old hero, and the careful reader of the innumerable articles bearing the signature of Adolph Lippe is forced to admit that they are singularly free from egotism. Even his clinical cases served, not to tell the world of his own success and implied excellency

ness, debility mostly declared in legs, especially chronic hoarseness, neuralgias, seldom accompanied by a large surface and deeply seated; characterized by great restlessness; nervous affections, hysteria, chorea, occurring at night, in the afternoon—typical—paraplegia, etc.

But enough, and one might be nearly certain that there are a good many physicians who hardly ever use this drug. It never will rank as a polypharmacy. Proving gives us clear-cut indications to which the action is directed. And psora-hereditary disposition is a double dream, though some of our young men believe in Hahnemann's psora, though the materia medica is in toto.

But the world moves, and the older school will accept what some cynical homœopathic physicians (at least they call themselves that) refuse to accept.

May you ponder night and day over Hahnemann's Organon and Grauvogl's text-book, and find the truth, as you find it in these biographies of homœopathy.

1888]

Death of Dr. Adolph Lippe.

23

mann, far excelled the example of all other disciples. Indeed, in all the history of homœopathy, not another instance is to be found of a man spending almost half a century in the advocacy of the doctrines of Hahnemann, fully content to take them just as Hahnemann gave them, always perfectly willing to abide by the dictum of the Master, sparing neither friend nor foe when engaged in the defense of what to him seemed revealed truth, ever rebelling at the very thought of compromising the least important article of Hahnemann's faith or of modifying in the slightest degree any one phase of his teaching. If any man ever deliberately consecrated his life to a specific object, then Lippe consecrated his life, with all the energy and aggressiveness of his nature, to the spread of the doctrines of Hahnemann. The entire and long period of his professional activity was a perpetual warfare upon each and every one who in any way, shape or manner transgressed the law of Hahnemann. The periodical literature of America, Germany, and Great Britain abounds in controversial articles from his hand, and few men of prominence altogether escaped chastisement from his vigorous hand. All contributions are characterized by the same intensely aggressive spirit, always dogmatic, uncompromising, utterly oblivious of the possibility that even the Master may have been at fault.

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as a practitioner, but to shout a "Te Deum" over the blessing conferred upon the sick by the Master; and if he loved to talk of the "Old Guard," and their doings, had not the veteran of many a hard-fought battle a sacred right to cite their doings as a proof of the soundness of that teaching which they sought to follow implicitly?

No, Lippe belongs to us all. The lessons of his life, in its unmatched consistency and perfect devotion to a conviction, belong to us all. The memory of his perfect surrender of self to a fixed purpose, of his utter faithfulness at all times and under all circumstances, will be cherished by all. Human imperfections are forgotten now, and the name of Adolph Lippe will not be spoken save in reverence and love.

Peace to his ashes!

FREE HOSPITALS.

"Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad," would seem to apply to the craze which appears to have possessed the medical profession for the establishment of places of resort, not only for the *worthy* poor, but for the vast horde of vagabond or disreputable persons who infest, like so many leeches, every town and city in our land. Our attention is daily being called to the opening of some *new free hospital*, and no one of our readers can fail to be impressed with the gigantic proportions of the evil that is likely to grow out of this system of fostering pauperism and encouraging vagabondism.

The most recent piece of this sort of lunacy that has occurred in our own state, is that in Detroit, recorded by the daily press not long since. For some time past a physician of that city has been "putting up a big three story building," and now it is learned that eight doctors, with five leading business men, have associated together, and are about to open the above mentioned building for a new hospital. We quote from the paper:



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad^a

Ad: Lippe.





Ed Lippke.

*The Homeopathic Physician,
April 1892.*

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F. GUTENKUNST PRINT.

LIPPE, AD



DR. CONSTANTINE LIPPE died suddenly January 1st, 1885, at his residence, 68 West 50th street, New York, of pneumonia. Dr. Lippe was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1839, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. On the breaking out of the war, he had just graduated at Cleveland College, but he patriotically laid medicine aside and joined the First Pennsylvania Lancers, and was soon promoted to a captaincy. At the battle of Cold Harbor he received a severe wound from a shell which incapacitated him for service, and from which he never fully recovered. As a classmate in college we knew him intimately. As a man and a physician his death has left a blank hard to fill. As a true follower of Hahnemann, he had few equals and no superiors; a conscientious and able practitioner, a frequent contributor to our journals, and the author of a valuable repertory, for which he was re-writing a second edition. We feel sure the announcement will cause universal regret among homœopathists generally that such an able and energetic worker should be so suddenly taken from the profession which he loved and so well adorned. Among patients and friends his loss will be grievously lamented, and his place will be long vacant. Universal sympathy will be extended to his father, Dr. Adolph Lippe, who loses, in two brief weeks, a cherished daughter and a valued son.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 392.

Oct. 1885

CONSTANTINE LIPPE, M.D., New York City, N. Y.

Dr. Constantine Lippe died at his home, No. 68 West Fiftieth street, New York, on Thursday, January 1, 1885, of pneumonia. While attending the funeral of his sister at Philadelphia about two weeks previously, he caught a cold, which developed into pneumonia, and speedily assumed a violent form. He was conscious to the moment that he died. When the bells were ringing in the New Year he had a severe chill, and remarked to his attendant, "This is the seal of death." It proved to be so. Hardly had he finished speaking when he raised himself up in bed, took a sharp look around his room, and fell upon his pillow dead.

He was born at Carlisle, Pa., on July 1, 1840, and was descended from an old German family of noble birth. His father, Dr. Adolph Lippe, is a well-known Philadelphia physician, and though above eighty years of age, continues in active practice. The early life of Dr. Lippe was spent at Carlisle, and he was educated at the public schools of that place. He early took a fancy to medical topics, and when the war broke out was a student at Jefferson Medical College of Phila-

delphia. He gave up his studies and joined the celebrated Pennsylvania Lancers as a private. He was promoted for bravery several times, and was finally made captain. At the battle of Cold Harbor he received a severe wound in the leg, which compelled him to retire from active service.

As soon as he was able he began the study of medicine again, and was graduated with honor from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1860. He practiced for a time at Tremont, N. Y., and removed to New York about twelve years ago. He soon had a large practice, making a specialty of lung troubles, and acquired both fame and fortune. He was married in 1876 to Miss Annie Hood, of Washington, D. C., who, with his father, are the only members of his family that survive him.

The announcement of his death caused universal regret among homœopathists generally that such an able and ener-

getic worker should be so suddenly taken from the profession which he loved and so well adorned. Among patients and friends his loss will be grievously lamented, and his place will be long vacant. Universal sympathy will be extended to his father, who loses, in two brief weeks, a cherished daughter and a valued son.

Dr. Constantine Lippe was in his forty-fifth year, was a conscientious and able practitioner, a pure homœopathist, a frequent contributor to medical journals; also, the author of a valued repertory, which he was just rewriting for a second edition. *Requiescat in pace.*

At a regular meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, held January 14, 1885, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious providence to remove from his devoted family, and from his large circle of trusting patients, and from his professional brethren, Dr. Constantine Lippe, of this city, a member of this Society, who was distinguished alike for his bravery as a soldier and for his skill as a physician; and,

WHEREAS, It is due to the memory of the deceased that this Society shall bear testimony to his personal and professional worth, and mingle its sorrow on the occasion of his decease with that of his more intimate personal friends and those of his family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while this Society bows in humble submission and reverence before the Heavenly Father, who has thus taken from it one of its most respected members, it also bears willing testimony, not only to the careful training which had so admirably fitted the lamented deceased for the arduous labors and great responsibilities of his profession, and to the admirable result of that training which was seen in his unusual knowledge of the delicate intricacies of the materia medica, and in the great success which attended his professional labors; but, also, to the manliness of his manhood, on the field of battle, in the social circle, and in his profession; and to his great moral worth in all the relations of his life.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully extends to the devoted widow, the venerable father, and to the other members of the family of the deceased, its earnest sympathy in their great sorrow, humbly trusting at the same time that He who hath taken from them a husband, a son, and a brother, will also graciously extend to each of them His heavenly support and comfort.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly attested by the Secretary, be sent by him to the widow of the deceased, and to his venerable and distinguished father, be spread on the minutes, and that they also be sent to the medical journals of New York and Philadelphia for publication.

A. I. H. 1885

A. B. NORTON, M.D., *Secretary*.

My full name is *Constantine Lippe*
I graduated at *Western Hom. Coll.* Medical College, in the year *1860*
My present address is *Penn. Hom. Coll.* county of *Westchester*
State of *New York* where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in *Philadelphia*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1860* at *Phila.*



CONSTANTINE LIPPE, M.D.

At a regular meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, held January 14th, 1885, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious providence to remove from his devoted family, from his large circle of trusting patients, and from his professional brethren, Doctor Constantine Lippe, of this city, a member of this Society, who was distinguished alike for his bravery as a soldier and for his skill as a physician; and,

Whereas, It is due to the memory of the deceased that this Society shall bear testimony to his personal and professional worth, and mingle its sorrow on the occasion of his decease with that of his more intimate personal friends and those of his family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while this Society bows in humble submission and reverence before the Heavenly Father, who has thus taken from it one of its most respected members, it also bears willing testimony, not only to the careful training which had so admirably fitted the lamented deceased for the arduous labors and great responsibilities of his profession, and to the admirable result of that training which was seen in his unusual knowledge of the delicate intricacies of the Materia Medica, and in the great success which attended his professional labors; but, also, to the manliness of his manhood, on the field of battle, in the social circle, and in his profession; and to his great moral worth in all the relations of his life.

Resolved, That the Society respectfully extends to the devoted widow, to the venerable father, and to the other members of the family of the deceased, its earnest sympathy in their great sorrow, humbly trusting at the same time that He who hath taken from them a husband, a son, and a brother, will also graciously extend to each of them His heavenly support and comfort.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly attested by the Secretary, be sent by him to the widow of the deceased, and to his venerable and distinguished father, be spread on the minutes, and that they also be sent to medical journals of New York and Philadelphia for publication.

A. B. NORTON, M.D.,
Secretary.

Hahn Mo Feb 1885

In Memoriam.

CONSTANTINE LIPPE, A.M., M.D.

I do not wonder at what men suffer in this world, but I wonder often at what they lose. We may see how good rises out of pain and evil; but the dead, naked, eyeless loss, what good comes of that?—RUSKIN.

If measured by deeds, not by years, a veteran has laid down his burdens and is at rest—if so restless and aspiring a soul can rest. The younger Lippe, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of July, 1840. His father Adolph Lippe, a Prussian, a member of the princely family of Lippe-Duttmold, and a colonel in the Prussian army, became fascinated with Hahnemann's theory of the law of cure, and studied medicine while living the life of a soldier in camp and a nobleman in society. Having determined to practice medicine, to free himself from the legal obligations and social hindrances that bound him in Prussia, he renounced his family rights and title in favor of a younger brother and came to America, settling in Pennsylvania, where he immediately commenced practice as a physician, and rose rapidly to the highest eminence in his profession.

His son Constantine was in his boyhood dedicated to Homœopathy. He was pursuing his studies under his father's masterly instruction when the war of the Rebellion broke out. The blood in the youth's veins was soldierly, and he threw aside his books and enlisted in Rush's Lancers, a Philadelphia troop of cavalry. He

re-enlisted on the expiration of his first term, and served variously in the cavalry, infantry, artillery, and, under special detail, on a gunboat, taking part in many engagements and being promoted for gallantry to the rank of Captain. His active military career was brought to a bloody end in the terrible battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where a fragment of a shell tore through his left leg just below the knee. Though suffering from apparently a mortal wound, he was removed as speedily as possible to the Armory Square Hospital, at Washington, where he was under the care of Dr. Charles Stewart, of Erie, to whom great credit is due for saving the leg.

The shock of this great wound was never recovered from. It permanently weakened a powerful constitution and shortened his life by many years. Returning to his profession, he speedily completed the course of study, graduating at the Cleveland Homœopathic College. There his higher study of Homœopathy began. In a much greater degree than is true of the average doctor, every case was to him both careful study and progressive education. He thoroughly gathered all the symptoms, and when these were mastered, as thoroughly studied the materia medica for the similitum. So conscientiously and intelligently was this work done, that he seldom had to vary a remedy or repeat a dose. It was his distinction to make cures by a single application of a single remedy. A "close prescriber" he was called by the veterans of Homœopathy. His, too, was the rare ability to tell how long after the administration of a remedy it would be before reaction would come. He knew that without reaction there could not be cure, and he had the wisdom and self-restraint to wait for it. No external influence hurried him to repeat a dose, and every page of his office day-book bore the initials S. L., which showed that under the blind of sugar of milk he had held without controversy to the remedy

selected, and was waiting for it to do its perfect work.

His power of intellectual labor was immense. Forever suffering from his old wound, never free from pain, moderate or intense, he worked on his Repertories like a man of robust health, hungry for employment. The preparation of the first edition of this valuable work, and his labor on the first volume of the second edition was a daily education to him, and his knowledge of the action of remedies was wonderful.

Had his life been prolonged to three score and ten years, it is not a rash prediction that he would have stood at the head of his profession, and that the practice of medicine would have had larger control and surer cure of human disease, because of his labors.

At a regular meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, January 14th, 1885, the following resolutions were read and adopted :

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in his mysterious providence, to remove from his devoted family, from his large circle of trusting patients, and from his professional brethren, Doctor Constantine Lippe, of this city, a member of this Society, who was distinguished alike for his bravery as a soldier and for his skill as a physician ; and

Whereas, It is due to the memory of the deceased that this Society shall bear testimony to his personal and professional worth and mingle its sorrow on the occasion of his decease with those of his more intimate personal friends and those of his family ; therefore be it

Resolved, That while this Society bows in humble submission and reverence before its Heavenly Father, who hath thus taken from it one of its most respected members, it also bears willing testimony not only to the careful training which had so admirably fitted the lamented deceased

for the arduous labors and the great responsibilities of his profession and to the admirable result of that training which was seen in his unusual knowledge of the delicate intricacies of the *Materia Medica* and in the great success which attended his professional labors, but also to the manliness of his manhood, on the field of battle, in the social circle, and in his profession, and to his great moral worth in all the relations of his life.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully extends to the devoted widow, to the venerable father, and to the other members of the family of the deceased, its earnest sympathy in their great sorrow ; humbly trusting, at the same time, that He who hath taken from them a husband, a son, and a brother, will also graciously extend to each of them His heavenly support and comfort.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly attested by the secretary, be sent by him to the widow of the deceased, and to his venerable and distinguished father, be spread on the minutes, and that they also be sent to the medical journals of New York and Philadelphia for publication. A. B. NORTON, M.D., Sec.

Am Hom't Feb 1885



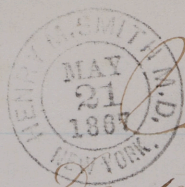
LIPPINCOTT, AQUILA B., M. D., of Salem, N. J., was born near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., October 10th, 1828. He is son of Aquila and Lydia Lippincott, members of the Society of Friends. In 1849, he married Miss Sarah A. Eldridge, an estimable lady of sterling worth.

Until his eighteenth year Dr. Lippincott attended the schools in his vicinity, then was sent to Gwynad Boarding School. His father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, determined to have his son follow the same vocation. Dr. Lippincott was never satisfied with the confinement of a farm life, and after a trial of fifteen years, concluded he would find an occupation more congenial to his taste

and inclination. He accordingly commenced the study of medicine and surgery under Dr. Willson, of Moorestown, at that time Professor of Surgery. Dr. Lippincott graduated in the spring of 1866, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He settled immediately in Salem, where his urbanity, kindness, and skill were passports to the regard of all whose acquaintance he formed. In a comparatively few years he has made many friends and gained numerous adherents to the cause of homœopathy. As has been seen, he commenced the practice of his profession at a late day, but rapid strides have placed him above and beyond many who made an early start in life. Dr. Lippincott is a profound thinker and close student, and an earnest worker in his profession.

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My full name is *Aquila B Lippincott* of *Pennsylvania*
I graduated at *Homœopathic* Medical College, in the year *1866*
My present address is *Salem* county of *Salem*
State of *New Jersey* where I have resided since *the spring of 1866*
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1866* at *Salem N.J.*





NJ
Salem May 18. 67

Dear Doctors,

I this day received
your communications will not
be able to attend your session
I too would like to have
a list of Physicians and localities
in the States.

Aggula B Lippincott MD
Salem NJ

Memphis Tenn Nov 30th 95-
Dear Doctor

Your paper received and read.
Accept thanks and gratitude for it
State where you desire it published
It is all O.K. I appreciate your courtesy
Am busy just now. Always plenty to
do even when not working on the sick
Have started in to index our literature
It is a tedious job. Will take years to finish
it. Am constantly adding to my library
Am reading every article that I index
as it is indexed. If there are any important
points in the article, they are indexed too.

Gratefully Yours

E. H. Prescott

P.S. Your paper is excellent. We can't be too
careful of preserving facts regarding
our early history. Have just received an
excellent article regarding Holmstrom
from Dr D H Roberts Davenport Minn

Memphis Tenn Oct 7th 1891
J L Bradford M D
Philadelphia Pa
Dear Dr:

Yours of Oct 4th 1891 received. It affords me
pleasure to send you the reprint on "Angina
Ludovici". Watch for "Obstetrical Dialogue"
in Oct & Nov Medical Current where
they appear, written by Dr Sumner South.
If you know the Dr or suspicion who he is
say nothing about this identity.

I am doing a good practice here, but
from personal observation about four out
of every five or nine out of ten physicians
throughout the Country are doing only an
indifferent business. I have well fitted my-
self for the practice of medicine in the way of
having a nice office, centrally located and well
if not handsomely furnished also one of the best
Homoeopathic libraries with many of the best books
of other schools, a large stock of medicines, suf-
ficient instruments, medical appliances &c

have attended to business closely, have made
a little but very little money and would like to
better fit myself for the practice of medicine
but can't afford to leave, can't spare the time
or money. Nine out of ten physicians will
take advantage of you if you entrust any
thing to them. and it is high time that the
standard of medical education was elevated
with the same amount of time and energy
devoted to a specialty or any thing outside
of the profession I could make more money
I have made a study of the treatment and cure
of Hernia and have cured some Cases. My
object is to sell out here as soon as I can
come to Philada and practice, making a
specialty of Hernia. I wish you would
find out about or tell me all you know
of Dr Geo W Kirk formerly of Bristol Pa
then San Antonio Tex and afterwards of Phila
814 Arch St but has recently moved residence to 1613
Girard Ave. For about a year he was interested in
Radams Microbe Killer. We have been having
some negotiations relative to going in business
together in making a specialty of the treatment
of Hernia. Will you please investigate for me

and let me know what kind of a man he is & morally and in all other respects. He has been down here to see me. I like his appearance but I have been taken in twice in transactions with men who previously were strangers and I want to be sure what I am doing and the kind of a man I am dealing with. Is he worth any money, is he honorable in his dealings, is he reliable, will he do as he agrees? Have not made any failures in treating hernia. The treatment is a success and when once introduced will be remunerative. I think Dr. Kirk a man of fine business abilities and possibly too fine to deal with me as he appears to want something for nothing. If you know of any one desiring to come South or desiring to purchase an established practice please refer them to me. I don't want it generally known or known here at all that I intend leaving here. Please let me hear from you.

Fraternally
C. Lippincott

~~LISCOMB, D. D.~~ ^{Paul D}

D PAUL LISCOMB

~~D~~ LISCOMB, M. D., a native of Pennsylvania; graduated at Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1867. He attended one course of lectures many years before, and was in active practice for several years prior to receiving his diploma, in Birmingham, Allegheny County, Penna. In 1864, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he practiced until 1869, when he removed to Beaver Falls, Penna. He is a good practitioner, and highly esteemed as a man. He is a member of the State Society, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.

LITCHFIELD, HARRY

DR. HARRY LITCHFIELD,

Who died yesterday at his residence, 1217 Poplar st., in the sixty-third year of his age, served in the Union Navy during the Civil War. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College and practiced until two years ago, when he retired. A wife and three sons survive him.

Dr. Harry Litchfield Dead.

Dr. Harry Litchfield died yesterday at his late residence, No. 1217 Poplar street, in the 63d year of his age. Dr. Litchfield was born in England and came to this country when a child. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College and practiced until two years ago, when he retired. Dr. Litchfield served in the Union navy during the Civil War. A wife and three sons survive him.

LIVERMORE, FRANK B

FRANK B. LIVERMORE, Barberton, Ohio, born Port Henry, N. Y., in 1872; literary education, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College 1895; assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater.

LIVERMORE, ROLLIN FAY

ROLLIN FAY LIVERMORE, M. D.

Dr. Rollin Fay Livermore died suddenly, from heart failure, July 27, 1906. He had seemed to be in his usual good health the night before, and nothing was known of his death until 3 P. M., when the maid entered his room and found him dead, death having evidently taken place early in the day.

Dr. Livermore was born August 26, 1873, at Corry, Pa. He entered college at the age of 17 years and later was employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., rapidly rising to the position of chief clerk in his department. In 1897 he decided to take up the study of medicine, graduating from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1900. During his college course he was looked upon by his teachers as a man of unusual ability, and soon after graduation he became the assistant of Prof. Jas. C. Wood, continuing in this capacity until the time of his death. His ability as a surgeon was most unusual and had he lived he would have been certain to have attained national reputation in his chosen field of work. His commanding presence and genial manner won him a host of friends and his success in practice was unusual. At the time of his death he was planning to take an extended post-graduate course in New York City.

Dr. Livermore was married in 1901 and is survived by his widow, mother and sister.

Cl Med & Surg Rep Sept 1906

LLOYD, ALFRED HENRY

TRIBUNE Aug 10 1898
DR. ALFRED HENRY LLOYD.

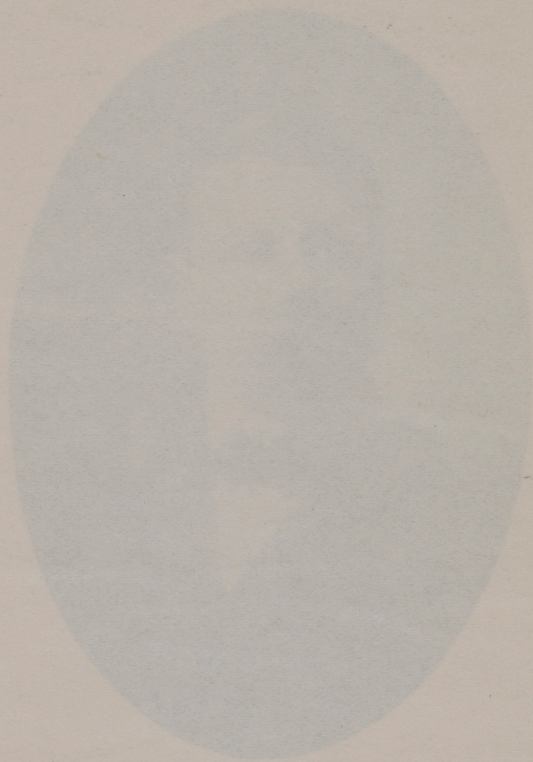
Dr. Alfred Henry Lloyd, of No. 233 East Seventy-ninth-st., died from cerebral hemorrhage in the Presbyterian Hospital at 12:05 a. m. yesterday. He had been suffering from malaria for about twelve months, but continued to attend to his practice until last Monday, when he was compelled to intrust it to other physicians and remain at home. Early last Friday morning he was found unconscious in his bed, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. On Saturday evening he was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. As he had been only a few hours in the hospital before he died, the physicians of the institution could not give a death certificate, and an inquest will therefore be held.

Dr. Lloyd was born in Boston forty-six years ago, and was a son of Captain J. K. Lloyd, who was formerly an officer of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. After receiving an academic education in his native city, he studied medicine in a homoeopathic medical college in Chicago, and later in the New-York Homoeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1879, since which he had been a regular practitioner in this city. He was a member of Puritan Council No. 27, National Provident Union, and of the Yorkville Mandolin and Zither Club. He was married twelve years ago to Miss Emma A. Prah, of this city, who survives him, with their two young daughters. The funeral will be held at the family home at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow, and on Wednesday the body will be taken to Boston for burial in the Forest Hills Cemetery.

LLOYD, CHARLES

CHARLES LLOYD, Brooklyn, New York, born Norwich, England, November 23, 1839; graduated, Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867; surgeon's steward U. S. navy, war of 1861-1865.

LOCKE, JOHN GALEN



JOHN GALEN LOCKE, M.D.
Denver, Colorado

PLATE 122. Locke, J.
John Galen Locke, Denver, Colo.



JOHN GALEN LOCKE, M.D.
Denver, Colorado

PROGRESS Series of
well known doctors—Denver, Colo.

Jan 1909

LOCKHART, CLARENCE J

**PATIENT, EXPECTING TO
DIE, KILLS PHYSICIAN
IN AN AUTO ON STREET**

1916

**Holds Up His Own Doctor
and Fires Five Bullets
Into Him**

LYNCHING THREATENED

**Slayer Is Hurried Away to Jail
After Tragedy at Free-
dom, Pa.**

FREEDOM, Pa., Aug. 20.—Stopping his automobile in the main street here at the command of Stephen Hesler, a patient, Dr. Clarence J. Lockhart was shot to death shortly before noon today. Hesler is in the Beaver county jail, having been hurried there in an automobile following threats of lynching.

Doctor Lockhart was returning from a sick call when Hesler signaled him to stop and began firing, emptying a five-chambered revolver. Every bullet found its mark.

Hesler fled, pursued by Charles L. Mohr and others, who captured him.

Hesler had been treated by Doctor Lockhart. He told friends he was not being cured. "If I have to die that doctor will have to die, too," he is said to have told them.

News of the tragedy spread rapidly and there was talk of lynching. To forestall violence, Justice of the Peace Fruth gave Hesler a preliminary hearing and committed him to jail on a charge of murder. Hesler was then slipped into an automobile and hurried to the county jail.

Doctor Lockhart, who was 26 years old, was graduated from the Cleveland College of Homeopathy four years ago, and was one of the best known physicians in the Beaver valley. Two years ago he married Miss Mary Dodds, of Oil City.

LOCKWOOD, REUBEN L

REUBEN L. LOCKWOOD, Elkhart, Indiana, was born in that city, December 23, 1858; graduated M. D., 1888, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1888; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, 1902.

LODGE, ALBERT

Dr. Albert Lodge, the other Homeopathic member of the Board, although not so active in a public way, is well and favorably known to the members of the profession in Detroit, where he has built up a large and successful practice. He has for some time past been the Governor's family adviser. Dr. Lodge is a son of Dr. E. A. Lodge, of Detroit, now deceased, who was formerly editor of the Homeopathic Observer. He graduated from the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, class of 1877, and has practiced since then continuously in Detroit. Dr. Lodge is an enthusiastic Homeopath and will work hard for the interests of our school. In fact, without attempting any disparagement of the representatives of other schools upon the Board, we feel that we are justified in saying that the Governor has given the Homeopaths the strongest men upon the Board.

We have been unable to obtain a photo of Dr. Lodge, his natural modesty having prevented him from having one taken since Noah left the ark (as he expresses it).

Med Couns., Oct. 1899



ALBERT LODGE, M. D., DETROIT.

Homeopathic Member of the Board of Registration.

Dr. Albert Lodge and Dr. M. C. Sinclair, are the Homeopathic members of the Board of Registration. Although not particularly active in a public way Dr. Lodge is well and favorably known to

the members of the profession in Detroit, where he has built up a large and successful practice. He has for some time past been the Governor's family adviser. Dr. Lodge is a son of Dr. E. A. Lodge, of Detroit, now deceased, who was formerly editor of the Homeopathic Observer. He graduated from the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, class of 1877, and has practiced since then continuously in Detroit. Dr. Lodge is an enthusiastic Homeopath and will work hard for the interests of our school. In fact, without attempting any disparagement of the representatives of other schools upon the Board, we feel that we are justified in saying that the Governor has given the Homeopaths the strongest men upon the Board.

Med Counselor Jan 1900



LODGE, EDWIN A., M.D., of Detroit, Mich., commenced the study of medicine, in 1842, under Professor Shotwell of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, whose wise and judicious guidance he has even since gratefully remembered. In 1845, he became a student under Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, and, in 1849, received his diploma. As at the time of his graduation, the Asiatic cholera was prevailing epidemically in Cincinnati, he had no difficulty in obtaining immediate practice. He soon observed that the homœopathic physicians, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann, cured many of their collapsed cases of cholera, while, under allopathic practice, only the milder cases were amenable to treatment. He received, soon after, a letter from his old preceptor, Dr. Atlee, who had removed to Philadelphia, in which he stated that he had become convinced of the superiority of homœopathy, and begged him, while yet young, to examine its claims thoroughly. Having im-

plicit confidence in Dr. Atlee's judgment, and knowing that he would not thus advise without the best and most solid of reasons, he gave the subject much thought, and made his first test of the system on his only son, a little boy of eighteen months, who was declining by miasmus. Under advice of Dr. Burnham, a homœopathic physician, the prescription he gave proved effective, and the child recovered. He has grown to manhood, and is now a successful homœopathic physician in Detroit.

Procuring the necessary works and a supply of homœopathic medicines, he entered upon the new practice, and met with a degree of success which confirmed him in the wisdom of his choice.

In 1859, he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he still resides, attending chiefly to his practice, and to the publication of his favorite journal, *The American Observer*. His executive ability and editorial skill have been amply manifested in the conduct of his magazine, which he edits, in secretaryships of several societies, and in many other labors. In addition to his literary work upon *The American Observer*, he is a regular correspondent of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincin-

nati, and sundry other papers; showing as much interest in the cause of religion, as in the science of medicine. He has been the general editor and publisher of *The American Observer*, one of the most practical and successful of the homœopathic monthlies since its establishment, in 1864.

DR. E. A. LODGE.

DR. E. A. LODGE died in Detroit, Jan. 25, 1887. He was born in London, England, May 6, 1822. He came to Detroit in 1859, and established the first homœopathic pharmacy in the West; also enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative practice which he was obliged to relinquish on account of failing health.

He went to Thomasville, Georgia, in November last, after spending a few weeks there was attacked with a low form of fever which so debilitated him that one of his sons went south and brought him home, since which time he steadily declined. He was an earnest, active Christian.

In connection with other labors, he published for more than twenty years *The American Homœopathic Observer*, one of the most popular journals of its school.

He leaves a widow and eleven children, six sons (three of whom are physicians), and five daughters.

OBITUARY.—Dr. E. A. Lodge, one of the oldest and best known of the homœopathic physicians of Detroit, died January 25th, 1887. He was born in London, England, May 6th, 1822. Coming to Detroit in 1859, he rapidly built up a large and lucrative practice, which he retained until compelled to relinquish it by failing health. For many years he was the editor of the *American Homœopathic Observer*. He also established the first homœopathic pharmacy in the West. He leaves a widow and 11 children—six sons (three of whom are doctors—and five daughters.

N Am Jl Hom June 1887

LODGE, EDWIN A

DEER LODGE,
DETROIT,
MICHIGAN.

July 22. 1889

Richard Stock chd.
Rejoice

Dear Doctor

I enclose proof
of advt. which will appear as per
your order in A. H. Obermeyer & son?

If any corrections are required
please return soon as the next no.
will be printed next week

Fraturnally,
C. W. Dodge.

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Am. Bureau

1869 Detroit 3rd Ave

DIRECTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication of a Homœopathic Directory in the *New England Medical Gazette*. This will be under the exclusive charge of Henry M. Smith, M.D., of New York, whose extensive experience in the department of statistics eminently qualifies him for this difficult task.

It is nearly fourteen years since the last Homœopathic Directory was published in this country, and the vast number of additions and changes in the homœopathic ranks render such a work very desirable. Little help, however, can be gained from the labors of the past, and the correctness and completeness of this Directory will depend upon the aid which Dr. Smith may receive from the different sections.

The Directory will be arranged by States, and, as fully as possible, will include:—

1. A brief history of the introduction of Homœopathy into the State, and some notice of the earlier practitioners.
2. A notice of the State Society, its organization, time of meeting, etc., and list of officers.
3. A notice of local or County Societies, times of meeting, and principal officers.
4. A description and history of the hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions under homœopathic care.
5. An account of the homœopathic journals published in the

DR. LODGE, Homœopathic Physi-
cian, editor "*American Observer*," and gradu-
ate of the Homœopathic Colleges of New York,
Cleveland and Chicago and Allopathic of Cincin-
nati; 57 Wayne street, Detroit. Office hours, 8 to
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pathic physicians. The names which have
of Registration will be printed in SMALL
members of the American Institute of
ed by an asterisk (*), those of State
while those whose residence is doubtful,
(?).

to make this Directory as full and correct
ysician is requested to communicate any
the above points. They are also specially
, the following blank, and send it

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is *Lodge, M.D. M.D. M.D. M.D. (quadripedano)*
I graduated *at* *Cincinnati* Medical College, in the year *one B.C.*
My present address is *non-faster* *Detroit* county of *wa, ne*
State of *Michigan* where I have resided since *before*
Previous to that time I practised in *Brooklyn* *Canada*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *one* at *Quacktown*

**(4 times) from the Latin gradus, which means, I stepped from*
one college to the other, I then also graduated - ad gradum
admissus - in Dispensariology, et de-gradum dis-
penarius ditto, in fact I'm grade myself, & Editor of the Am. Observer

EDWIN A. LODGE, M. D., of Detroit, was born in London, Eng., May 6th, 1822, and removed to this country in early life. He began the study of medicine under Prof. Shotwell, of Cincinnati, in 1842. In 1845 he became a student of Dr. E. A. Atlee and received his degree in 1849. At this time his attention was called to the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera by Drs. Pulte and Ehrman who, he observed, saved many of their cases even in the stage of collapse, an invariably fatal point under allopathic practice. About this time, too, he received a letter from Dr. Atlee, who had now removed to Philadelphia, in which he stated his conviction of the superiority of Homœopathy and begged Dr. Lodge to thoroughly examine its claims, which the latter did, evidencing his satisfaction by adopting it in his practice. In 1859 he removed to Detroit, and in 1864 established the *American Homœopathic Observer* which he edited and published with signal success until about a year ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish the editorial pen. He went South quite recently hoping in the milder climate to recuperate his tired energies and find rest; but, instead, he found a low form of fever which seized upon him and steadily hurried him on his way to Eternity. He died at Detroit Jan. 25th, 1886. He was one of the oldest practising Homœopaths in Detroit.

Med. Adv. V. 18. p 200.

OBITUARY.

It is with sincere regret that we have to inform our readers of the death, in Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 25, 1887, of Edwin A. Lodge, M.D.

He was born in London, Eng., May 6, 1822.

He came to Detroit in 1859, and established the first homœopathic pharmacy in the West. He also enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative practice, which he was obliged to relinquish on account of failing health.

He went to Thomasville, Ga., in November last, and, after spending a few weeks there, was attacked with a low form of fever, which so debilitated him that one of his sons went South and brought him home, since which time his health steadily declined.

He was an earnest and active Christian. In connection with other labors he published for more than twenty years the "*American Homœopathic Observer*," one of the most popular journals of its school.

He leaves a widow and eleven children; six sons (three of whom are physicians) and five daughters.

N E Med Gaz Mar 1887

JOHN EDWARD LOFTUS, 2nd

Inquired Jan. 30, 1919.
Washington, D.C., 1919.

An attractive wedding was solemnized Thursday, when Miss Catherine Loughran became the bride of Lieutenant John Edward Loftus, U. S. N. R. F. The ceremony took place at Our Lady of Mercy Church, with Rev. Maloney officiating at the nuptial mass. The bride who was given in marriage by her father, Mr. John Loughran, was attractively gowned in white satin and duchess lace. Her lace veil was held in place with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Sara G. Loughran, who was her sister's only attendant, wore a gown of Chartreuse brocaded taffeta. Her hat was of bronze tulle and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. A brother of the bride, Lieutenant Edward Paul Loughran, U. S. A., acted as best man. A breakfast followed the service at the home of the bride's parents, 2238 North Broad street. After a wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Loftus will live in



LOGAN, GEORGE, M. D., of Ottawa, Canada, was born at Rosehall, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the year 1824. He is the second son of James Logan, who, after making a wreck of a small fortune, in Altos,

Scotland, by an unsuccessful effort at farming, in 1838, immigrated with his family to Canada, and settled in Yorra, county of Oxford, Ont. Young Logan received his rudimentary education at the parish schools in Scotland. Soon after his arrival in Canada, it was thought advisable that he should be left in some degree dependant on his own resources. After an experience of five or six years, which was not agreeable to his tastes, he again became a student, entered the school at West Yorra, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of the various English branches, for two years, in which he attained a remarkable proficiency. Subsequently he engaged in the study of Latin, under the instruction of his personal friend, Rev. D. McDairmid. In 1855, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of his cousin, Dr. George Duncan, an allopathic physician of Embro, Ont., who, he says, "ground him without mercy on the bones." Having acquired sufficient knowledge of the principles of homœopathy to convince him that it was the *true* science of medicine, he subsequently entered the office of Dr. Ferguson, a homœopathist of Woodstock, Ont., under whom he energetically prosecuted his studies. When sufficient preparation had been made, he attended the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, O., and from which he was graduated in 1860. He passed the Canadian Homœopathic Board of Examiners the same year, after which he entered into practice in Nilestown, Ont., where he remained about three years, during which time he made many converts from the adherents of allopathy to the new system. He then removed to Bowmansville, where he was the pioneer in homœopathy. He made a favorable introduction of the new system by a series of public lectures, and he succeeded in establishing a large practice. Finding the labors of a country practice too severe for the

safety of his health, he removed from thence to the city of Ottawa in 1868.

During this year he was married to Miss Ellen M. Merrick, second daughter of T. H. Merrick, Esq., barrister at Merrickville, Ont.

Here he has been the sole representative of homœopathy since the year of his removal. He has built up an excellent practice, and his professional labors have been crowned with success. He has studiously avoided politics since the commencement of his professional career, and so thoroughly attentive has he been to its duties, that he has not been absent two months during the whole time.

LOGEE, H M

Our correspondent, Mr. A. E. Frankland writes that he had a pleasant visit at the home of Dr. H. M. Logee, Indiana, who is one of the pioneer homeopathic physicians of that state. He graduated at the Western Homeopathic Medical College in 1863, and although is sixty-five years old is still in active practice. He has a large clientele and works from seven in the morning until nine at night and feels like a boy. The hand of time has rested lightly upon the old physician.

med. vis. nov. '99

H. M. Logee, M.D., born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1834, graduated at Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1863, and located at Linesville, where he practiced for many years, until his removal to Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, a few years ago. *W.C.*

HORACE M LOGEE

Horace M Logee, M D died at his home in Linesville, Pa., Feb 9 1909. He was born in ~~the~~ Douglass Mass., Sept 10 1834. His ancestry upon his father's side was

with the Huguenots who fled from France, escaping the religious wars in that country and taking refuge first in Holland, then in England, whence his great-great grandfather came to America and settled in Rhode Island. In addition to a common-school education, the subject of this sketch for some time pursued studies in the Lawrence Academy. Later he came to Cleveland and entered the office of Dr. T. P. Wilson as a student of medicine, graduating from the Cleveland Homeopathic College in 1863. He opened an office in Linesville, remaining there until 1873, building up a large practice. He removed to Oxford upon the earnest request of many citizens of that place and there repeated his former success. He was the attending physician to the Western College, the Oxford College and the Training School for Boys.

In 1889, he removed to Cornersville, Indiana, remaining there until 1902. About this time his health began to fail and he longed for his old home in Linesville, where he could spend his last days among the friends of his boyhood.

In 1879, he was Secretary of this Society, and in 1881 its

JOHN H. M.

President. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Society as well as of the local medical organizations wherever it was his mission to practice his profession.

He was an enthusiastic Homeopath and always stood by his colors. He was a devoted disciple of Hahnemann's teaching. He was broad and liberal in religion, medicine and politics. By nature, he was generous and his services to the poor were always freely given. He was indeed a workman who would not be afraid to meet the great Architect.

To-day we mourn the death of another of the old guard. Year by year they go one by one to the great beyond, the unknown and incomprehensible future.

We extend our deepest sympathy to her who has lost a devoted husband and to the daughter who will know the love and care of her father no more.

45 Se 10,

LONG, CHARLES HENRY

CHARLES HENRY LONG, Pontiac, Illinois, born LaSalle, Ills., May 14, 1850; student Wheaton College, 1865-1866; entered Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1867, and graduated in 1873, elective scientific course, and degree of B. S.; taught school from 1873 to 1875; student at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1875; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; ad eundem degree, Hahnemann Medical College, 1905; appointed medical examiner for pensions in 1879 and served five years; elected coroner in 1880 and served three terms; ex-president Central Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society; provisional secretary Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, 1898-1899; trustee Illinois Wesleyan University since 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

LONG, DAVID HULL

DAVID HULL LONG, Eaton Rapids, Michigan, is a native of Shavehead Prairie, Cass county, Michigan, son of Frederick Augustus and Elizabeth Hull (Skinner) Long. He attended the common schools at Mottville, Michigan, and the high school at Jackson, Michigan, for three years, after which he entered the union army during the civil war. His medical preceptor was the late Dr. James R. Hyde of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and in 1866-7 he attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, and in 1869-70 Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree. He has since practiced in Eaton Rapids, with the exception of ten years, 1883-1893, spent in Ellendale, North Dakota. In 1880 he took a post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. While residing in North Dakota he was health officer of Ellendale and mayor of Eaton Rapids, in 1902-3. Dr. Long is a member of the Eaton County (Michigan) Homœopathic Medical Society and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. He married Fannie Mosher, January 1, 1867, and their children are: Frederick Hull Mosher Long, M. D.; Anna May, wife of B. R. Crabtree, and Lillian, wife of Fred Mendell.

King Vol 1V

LONG, FREDERICK HENRY MOSHER

FREDERICK HENRY MOSHER LONG, Eaton Rapids, Michigan, was born in that city February 4, 1870, son of David Hull and Fannie (Mosher) Long. His father, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, of 1870, is still in active practice in Eaton Rapids. Dr. Frederick Long attended the common schools of Eaton Rapids, the high school at Ellendale, North Dakota (of which he is a graduate), and the Presbyterian College at Fargo, North Dakota. He read medicine with his father, attended Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1892-1895, and the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, 1901-2, both institutions conferring on him the M. D. degree. He practiced in Eaton Rapids from 1895 to 1897, in Frederick, South Dakota, from 1897 to 1901, and since 1902 in Eaton Rapids. He has done post-graduate work at various intervals in hospitals and clinics in Minneapolis, Chicago and Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dr. Long is medical examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the L. O. T. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America. While residing in South Dakota he was medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Pennsylvania Mutual and the New York Life Insurance companies. He holds

membership in the Eaton County (Michigan) Homœopathic Medical Society, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight of Pythias. **King Vol 1V**

LONG, GEORGE L., M.D., of Fresno, California, was born at Mercer, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1858.

His common-school education was obtained in Pennsylvania. He commenced the study of medicine in the year 1883 and attended both the Eclectic and Homœopathic colleges of San Francisco, graduating from both in 1886.

In the year 1888 Dr. Long located in Fresno, California, where he has since practiced his profession.

LONG, HOWARD W

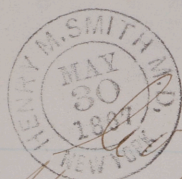
MARRIED.—LONG—WINSLOW.—On January 6th, 1881, Howard W. Long, M.D. (Hahnemann, Philadelphia), and Miss Clara E. Winslow, daughter of Stephen N. Winslow, Esq., of the *Commercial List and Price Current*, both of Philadelphia.

Hahn Mo Feb 1881

Long, Howard W., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1877; aged 73; died, April 6, of myocarditis. 1930.

LONG, J M





Adelmar May 26th 1887
A. M. Smith M.D. & Co.

Loeds:

Dear

Circular of American Institute
of Homoeopathy received and
regret to say that I am unable
to meet with you. though it
would afford me much pleasure
to do so. In particular, in
reference to myself I refer you
to E. A. Lodge M.D. of Detroit
should like to become a member
of your Institute, and hope
to meet with you at some future
time

Fraternally

Wm. Long M.D.
Adelmar
Mich

LONG, OSCAR R

THE UNIVERSITY HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER

VOL. XIV

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 4

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Oscar R. Long, M. D.

Oscar R. Long was born at Williamsport, Pa., August 16, 1850. He received his elementary education in the public schools and in Dickinson Seminary in that city. He studied medicine at the University of Michigan in the years 1871 and 1872. In 1873 he enrolled as a student of the Detroit Homœopathic College and graduated in 1874. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy, but remained in Detroit only a short time, resigning that he might go to Ionia, Michigan, to take up private practice.

In February, 1874, Doctor Long was married to Miss Anna M. Freeman, of Detroit.

After being engaged in private practice in Ionia for about eleven years, Doctor Long, on June 1, 1885, received the appointment as Medical Superintendent of the Ionia State Hospital, then called the Michigan Asylum for Criminal Insane. He continued as superintendent to the time of his death, a period of more than twenty-nine years.

He administered the affairs of this institution with excellent judgment, and established for himself a reputation as an expert in the care and study of the insane.

During a number of years Doctor Long delivered lectures upon Mental Diseases in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, and in 1898 the Regents of the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Doctor Long was many times employed as an expert medical witness in criminal cases. As a resident of Ionia, where he was an official in several banking institutions, he was highly esteemed.

Doctor Long was naturally progressive, and under his direction the institution of which he was the head attained a remarkable degree of efficiency, and the institutional discipline became nearly perfect. Such splendid sanitation and economy were everywhere evident that in 1893 the institution received honorable mention at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the award of a certificate stating it to be one of the cleanest and quietest and best conducted institutions of its kind in America.

Doctor Long was also active in advancing the interests of the city of Ionia.

His death occurred at the institution on the morning of September 10, 1914. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Albert G. Bedford, of Detroit.

Myron H. Parmelee. M. D.

Dr. Myron H. Parmelee who was Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in this college for the years 1895-'97, died September 29, 1914, at Toledo, Ohio, city of his birth and training. He was a graduate in medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1870. Previous to his course in medicine he had been a student in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts of the University. Dr. Parmelee was recognized by the physicians of Toledo as their leader, and was, during his life, prominent in local and State medical affairs. It will seem strange to attend a meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society with Dr. Parmelee absent. He made frequent visits to the college at Ann Arbor, and was at all times, when called upon, ready to assist. It was his custom to hold clinics in the hospital occasionally, and to give both students and faculty the benefit of his professional knowledge and experience. Dr. Parmelee was a learned gentleman. He read literature in at least three languages, and justly had the reputation of being informed upon the most recent investigations in surgery as well as in the gen-



OSCAR R. LONG, M. D.

LONG. SAMUEL

HONOR TO OUR BROTHER.

The Board of Freeholders of New Brunswick, N. J., has elected Dr. Samuel Long, County Physician, to succeed Dr. Carroll, of the old school, the former incumbent.

The Daily Home News, of New Brunswick, in speaking of it says editorially :

"It is quite a feather in the cap of the practicing homœopaths of this community that one of their own has been recognized as a desirable person for the office of County Physician. Thus it is seen that the selection of Dr. Samuel Long by the Board of Freeholders yesterday over Dr. Carroll had a peculiar significance, for it is probably the first time in the history of the county that a new school disciple has been thus recognized. The vote was 10 to 9, and the Republicans voted as a unit for Dr. Long, although there had been no caucus. And we have no doubt that Dr. Long's politics were unknown to the members of the Board, as they are this minute to us."

A correspondent of the same journal writes as follows :

"HOMŒOPATHY GOT A BOOST.—How certain esteemed physicians of this city would have jumped into the fight had they supposed for a moment that the Board of Freeholders intended to elect a homœopathic physician as County Physician. We should have seen some wire-pulling that would have been intensely interesting. As it is we can congratulate Dr. Long. The foolish prejudice against the new school has received a body blow.—REMUS."

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN congratulates New Brunswick upon its selection of so able a physician as Dr. Long, who is a homœopathist, not only in name, but most strict in his practice of the scientific doctrines of Hahnemann.

Hom. Phys. May 1896

LONG, WILLIAM EVERETT

WILLIAM EVERETT LONG, Buffalo, New York, born Buffalo, February 8, 1859; educated Buffalo State Normal School, Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute; graduate, commercial course, 1876; Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1880; surgeon Buffalo City Guard Cadets, afterward formed into Buffalo City Battalion, 1881-85.

LONGSTREET, A. 0

LONGSTREET.—A. O. Longstreet, M.D., of Springfield, Ohio, died of malignant diphtheria on the 27th of August last.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 16. p 535.

40
Name in full

A. O. Longstreet

P. O. Address in full

Springfield Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom. Med. Coll of Penn

LOOMIS, ALFRED L

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, the distinguished physician, author and teacher, died on January 23 last. He was in his sixty-fourth year at his death. *Denver J1 Hom Apr 1895*

LOOMIS, DANIEL D

Dr. D. D. Loomis.

Dr. D. D. Loomis, one of the pioneer homœopaths of Michigan, died at his home in Bay City last month. Dr. Loomis was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, of the class of 1856. He did much for the cause of Homœopathy in the Saginaw Valley.

Century Oct 1 1902

Name, *Daniel D Loomis*

Address, *Morrisville*

Madison County.

REMARKS.

[Please state if there is a Homœopathic Society in your County, and furnish us with the Name and Address of the Secretary.]

None

*Please send me a Catalogue
of your stock in trade also
recent Publications prices &c*

LOOMIS, EDWARD

Name in full

Edward Loomis

P. O. Address in full

Orinda N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate



EULOGY ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE
LATE PROFESSOR JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D.DELIVERED, BY REQUEST, TO THE CLASS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENN'A, JAN. 12TH, 1854.

BY A. E. SMALL, M.D.

RESPECTED FRIENDS—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The immediate occasion of our assembling together is to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a late honored and esteemed colleague, and fellow-laborer in the cause of medicine. It is not merely that a valued friend and estimable teacher, whom we were once accustomed to meet in so many affiliated relations, has *deceased*, that we feel especially called upon to notice the event in so public a manner; for there is nothing unusual in the occurrence. Men, of every rank and fortune, are born for only a short sojourn on the earth. It is announced from the watch-tower of imperious time that every material organization endowed with life is but *dust, and to dust it shall return*. It is, therefore, useless to clothe ourselves in sackcloth, or repine at the order of Providence, on the account of a dispensation which is the common lot of all, however much it may be dreaded or reluctantly expected. It is no marvellous event for one to terminate his material existence; to leave behind him those that mourn his apparent loss, whose earthly tenements must soon follow his to the silent mansions of the dead. Yet, nevertheless, there is a righteous memory to be cherished for those who go before us to the spirit-land, from whence no traveller returns.

Our departed friend and colleague occupied when with us a useful and important post in society; he had virtues that entitled him to the respect and confidence of his friends; he had qualities of heart and soul that endeared him to all who knew him; he had qualifications and skill that told of his usefulness in life. It is manifestly proper to cherish an affectionate memory for all these virtues, as well as the outline of his brief history in life. It is more particularly in this that we are to look for those traits of

character, habits, and qualifications, worthy of our highest regard, and also for all those virtues that have contributed to render his memory sacred by the imperishable monument they have erected to his name.

JOSEPH GRISWOLD LOOMIS, to whose memory we wish to pay a just tribute, was born in the town of East Haddam, in the State of Connecticut, on the 18th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1811, in which place his parents resided until he was four years of age. They then removed into the State of New York, where the early educational training of the son commenced. He enjoyed the privilege of attending school for a considerable portion of the time during his minority, at which he acquired a very respectable preliminary education, and amply sufficient to serve as the foundation for more extensive acquirements, that were to enable him to fulfil the duties of his station in after-life. Of his history during this early period we know but little. It is said that he gave evidence of considerable promise by his moral and upright life and studious habits. He entered upon the study of medicine with a distinguished physician of the State of New York in 1831, when he was but twenty years of age; in 1832, he became a student at Fairfield College, in northern New York, which was then in a flourishing condition, and under the supervision of one of the most able boards of professors of any College in the United States. It was here that he enjoyed the privilege of listening to the instruction of Professor James McNaughton, a man distinguished for his science, skill and celebrity as a surgeon, and also Professor Beck, whose voluminous works on medical jurisprudence have rendered his name so familiar and conspicuous among men of the profoundest attainments of science and the literati of the present day. For two years he pursued his studies in this Institution, during which time he gave evidence of superior attachment to the profession which he had chosen, as well as comparative aptness and ease in the acquirement of medical knowledge. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution, in 1834, and immediately after he removed into the State of Michigan, where he first entered upon the practical duties of his calling. He was for three years a resident of Michigan, during which time he studied and practised, and made considerable advance in professional learning and skill. The climate of that State not comporting so well with the condition of

his health, he removed to the town of Cazenovia in the State of New York, in which place he was industrious in his professional pursuits for a period of six years. In 1836, and previous to his removal from Michigan, he was married to Miss Mary Root, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of the most tender connubial ties until the period of his decease, she surviving him, to mourn his loss as of one who had lived for her protection, who had been the companion of her hopes, the alleviator of her sorrows, the assuager of her griefs, and her joint participator in the joys and felicities of life.

While in Cazenovia, he made considerable advance in the acquirement of reputation and skill as a physician of the Allopathic school. He enjoyed a fair reputation as a surgeon, and displayed a considerable degree of ingenuity in the construction of surgical instruments, and mechanical appliances for surgical and obstetrical purposes. His professional labors, while in this place, had become somewhat arduous, and a tax of severe endurance upon his physical strength. One thing, during his residence and career in Cazenovia, is particularly worthy of note. It was here, long before he became a convert to the Homœopathic school, or had made himself acquainted with its peculiar doctrines, that conviction had throned itself upon his mind, that the prevailing practice of medicine was fraught with evils detrimental to the interests of the human race. It was here that the workings of his benevolent mind shuddered at the inflictions upon the sick, of which the lancet, the convulsive emetic, and the drastic purge, were made the vehicles. A ray of light penetrating his mind at first only gave him the negative position with regard to the profession of which he was so valuable a member. It taught him to reason upon the laws of nature and the laws of God. While observation taught him, on the one hand, that drugs were often the source of disease,—that they gave power and force to already existing maladies,—that they sharpened the teeth of the malarious influences, and made men, and women, and children their victims, and, moreover, when observation taught him that they were administered with the vain hope of benefiting the sick, or ridding them of disease, he was, on the other hand, led to inquire if there was nothing better for them; if it was right to pour out such affliction upon them in order to place their systems in a condition for relief? If it was right to mar the opera-

tions of nature by convulsing the stomach and mutilating the skin by the internal and external use of poisons, that have never left an impress of their influence anywhere that was not labelled "disease" or "death." When reflections of this character began to occupy the mind of our departed colleague, he became fired up with the love of knowing the *truth*; and though he saw ardor, sincerity, and sanguine hopes among his medical brethren, in the pursuit of the identical course at which his mind began to revolt, he, nevertheless, felt a silent whispering in the depth of his spirit, clothed in the majesty and splendor of truth, "*It is not lawful to do evil that good may come.*" It is not lawful to pour out from the cup of poison that which convulses the stomach, simply because it proclaims its inability to properly digest the food. It is not lawful to compel a hapless patient to swallow the drastic purge, that of itself would disable him for weeks, merely because there is some slight torpidity of the bowels; neither is it lawful to torture the skin, or pass the patient through a purgatory of perspiration, to rid him of a difficulty which requires but a cup of cold water or a little fresh air to dissipate. In short, it is not lawful to act upon the principle that health is to be regained by plunging the patient into worse disease first, or that good must be accomplished through evil. These forcible utterings of truth found place in his mind, and led to a review of his professional life and practice; he clearly saw that he had done wrong actions, because he had acted from wrong principles. When the truth with which his mind had become illuminated, fully disclosed the pernicious tendency of the principles and practice he had been taught, he could not help exclaiming from his inmost soul, "*Vanity of vanities.*" But it is never the fortune of a seeker after truth to be left at its threshold, after rejecting as erroneous whatever tends towards evil. And this was by no means the case with our late esteemed co-laborer in this Institution; for no sooner had he pronounced the *revulsive* and *derivative* practice *wrong*, than something more ennobling took its place in his mind. It was in the year 1843, at the time when the news of DOCTOR SAMUEL HAHNEMANN'S demise first reached this country, that he was attracted (by some notices that appeared concerning the man and his works in the journals of the day) to examine the claims of Homœopathy. This he did in the spirit of a true philosopher, with a mind open for the reception of any new truth that might

LOOMIS, JOSEPH GRISWOLD.—Was born in East Haddam, Ct., May 18, 1811. When he was four years of age his parents removed to New York State, where he received a good preliminary education. He entered upon the study of medicine with a distinguished physician in 1831, when he was twenty years of age, and in 1832 entered Fairfield College in Northern New York, which was then in a flourishing condition and under the supervision of one of the ablest board of professors in the United States. He here listened to Professor James McNaughton, and Prof. Beck, the author of many works on medical jurisprudence. He received the degree of M. D. in 1834 from this College, and at once removed to Michigan, where he commenced to practice. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to New York and located at Cazenovia, where he remained for six years. In 1836, while a resident of Michigan, he married Miss Mary Root, who survived him. While in Cazenovia he enjoyed some reputation as a surgeon and invented some surgical instruments and mechanical and obstetric appliances. And long before he became a homœopath he grew disgusted with the uncertainty and harshness of the medical methods of the day. In 1843, at the time of Hahnemann's death, he was attracted by some notices of that event in the journals of the day, and at once began to examine the claims of Homœopathy, and with an unbiased mind. The result was a conviction of its truth and an adoption of its principles in his practice. In the spring of 1843 he removed from Cazenovia to Syracuse, and pursued the practice of medicine entirely according to the principles of Homœopathy until 1849. Desiring to learn more about this new doctrine he entered the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania for the session of 1849-50, receiving the degree of the College in 1850. He then returned to Syracuse. In the spring of 1852 the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children became vacant in this College and Dr. Loomis was elected to fill the position. For two sessions he filled this chair. On May 31, 1853, in company with his wife, he went to Cleveland to attend the meeting of the American Institute and afterwards travelled for several weeks, returning to his practice only to soon become obliged to relinquish it. In July he became more ill, but was able to return to New York to his family. He had a pulmonary trouble and was sick about three months. On October 25, 1853, he called his wife and friends to his bedside and told them he was about to enter a world of brighter prospects, where he expected to meet his mother and brother. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846.

tend to elevate the condition of medicine. The result was a conviction of the truth of Hahnemann's writings, and the entire adaptation of the science of Homœopathy to the wants and requirements of the profession and its patrons.

In the spring of 1843, he removed from Cazenovia to Syracuse, and pursued the practice of medicine and surgery entirely in accordance with the principles of Homœopathic science until the fall of 1849. Desirous of adding to his already extensive acquirements, he left Syracuse at this time for the purpose of attending a course of lectures in this Institution. He attended upon the course of instruction during the fall and winter of 1849 and '50 within these halls, during which time he was no less ardent and thorough in his perseverance in medical studies than he had been in the earlier period of his professional pursuits. At the Commencement of this College, held in March, 1850, he received its honors, and then returned to the duties of his profession in Syracuse. His deportment while in Philadelphia, together with the profound knowledge he evinced upon all medical subjects, left a favorable impression upon all who made his acquaintance. In the spring of 1851, he took up his residence in this city, and entered upon the active duties of his profession here.

During his residence in Syracuse, he won many friends, and an extensive patronage, which he found somewhat difficult to leave; but, in view of a milder climate than that of Syracuse, he overcame the remonstrance of his friends there, and at considerable sacrifice of interests, located here.

It was in the spring of 1852 that the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* became vacated in this Institution by the death of Dr. CALEB BENTLEY MATTHEWS, who for the three preceding years had ably fulfilled its duties. Early in the fall of the same year, the then able incumbent of the *Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica*, thus leaving vacant the chair which he had until that period filled with distinguished honor and ability. It then became necessary to seek some able and worthy incumbent for the vacant chair. Dr. Loomis was unanimously elected by the Board to fill the honorable post, and it was then that he came into a more intimate relation to the members of this school. There are many of us who well remember the first time he appeared before the class as a

teacher, and the modest, unassuming ease he manifested in the delivery of his first introductory. We witnessed those tokens of diffidence and distrust which usually characterize retiring worth. We saw the delicate blush as he for the first time took his stand in the amphitheatre above, and announced to the other members of the faculty, students, and officers of the College his own sense of the responsibility attached to his office. The character and style of his inaugural made a favorable impression upon all who heard it, and though on this occasion there was, as might have been expected, the manifestation of the most respectful consideration for his colleagues, and an expression of deep interest in behalf of the welfare of the class, this proved to be no artifice of the occasion; it was no ephemeral display of politeness; it was the character of the man, and every succeeding day added fresh lustre, as his sentiments became more developed, and his interest more augmented. But a very little time elapsed after he entered upon the duties of his professorship, that was not marked by the profoundest respect on the part of his class for the faithful, thorough, and agreeable manner in which he imparted instruction. Every member was interested in what he had to offer. His manner was familiar, his language was chaste and well-chosen, and the moral bearing which he gave to the subjects upon which he lectured, evinced that his mind had been chastened and disciplined for the high moral stand which he had taken. He had a warm heart, a mild and gentle demeanor, that won for him the affection of his pupils, and in short he evinced a readiness to serve, and to serve well, whatever interests he was identified with. He aimed at being thorough and practical in his course of instruction, and the many students who listened to him will have occasion in their future labors to cherish a grateful memory for his services.

For two successive years he filled with distinguished ability the chair of obstetrics, during which time it was our fortune to be often in his society. He was ardent in his exertions to disseminate the principles of medical reform, and to uphold whatever was good or true in the practice of medicine. He was one of the early supporters of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania, an institution which has already signalized itself as a home for the invalid stranger, where he can repose full confidence in the care and attention that is necessary to be bestowed upon his wants, or means of relief.

So full was the confidence of Professor Loomis in the enterprise of the Hospital, and so profound were his convictions that such an institution would be owned and blessed of heaven, that he predicted success to the struggle in its behalf, and had he lived a few months longer, he would have realized the truth of his own prediction; he would have seen with delight, that the fires of heaven never burn but to warm up the attribute of benevolence in the cause of humanity. And as these fires can never be extinguished, and benevolent hearts will never cease to be warmed by them, we also predict that the Homœopathic Hospital will acquire vigor and strength in this community in the same ratio that due consideration is bestowed to the importance and usefulness of such an Institution, Our late co-laborer and friend was right in supposing that such an Institution would find a congenial soil for its growth in our midst, and we can conceive of nothing more chilled and frozen than the heart of that homœopath who would refuse not only his aid, but his countenance of such an enterprise. We would suppose him wanting in the attribute of benevolence, and a stranger to philanthropy, with his little soul chained in the vilest subserviency to the coldest impulses of a frozen heart. And when we record of our late colleague that he gave his ardent support and encouragement to the rearing of such an asylum for the distressed, we in fact record of him that he was a lover of his fellow-men, that he would provide for the stranger in distress, that he would furnish the facilities for receiving medical aid and nursing on the same curative principle on which he had based his own hopes in life.

Dr. Loomis was, from conviction of its superior excellence, a physician of the Homœopathic School. He believed in his heart that in "*Similia Similibus*" there was power sufficient to regenerate the whole profession of medicine, and that its light should be held up to the world as a godsend for the benefit of our race. He was therefore perfectly consistent in faith and practice. His ardent support of the Hospital and his firm belief in its final and triumphant success over all opposing obstacles, are but evidence of the sincerity of his faith. He believed, as every honest, sincere, and upright mind ought to believe, that truth was never vouchsafed to man except for the common good of the race. Is it to be wondered at, then, that he should spend his time and his means in providing more extensive channels for dispensing its blessings. Is it to be

wondered at that a benefactor like him should lend his influence to the establishing of a public charity of such distinguished promise? Is it not rather to be wondered at that any individual, either in the profession or out of it, who has been blessed with the practical advantages of the same great truth, should not condescend to do likewise?

But this was not the only instance worthy of note in which our late colleague evinced his readiness to serve the interests of his fellow-men. He was the friend of the poor, and many are the instances where he bestowed his services without the hope of any reward except the acknowledgment of grateful hearts. He was always ready to lend a helping hand in alleviating the distress of the sick, and whether rich or poor, he may be said to have been the equal and kindly brother of all.

Of Professor Loomis as a philanthropist and teacher, we have said enough; we have only to add that there was no retrograde movement in his course. At the time he discontinued his labors on account of his health, he was advancing in many ways: he was advancing in reputation as a teacher, and in the estimation of his pupils; he was advancing in the confidence and esteem of his colleagues; he was very rapidly advancing in reputation and skill in our community, and he was making rapid progress towards an eminence in the profession which those of less humility and greater pretensions might well envy.

As an associate, he was affable and gentle in his manners, cheerful in his bearing, tender in his regard, and scrupulous in avoiding the giving of offence, or of marring the happiness of others.

As a member of the faculty, he was always prompt in the discharge of his duties, and seldom absent from a faculty meeting. Whatever duty was assigned him to perform, was cheerfully accomplished. His modest demeanor led him to wait for suggestions from his colleagues when perhaps the conceptions of his own mind would have been sufficient for available uses. He was deliberate in his judgment, and careful to become acquainted with all the bearings of a case before he ventured to declare it.

As a physician, he was very much esteemed. He was attentive to his patrons, prompt in rendering his service, and skilful in affording relief; as a general thing, his patients became very much attached to him. In the sick-room, he was cheerful without being ridicu-

lous; he was serious, but never sad; he was thoughtful without indulging in painful reveries.

As a man in society he was universally respected. As far as he became known, he was respected as an honest, upright man in business transactions, and exceedingly prompt in the discharge of his obligations.

Such was the reputation and standing of Dr. Loomis. Such are the relations he sustained, and such were his successes and prospects up to the 31st of May, 1853. It was on that day that he and his wife started from Philadelphia for Cleveland, she on a visit to her friends, and he to attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was absent at this time from Philadelphia about three weeks, during which time he travelled considerably by night and by day, and attended and participated in the deliberations of the American Institute of Homœopathy that convened at Cleveland. On the tenth of June last, he was appointed at that meeting to prepare a report on the nature and value of body braces, &c., to present at the next meeting of this Association, to be held in Albany next June. But, unexpectedly, he has been cut off in the midst of his labors. The fatigue of his journey to Cleveland, together with the exposures he underwent in travelling from place to place in that region of country, brought on disease from which he never recovered.

After he returned from Cleveland, he attended to his professional labors only for a few weeks before he was obliged to relinquish them, not anticipating, however, that he had left them for ever. About the 20th of July last, after some little exposure to the dampness of the weather, he had a severe chill, following which was a degree of prostration from which he only partially recovered. His strength became hardly sufficient for him to return to New York, to enjoy for the rest of his days the immediate society of his family and friends.

He was not, himself, so sensible of his approaching dissolution, for sometimes he believed himself convalescent, and anticipated a return to his duties in our city, and in *this* Institution. Yet all the while, in spite of the best medical skill that could be procured in his case, pulmonary disease continued to undermine his constitution, until at last he was compelled to yield up his earthly tenement, and to enter upon the scenes of the spiritual world.

He was sick about three months. During the most of the time, he suffered, comparatively but little pain. He seemed cheerful and composed; calmly awaiting, as he thought, for returning health, until about three weeks before his decease. He then became satisfied that he could no longer cherish any hopes of regaining his health; still his mind was composed, as he calmly resigned himself to his fate. He continually, from this time, seemed in waiting for the final struggle that was to terminate his earthly toil and sufferings. On the 25th of October last, he called to his bedside his wife and his friends, and bade them an affectionate farewell. He added that he was about entering a world of brighter prospects, where he expected to meet his mother and brother, who had gone before him. Shortly after, he quietly fell asleep, and his spirit, no longer animating the frail tenement of clay, rose, we trust, to newness of life "among the spirits of the just made perfect in Heaven."

Among the remarkable conversions to the true faith was Dr. Loomis, of Westmoreland, a true man in all the relations of life. His antagonism to the doctrines of homœopathy was fully developed, and he was engaged in writing up for publication the various systems of quackery. Of course, homœopathy came up for its share in the analysis. Having prepared about one-half of his article, he concluded, in order to prove the fallacy of the system, to draw his arguments directly from Hahnemann's writings. A careful study of the *Organon* gave him new light, and, after a practical trial, he became a true convert, and his article on the quackery of homœopathy yet remains unfinished.

Paiva, Tolu, and Canadensis, with different preparations of iron, gold, silver, and zinc. I witnessed some of his experiments on patients affected with bronchial and lung diseases, and although some were temporarily benefited, I was abundantly satisfied that such crude medication did more hurt than good. The particular mode of inhalation, however, struck me as being a very convenient and good one, and led me to make some experiments with Homœopathic medicines, in a class of cases which experience had taught me were almost always incurable, and which generally terminated fatally in spite of the best-directed medical efforts.

DIED, in the City of Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 25th, 1853, JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. We announced the demise of this gentleman in the last issue of the Journal.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, held Nov. 1, 1853, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, we have received the mournful intelligence of the decease of our late highly esteemed friend and colleague, Professor Jos. G. Loomis, who for more than two years had, in a very able and satisfactory manner, filled the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in this institution; and whereas, his gentlemanly and upright course of life had endeared him to us, who were more particularly his associates, as well as to the class of highly respectable students he was accustomed to teach—Therefore, as a just tribute to his memory, be it

Resolved, That the usual exercises of College be suspended until the 3d instant, and that the amphitheatre of the College, in which the deceased was accustomed to lecture, be draped in mourning during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That, in the death of our honorable colleague, we have lost an amiable and worthy associate, as well as a valuable co-laborer in the cause of medical science, and that society has lost one of its useful members, and the medical profession one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That the Faculty sympathize with the bereaved widow in her affliction, and also with the large circle of friends who are called upon to mourn his loss; and that a letter of condolence be addressed to the widow, ardently hoping that she will be amply supported in this her hour of trial.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Faculty, and a copy sent to the widow and friends of the deceased.

Signed,

F. HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*

JACOB BEAKLEY, *Chairman.*

At a meeting of the class of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, held Nov. 15th, 1853, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we have received the mournful intelligence of the death of our late esteemed teacher of Obstetrics, Prof. Joseph Griswold Loomis, and whereas we had become endeared to him by his gentlemanly and upright course of life, and sincerely deplore the loss we have sustained, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Loomis we have lost a true friend, a gentleman of distinguished attainments in the science of medicine, an able teacher, a wise counsellor, and our school has been bereft of one of its pillars of support, the Faculty of one of their most useful, energetic,

and efficient co-laborers, the student of a devoted friend, and the medical profession of one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That the class sympathize with the bereaved widow in her affliction, and also with the large circle of friends who mourn his loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased, and that they be published in the Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, Pennsylvania Inquirer, and Syracuse Evening Chronicle.

T. J. WEED, *Chairman.*

D. F. BISHOP, *Secretary.*

PhilaJl.Hom.V.2.p 638.

(From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.)

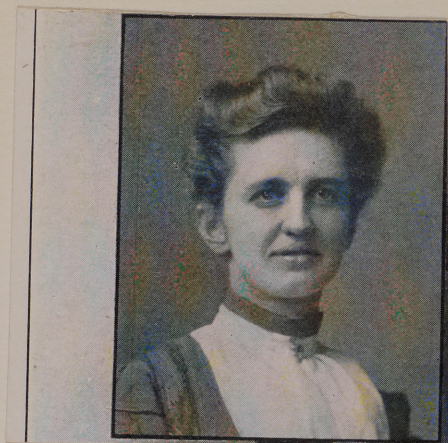
DIED, on the 10th of October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the City of Leipsic, after a distressing illness of eight years, FRANZ HARTMANN, M.D., one of the editors and founders of this Gazette, to the success of which he devoted, for many years, his best energies, and most persevering care.

He was born at Delitsch, on the 18th of May, 1796, and was one of the few remaining personal disciples of Hahnemann. Both as a private practitioner, and as Director of the Homœopathic Hospital, and the private clinical practice attached to it, as well as by his popular writings, he effectually promoted the cause, and perfected the science of Homœopathy.

His family, to whom he was a careful provider, his numerous friends, and the healing art, lost much by his demise. Although by conviction and affection, a faithful adherent of Hahnemann, yet he steadily maintained an unbiassed judgment, and a perfect independence of all traditional authority; with unflinching zeal he advocated truth wherever he found it. Life did not always smile upon him; care and sickness clouded the evening of his days; but he bore his sufferings patiently, firmly, and even cheerfully; and, by faithful labor and industry, he sought to forget infirmities which no art was able to conquer. May his memory be cherished, and may he rest in peace!

DIED, in the City of Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 25th, 1853, JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. We announced the demise of this gentleman in the last issue of the Journal, and in the present number offer to our readers a history of his life and character. For two sessions, Dr. Loomis occupied, and filled in an able manner, an important post in the College. The value of his instruction can be testified to by the students who listened to his teachings, whilst amongst us in Philadelphia. He won the friendship of all who were associated with him, and at the time of his decease was gaining an enviable position, as a practitioner, amongst the number of Homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia. We annex a series of resolutions. One adopted by the Faculty of the College, and one by the students.

LOOS, JULIA C



THE LATE PROF. F. A. LORD, M.D.

With feelings of the profoundest sorrow we are called upon to announce the death of our talented and well-beloved colleague, Dr. Frederic Augustus Lord, in the 36th year of his life. A detailed account of his illness, which was very brief, will be found elsewhere in our columns, and we need not refer to it further. But his character was one that cannot be passed over without comment. His attainments as a scholar, his careful and thorough culture, his skill as a physician, his accomplishments as a gentleman, and finally his perfect integrity as a man, all combined to render him one of the brightest ornaments of the profession in this or any other city. To those who were not personally acquainted with Prof. Lord this may sound like the language of panegyric. Those who knew him best will be, without any exception, the readiest to assert that it is the simplest truth. Few men are so generally beloved by all who know them as this man was. Since his death there comes from every quarter where he had been known such expressions of sorrow for his apparently untimely departure, and of unlimited esteem for his character, as we have not seen or heard of in the case of any other man of so modest and retiring a life. His former companions in the Old School do not hesitate in their praises of him. They send letters of unstinted sympathy to the bereaved wife and mother, and date their admiration and love for the man away back to early college days. It is our privilege at this time to speak of him not in a professional sense only, but as a man also. His life was truly a beautiful one; the character which blossomed upon it was not, however, a work of accident. Birth and steady culture and long-lasting associations entered into its formation. He was born in Lime, Connecticut, "the land of steady habits," but removed during childhood with his parents to Munson, Massachusetts, where he spent the succeeding nine years of his life. Owing to the death of his father, these years were spent under the care of his grandparents, his grandmother being no less a person than Phoebe Brown, whose beautiful hymn.

"I love to steal a while away
From every cumbering care,"

is a common household word all over the land. Her hymns and minor poems are quite numerous, and doubtless the sensitive and docile nature of our subject received a direction from the influence of this good woman which gave tone to his whole subsequent career.

When he was ten years of age his mother removed to Chicago, where he attended school for several years; and as evidence of the influence that his earlier education must have had upon him, he became a member of a church choir in this city even at that early age, and wherever he afterwards resided he always occupied such a position. His love of music was extreme, and it was capable of soothing him in the delirium of his illness, when all other resources failed. After a few years spent in Chicago he was placed at one of those select boarding schools for which New England is so justly celebrated, the school in question being kept by an uncle of the deceased, S. R. Brown, D.D., who is now a missionary in Japan. Here the future professor spent several years, which were characterized throughout by that same industry and thoroughness that were prominent features of his whole life. After leaving this school he became a student of Beloit College, in Wisconsin. He completed the full curriculum of this institution, and graduated with high honors in 1857. It was the desire of his friends at this period that he should enter the ministry, a work for which his character and his careful education had alike fitted him, speaking after the manner of men. But his own preference was for a different career, and in his then undecided frame of mind he was induced, by Dr. Geo. E. Shipman, of Chicago,

to undertake the study of medicine. In the office of this gentleman, one of the most worthy and learned of the profession in the city, he prepared himself to enter the medical branch of the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where again, in his thorough manner, he completed the allotted course of medical instruction, and even returned another year, after graduating with high honors, to take a special course on chemistry, which seems to have been his favorite study. His preceptor at Ann Arbor was the well-known Prof. Denton, whose widow now writes to Mrs. Lord a letter full of the tenderest sympathy, of unqualified admiration for the goodness and talents of her departed husband, and of genuine and touching sorrow for the loss of him. Another of his quondam professors, W. Porter, writes of him in the same strain of affection and esteem. After receiving his diploma at Ann Arbor he went to Buchanan, Michigan, where he commenced practice as an allopathic physician. An experience of something less than a year in this pursuit served only to render him utterly dissatisfied with the old system of therapeutics. He abandoned his practice at that place, and came back to Chicago, where he resumed the study of Homœopathy, and finally entered upon the practice of it, in company with Dr. Shipman. Professional partnerships are proverbially trying to personal character, and not unusually terminate disastrously, so far as personal relationships are concerned. But in speaking with Dr. Shipman about Prof. Lord, that gentleman said, "I knew him well for many years ; I do not know where I could point out another like him. He was pure solid gold all the way through." Thus from every possible quarter the testimony respecting our lamented friend is uniformly the same. He had won and kept unwaveringly the esteem, the perfect confidence, the love, of all his friends and associates. After many months spent in the careful trial of homœopathic treatment, he penned a long epistle to one of his former professors at Ann Arbor, giving a detailed account of the thorough, cautious, patient, and scientific manner in which he had endeavored to compare the two systems of therapeutics, practically and theoretically, and finally announcing himself an almost unwilling convert to Homœopathy. On this point his example is of unique value, as showing, so far as any personal example can

show, what the result must be of every such investigation, if conducted with thoroughness, honesty, and ability, as also without prejudice and without fear.

He entered the army as a surgeon during the early period of the war, going out and returning with the three months' troops. On his return he went to Sycamore, Illinois, where he practiced with the best success for four years. But the life of a country town was not congenial to a mind so active and aspiring. He therefore returned to Chicago, where he remained, conducting a growing and promising practice, until the time of his death.

On his return to this city he was elected to a professorship in the Hahnemann Medical College, where he again distinguished himself, as usual, by his industry, zeal and thoroughness. His lectures on Physiological Chemistry, delivered in this college, were probably in advance of anything of the kind that has been attempted in this country. Certainly, they cannot be duplicated in the Northwest. They are written out in full, and in possession of his widow. We may reasonably hope for their publication in permanent form at no distant day. His lectures were not distinguished for brilliancy of oratory, but for accurate finish, thorough preparation, and modest scholarship. They were highly appreciated by all who heard them, and, with their author, grew in favor with the successive classes of the college from year to year. This was a strong element in the char-

LORD, F. A.

acter of Prof. Lord. He did not appear in full at first sight. A learned man for his years, "no one ever tried so hard," as Dr. Shipman remarked of him, "to prevent others from finding out that he knew something." But in this natural effort he could not always succeed. His merits constantly grew as acquaintance ripened, and the result was that every one, sooner or later, came to esteem him highly; and as his amiability and kindness were unvarying, he met his reward therefor in hosts of friends and in the total absence of enemies. His domestic life was no less unimpeachable than his public life; it was tender and blameless at all times; and over the great sorrow and bereavement of his loving and appreciative wife, and her four fatherless little ones, we draw the veil of a respectful silence. They are assured of heart-felt sympathy.

It affords us no small degree of satisfaction to be able to affirm that we have spoken of him thus highly, and yet have said of him nothing but truth.

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UNITED STATES
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F. A. LORD, M.D., ~~Mich. Ave., cor. 22d St., Chicago~~, Editor of Department of Chemistry and Botany.

T. F. ALLEN, M.D., 105 Fourth Ave., New York, Editor of Department of Microscopy.

British Correspondent, ROBERT MASTERS THEOBALD, Esq., 25 Lee Terrace, Lee, C. E., London.

PUBLISHER, C. S. HALSEY, 147 Clark St., Chicago, and 270 Main St., Buffalo.

Chicago, *Apr 14* 1886

Dr. Smith

*I forget whether or
not I have already sent my
address to you - At any rate
I have just changed place of
Residence & office to 1155 1/2
Indiana Avenue, & would
like it to be designated in Directory*

*Yours faithfully
F. A. Lord.*

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LORD, FREDERICK A.

NECROLOGICAL.

LORD.—DR. FREDERICK A. LORD died in Chicago, September 13th, after a very brief illness. He was Professor of Physiological and Medical Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago at the time of his decease; and by his peculiar ability, fitness, and affability, was well adapted for this important position. Dr. Lord was a man of liberal education, a graduate of Beloit College, and of the University of Ann Arbor. In his introductory lecture to the class of the Hahnemann Medical College, Prof. E. M. Hale thus alludes to his late colleague:

"It is with most painful emotions that I have to speak of the loss which the Faculty of this College has sustained in the death of our respected colleague, Prof. F. A. Lord. It may be truthfully said of Dr. Lord—what can be said of but few men—that

'None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise.'

He was one of nature's noblemen—the type of the courteous, honest, dignified physician. Beside, he was a Christian gentleman, a thorough student, and a devoted member of the homœopathic school of medicine, without bigotry, without intolerance, but always an exponent of liberal, scientific progress. If you emulate his character, and succeed in attaining a near approach to it, you will be good men and *excellent* physicians. His place will be difficult to fill, but it will be a 'labor of love' with each member of the Faculty to give as much as possible of the branch of which he was such a popular teacher."

Hahn. Monthly. V. 8. p 173. Nov 1872

Name in full

Fredrick Augustus Lord

P. O. Address in full

1155 1/2

Michigan Ave. 2nd St. Chicago

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Med. Dept. Univ. of Michigan
Term of 1859 & 1860.*

Am Hom
Obs Oct
1872

DR. FREDERICK A. LORD—Died in Chicago on the 13th of September after a brief illness of six days. His disease was cerebral meningitis, supposed to have been brought on by the combined effects of a fall from his carriage and severe study.

The homœopathic profession in Chicago, and the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College has met with a severe loss, for Dr. Lord was a favorite with all. He was a superior man in many respects, especially in all that makes the good physician. His general and private character was unblemished. He was conscientious, honest, courteous, and dignified in all his professional relations. Although having a large practice, which necessarily brought him in contact with his colleagues, his treatment of them was so scrupulously unexceptionable that no complaint ever came to the ear of the writer. In view of the jealousies of the best of physicians this was remarkable. Dr. Lord was liberally educated. He was a graduate of Beloit College and of the University of Ann Arbor, at which last he took his medical degree. In the early part of his practice he was a partner of Dr. Geo. E. Shipman, of Chicago. He was a Professor of Chemistry in Hahnemann College during the first year of its existence, and for several years, and up to the time of his decease, was Prof. of Physiological and

Medical Chemistry, also Registrar of the Faculty. He was a clear, lucid, and popular lecturer; honored and beloved by the members of the classes. Personally, the writer can bear witness to the high sense of justice, and the integrity of purpose which always actuated Dr. Lord, under all circumstances. The news of his dangerous illness cast a gloom over all the physicians in Chicago. The constant attendance and advice of his colleagues solicitously tendered. The following is cut from the daily papers of Chicago:

"THE LATE PROF. LORD.—The homœopathic fraternity of this city held a meeting, Saturday evening at Dr. R. Ludlam's office, for the purpose of expressing their heartfelt regret at the death of an esteemed member, Prof. F. A. Lord, M. D. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, we are called upon to mourn the loss of our friend and colleague, Prof. F. A. Lord, M. D., late of this city; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our sense of the professional and public loss which is sustained in his death; and also

Resolved, That we hereby extend to his afflicted widow and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to them in token of our common grief; also,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be published in the various medical journals and daily press of the city.

Resolved, That in accordance with our fraternal relations with Dr. Lord, as a beloved physician, a most active member of several medical societies, an honorable representative of the medical staff of Scammon Hospital, as well as the most popular teacher of medical science in the Hahnemann Medical College, we mourn his irreparable loss, and in parting with him we shall ever recall his courtesy, his Christian conduct, and his untiring industry."

At his funeral, thirty or more physicians were present to mingle their grief with that of his afflicted family.

HALE.

THE LATE FREDERIC A. LORD, M.D.

Mr. Editor.—It is with mingled emotions of pain and pleasure that I accede to your request to write a notice for the INVESTIGATOR of the loss which our profession has sustained by the death of Dr. F. A. Lord, late Professor of Chemistry in Hahnemann Medical College, in this city. Of pain, for his loss to me is irreparable,—of pleasure, for the opportunity of bearing testimony to the excellence of such a man does not often occur in one's lifetime.

Dr. Lord was born in September, 1835, in Lyme, Conn. When he was nine years of age his family removed to Chicago, and it was on his way thither that I first made his acquaintance. The same traits of character were prominent then which marked all his subsequent career—a sturdiness and manliness, and, at the same time, a gentleness of character rare in a boy and not always found in every man. He graduated at Beloit, in 1857, and at the medical school of the University of Michigan in 1860, soon after which he returned to this city, and was associated with me for more than a year in the practice of medicine. His character had now ripened, rather than changed; as a student he was thorough, earnest, indefatigable, desirous to know the reasons of things for himself. As a physician he was kind and attentive, considering the interests of his patients rather than his own. As a man he was sincere and honest to the last degree, utterly devoid of sham and tinsel. What he was on the outside he was all the way through; a man of integrity and uprightness, whose character might be studied and copied to the advantage of most whom he has left behind him. He was sparing of the good name of others as he was irreproachable as regards his own; and though he was not insensible to what was wrong in others, he seldom if ever spoke of it.

In September of 1862, he engaged as surgeon in Stokes' Battery, which went out from this city, and continued with the battery four months, after which time he removed to Sycamore, in this State, where he remained four years, and made many friends, who never ceased to importune him to return. He thought it advisable, however, to settle again in Chicago; and soon after he was made

Professor of Chemistry in Hahnemann Medical College, for which chair his previous studies, as well as his love for the natural sciences particularly fitted him.

Dr. Lord was married in 1862 to Miss Emily Bull, and leaves four children, the youngest of whom was but a few days old when the summons came which called him away. To these he leaves that best of all inheritances—a good name. But who shall fill that place as husband, father, physician and friend, ever to be vacant?

GEORGE E. SHIPMAN.

[Sept. 13, from a brief attack of cerebritis, but long prodroma induced by continued and profound mental activity, our profession lost in Dr. F. A. Lord one of its brightest ornaments. Dr. L. was formerly one of our editorial corps; and, although compelled to relinquish his position, he remained one of its most ardent friends. He leaves, we learn, a work on Physiological-Chemistry, partially ready for the press. We hope this will be completed for the benefit of his family and the profession. We are requested to state that his excellent library is for sale. Among the books and journals is a complete file of the MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR. The legacy he leaves the profession is a noble one: an unsullied reputation, and the spirit of devotion to scientific and medical truth.—ED.]



ORD, ISRAEL SHIPMAN PELTON, M. D., now resident in Brooklyn, L. I., was born in Hadlyme, Conn., September 16th, 1805. His parents were of high respectability, and in very easy circumstances. His mother, whose maiden name was Beckwith, was descended from Admiral Sir Francis Drake, whose name and deeds are conspicuous in the annals of the British navy. In 1811, the family removed from Connecticut to Sag Harbor, Long Island; a year or two after to Utica, N. Y., then only a small village; and in 1818 to the town of Collins, in Erie county of the same State; and in 1818 to Middleburg, Genesee county, near Wyoming. In Middleburg, he entered the academy, and continued his connection with it until his graduation in 1826. In that year he began the study of medicine with Dr. Frederick Fitch, of Le Roy, N. Y. From 1828 to 1830, he attended lectures in Fairfield, N. Y. In the spring of 1830, he took charge of fourteen students in medicine, in the office of Dr. Elijah Park, of Vernal, Genesee county, and though comparatively young, gave direction to their studies. Here, having plenty of patients, with horses at his command, he made himself familiar with the details of practice, of which, as there was no clinic at Fairfield, he had known little experimentally. At the County Medical Society's annual session of that year, he read a paper "On the Use and Abuse of Blisters;" and subsequently, one "On the Use and Abuse of Emetics." Treatises on these subjects were greatly needed at that time, when blisters and emetics were considered as the most useful appliances of a physician's treatment of his patients.

In February, 1831, he settled in the town of French Creek, Chataqua county, arriving there on the day of the great total eclipse. On September 19th of this year he married the fifth daughter of the Hon. Isaac Wilson, of Middleburg, Genesee county, N. Y. Suffering from the ague, which threatened to undermine his constitution, he removed to Attica, and entered into partnership with Dr. E. Park. In April, 1834, he started for the West, and reached Chicago—then a bed of

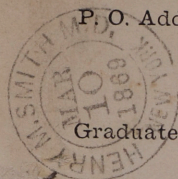
mud, with but a few scattering houses—in May. Passing on, he made a claim on the Dupage river, twenty-nine miles west from Chicago, at a place since called Warrenville. Here, where ague and fever of their worst types were very prevalent, his labors were incessant by day and by night; he riding from thirty to forty miles in all directions. He had no competition in this field, but his practice was too fatiguing, and concluding to circumscribe his field, he went to Chicago, which was then growing rapidly, and had almost attained the dimensions of a city. Here he purchased eligible lots, and, erecting a house, prepared to commence the practice of his profession. But the lack of patients, followed by the financial crisis caused by the great fire in New York, compelled him to leave, and he removed to Warrenville, where he resumed his old practice. In 1838, he discovered a method of reducing quicksilver for blue mass, by trituration, at one-tenth the cost of the old method. After manufacturing a ton and a half of blue pills with a machine of his own invention, he abandoned it, and the secret of this discovery he has never disclosed. An alarming attack of illness, in which his attendant physicians were unsuccessful, confirmed his belief that the fewer and simpler the medicines in use, the better. He now confined his practice to a very limited number and quantity of the drugs in use, and was virtually a homœopathist. He was indebted to Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, for a copy of Hahnemann's "Organon," which was accompanied with some very valuable advice. He read the book, but did not follow the advice, and had almost made up his mind to abandon the profession. His friend, Dr. Smith, advised him to continue, and to use the homœopathic remedies. In these he was successful. In 1849, he started for California. The cholera was prevailing fearfully along the overland route; and so successful was his treatment that but one case died, and that was an infant. In California the disease was exceedingly fatal. In its treatment the homœopathic practice was uniformly successful.

After travelling in all parts of the State, he sailed for the Eastern States on the 15th Feb-

Name in full

J. J. Ford

P. O. Address in full



Rough Kapsia N. Y.
Box. 425.

I prefer — Hahnemann College Chicago
Have also an old school Diploma and
also License dated back to 1829.

Dr. Lord's contributions to medical literature have been quite numerous and very popular. Chief among them are an essay on the "Abuse of the Obstetric Forceps;" one on "Alcohol;" a review of "Hale's New Remedies;" a report on "Materia Medica," presented to the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society; and a paper on "Typhlo-Enteritis," contributed to the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1871, he published an octavo volume of 350 pages, on "Intermittent Fever." This work, which is largely clinical, is based upon notes and data accumulated during many years' experience. It is an original and invaluable monograph. Dr. Lord's intense hatred of shams has led him to gather a large storehouse of facts upon which his ideas of practical medicine are founded. For twenty-three years he has taken a verbatim phonographic report of every case of every disease for which he has prescribed. All the conditions and circumstances pertaining thereto, as well as the medicines given, their attenuation and repetition, have been carefully noted down *at the bedside*. These have been as carefully copied by his own hand, so that he now has seven large folio volumes, or 4000 pages of manuscript, which it is hoped will one day be available to the profession.

ruary, 1851, returning to his old place and practice; and in 1861 went again to Chicago. Here in five years he built up a large and successful practice; but suffering greatly from a persistent cough, he removed to Poughkeepsie in 1867; and in 1872 removed to Brooklyn, where he is now engaged in successful practice.

Dr. Lord is a thorough homœopathist, repudiating in his practice all blisters and emetics, and giving the finest attenuations which will reach the disease in hand. A temperance man from principle, he never, under any circumstances, uses or prescribes intoxicating drinks, and carries out his total abstinence principles in the matter of tobacco.

In his ecclesiastical relations, he was a member of the Baptist Society for twenty-five years; and in 1853 transferred his membership to the Society of the Disciples, or Campbellites.

W. C. LORD, ESQ.

THE late Mr. LORD was the son of the Rev. John Lord, the Rector of Mitchell's-town, Co. Cork. He was educated for his profession at the Edinburgh Veterinary College, of which the late Professor Dick was the Principal, and if we mistake not the founder. Here he obtained the first medal of the Session 1841-42. After being admitted a member of the Veterinary College, he obtained a commission in the army with which he served for twenty seven years. His first regiment was the 17th Lancers, and he was subsequently attached to the 14th Light Dragoons, the 5th Lancers, the Cavalry Dépôt at Canterbury, and finally the 9th Lancers. From this last corps he retired on half-pay in 1869, and commenced practice as a Veterinary Surgeon in London.

To Mr. Lord belongs the distinction of having been the first practitioner of homœopathy in the British Army. While serving with the 5th Lancers in India he contracted dysentery, and was obliged to return home. His health was much broken by disease, and though receiving the professional aid of some of the most experienced physicians in the treatment of tropical disorders, little or no relief followed, and his recovery was almost despaired of. At this time, about sixteen years ago, homœopathy was brought under his notice, and he was induced to place himself under the care of Dr. Tuckey of Canterbury. He now speedily improved, the dysentery was checked, and his health comparatively restored. Having obtained such strong personal evidence of the value of homœopathy, he resolved on testing its efficiency in the diseases of the horse. At the dépôt to which he was attached he had ample opportunity for doing so. He received the consent of the Head of the Veterinary Department of the Army to make the experiment, but during several years he had to procure such drugs as he might require at his own cost. In 1864 the Principal Army Veterinary Surgeon granted his request for the supply of such drugs as he needed at the government expense. Within a year afterwards the same officer desired that quarterly reports of the results of the treatment pursued, should be furnished to him. In these returns Mr. Lord added in several instances, the full details of some of the more important and instructive cases. In this *Review* for 1868 and 1869, several papers containing the records of cases reported to the Principal Army Veterinary Surgeon are published, together with pathological and therapeutic remarks, which fully proved Mr. Lord's intimate knowledge of the diseases with which he had to deal, and of the treatment they required.

For eleven years did Mr. Lord make homœopathy the basis

of his treatment of the horses under his charge, and during the last five of that period, with the fullest approval of his superior officer. On leaving the service in 1869, Mr. Lord received from his commanding officers many warm expressions of their regret at the loss of his services, together with gratifying testimonials of his professional ability.

He commenced private practice at White Horse Street, Piccadilly in 1869, and rapidly secured a large and influential circle of clients, by whom his thorough knowledge of horses and of the treatment of their diseases was much appreciated.

Mr. Lord some years ago commenced, and nearly completed a treatise on Veterinary Surgery. His ill-health and incessant professional engagements, prevented his being able to see it through the press. We trust however that the valuable experience he obtained may not be lost, and hope that the MSS. which we believe exist may yet find their way into type.

During the last three years intestinal disease returned, and cancer of the rectum became established. From the effects of this he died on the 26th of June, in the 52nd year of his age.

Mr. Lord was a kind hearted, generous man, thoroughly devoted to his profession, and ever earnest in pressing on all around him, the value of homœopathy in the treatment of all forms of disease, whether human or equine.

He is succeeded in his practice by his son Mr. R. P. G. LORD, M.R.C.V.S. of London, who has been most carefully and thoroughly trained for the duties of his profession, and has imbibed no small share of his father's skill in homœopathic treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VIVISECTION AT THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT NORWICH.

ABSINTHE AND EPILEPSY.

To the Editors of the Monthly Homœopathic Review.

Gentlemen,—During my recent visit into Norfolk, I happened to be in Norwich at the time when the British Medical Association was holding its meetings there.

On Friday, the 14th of August, I was in the reading-room of the Norfolk and Norwich Club, when a gentleman present gave us the following narrative :—

He had been, on the previous day, at one of the meetings of the association, when a French doctor performed the following experiments upon two dogs :—He tied the dogs up by the four legs, spread-eagle fashion. He also tied their mouths tightly so

CHARLES PARKMAN LORING, M.D.

Dr. Loring was a highly respected physician of Providence, R. I., who was elected a member of our body in 1869, and who died in that city January 27th, 1877, of diphtheria, aged forty-two years.

He was the only son of David R. Loring, of Auburn, Me. He was a gentleman of fine education, of courteous manners and of much professional ability. He held a highly honorable position in the opinion of the people of Providence, both as a physician and public-spirited citizen. The following proceedings indicate his standing with the profession of Rhode Island:

"At a special meeting of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, held at its dispensary, on January 31st, at 2 P.M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Since it has pleased the supreme arbiter of destinies so soon to remove from among us another associate, in the meridian of his power and usefulness,

Resolved, That we deeply realize he is no respecter of persons, that we all alike await the inevitable hour, and that therefore we should keep our house in order, prepared for instant and final departure.

Resolved, That in the death of Charles P. Loring, M.D., we mourn the loss of a faithful and devoted friend, and an active and zealous assistant in every measure promotive of our common cause.

Resolved, That in this hour of darkness and sorrow, we tender earnest expressions of sympathy to her who has lost a fond and true companion; to that large family circle which has parted with its brightest ornament; and to those numerous friends who to-day drop the silent tear over the remains of their gentle, trustworthy family physician.

Resolved, That we attend, as a society, the funeral of our late associate, to indicate our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly attested, be sent to the bereaved family and friends."

GEORGE B. PECK, JR.,

Secretary Rhode Island Homœopathic Society.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

Dr. Charles P. Loring, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1858, studied medicine in the Maine Medical School, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he took his diploma in 1863; came direct to Providence and has remained ever since in good practice. (W.C.)

LOSEE, JAMES WILSON

JAMES WILSON LOSEE, Pontiac, Michigan, born Oakland county, Mich., November 19, 1865; graduated M. D. homœopathic department University of Michigan, 1891; health officer Pontiac five years; county physician Oakland county nine years.

LOTZ, ARTHUR KING



LOUCKS, JOHN

Name in full

John Loucks M.D.

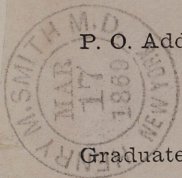
P. O. Address in full

3 Mile Bay

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Philadelphia

College



LOUGEE, WILLIAM HATCH



DR. WILLIAM H. LOUGEE.

Dr. William H. Lougee, of Lawrence, one of the most prominent of its physicians and a resident in that city since 1857, died suddenly at his home, Thursday evening, November 18. The doctor was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1832, and was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., class of '57. He became a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society in 1866; served as its vice-president in 1876, and as president in 1880. In his private as well as in his public life he was highly esteemed.

N E Med Gaz Dec 1897

Name (in full), William Hatch Langee M.D.
Date and Place of Birth Barnes N.H. Feb. 3, 1832
If Graduate in Liberal Arts, _____
Medical Studies, _____

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Alpheus Merrill M.D. Concord N.H.

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

Eastman Medical Col. June of 1855-

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Edinburgh Medical College 1857

Places and Dates of Practice.

Commenced practice in Methuen
Mass. 1857 and after remaining
there five years removed to
the City of Lawrence Mass.

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

In April 1878 sailed for Europe
remained abroad almost two
years. Spent one year & four months
in Vienna. Here I studied

(OVER)

REC MAY 7 1889

Diseases of the eye, ear, general diagnosis
and disease of women. While in
Vienna I was under the clinical inst.
of Bamberger, Carl Braun, Solt,
Rokitansky, Reber & Billroth.
I was also under instructions of Prof.
Briisky in Prague and Carl
Schradin, Vierchow, Langenbeck &
Jaschich in Berlin - Also in
London studied under Spencer Wells
Rogers Smith, Burner, Lister
and Richard Hughes.

In 1872 I organized the Boston
Gynecological Club and was
made its first President. I have
also been honored by being made
President of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society,
Boston Surgical & Gynecological
Society, Essex Co. Hom. Med. Society,
Am also ~~an~~ Senior of the American
Institute of Hom. Also a member
of the Boston Hom. Medical Society.
Have written the following addresses
and medical papers. viz:

A paper read at the laying of the corner
stone of first Baptist in Methuen.

A paper before the Methuen Lyceum
on Physical & moral changes.

A paper read at the laying of the corner
stone of First Baptist in Methuen.
A paper before the Methuen Lyceum
on Physical & moral Changes.

Address before Mass. Hom. Med.
Society on functional Diseases.

2 cases of West Scurtitinal
Dropsy. Observations on
European Hospitals. Medicine vs.
Surgery in Gynecology. Treatment of
typhoid fever. This paper was presented
by request to the Hom. Med. Society of
the State of ~~Mass~~ Wisconsin. After having
been read & discussed the author received
a unanimous vote of thanks.

A Paper on menstrual Menometria,
A Paper on some Diseases of women
that medicine cannot cure.

A Paper on ovarian Dysmenorrhoea.
Address on "Gynecology" before the
Surgical & Gynecological Society of
Boston. A Paper on Inflammation.

A Paper on limitation of drugs in
Diseases of women. A Paper on

Zoo-Chemical analysis of serum

A Paper on Puerperal Fever.

A Paper on Puerperal Eclampsia.

A Paper on Pericarditis.

Lewiston Dec 15: '70
Dr Talbot -
Dear Sir

There is a
Dr Woodbury in Methuen Mass -
He is not a homeopathic physician
Also there is a Dr W. E. Rigg in
Lewiston Mass - He is a dentist -
Yours very truly
W. H. Lanyon

239

Very truly C. W. Scott

D.

16th 1898
NOV 17 1898
D.

tree? -
that I am
any material
compiling
H. Lougee. -
former student
of Dr. Lougee,
desired
in at No. 29
Mass. -

Office of
C. W. Scott, M.D.,

Office Hours,
1 to 3 and

7 to 9 P. M.

25 Bradford St.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 16th 1898

NOV 17 1898

Henry M. Smith M.D.

Dear Doctor —

Yours of the 15th inst. rec^d —

In reply, can only say that I am
not in possession of any material
facts, that ^{would} aid you in compiling
a memoir of Dr. W^m H. Lougee. —

Dr. F. Pfefferkorn, a former student
& close personal friend of Dr. Lougee,
may be able give you the desired
information. — Address him at No. 29
Berkeley St. — Lawrence — Mass. —

Very truly C. W. Scott

WILLIAM HATCH LOUGEE, M. D.,

Lawrence, Mass. was elected to membership in the Institute at its session in Brooklyn, in 1858, becoming a Senior in 1883. Dr. Lougee contributed considerable to the literature of our school in way of papers presented to State and local Societies and published in our journals though but few articles appear in the volumes of Transactions of the Institute. He was the youngest and last survivor of a family of thirteen, and was born at Hanover, N.H., February 3d, 1832. His mother dying when he was about eight years old, he was taken by a townsman by name of Cate, whose family he was brought up. He attended school at Pembroke Academy, N. H. and afterward taught school, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Alpheus Morrill, of Concord, one of the original members of the Institute. He attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., session of 1855-6, and at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856-7, graduating therefrom in the latter year. He began practice at Methuen, Mass. where he continued five years. Here he married Miss Mary E. Ingels, daughter of Chas. Ingels, and shortly after removed to Lawrence where he built up a large practice and ~~where~~ where he remained until his death, November 18th, 1897. His wife died two months before.

In April, 1878 he visited Europe, being absent nearly two years, studying diseases of the eye, general diagnoses and diseases of women, attending lectures and visiting clinics in Vienna, Prague, Berlin and London. In 1882 he organized the Boston Gynecological Club, and was its first president. He was a member of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, Boston Surgical and Gynecological Society, Essex County (Mass.) Homoeopathic Medical Society and Boston Homoeopathic Medical Society. In the first three of these he had filled the office of president.

a. J. H. 1898

Bequests to Homoeopathic Hospitals.—The will of the late Dr. William H. Lougee, of Lawrence, Mass., gives to the college on East Concord Street, Boston, his library, instruments and medicines; to the Homoeopathic Hospital he gives \$1000 to furnish a ward.

Hms Mar 1898

Name in full

William Hatch Lougee

P. O. Address in full

Lawrence Essex County Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homoeopathic Medical College of Penna.

LOUNSBERY, GEORGE

GEORGE LOUNSBERY, Charleston, West Virginia, born Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y.; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; member of American Institute of Homœopathy; homœopathic medical examiner, state board, 1896-1904.

L OUNSBURY, OSMER W., M.D., of Dayton, Ohio, was born February 9, 1836 at Broome, Schoharie county, New York.

He was educated in private and common schools until he was fourteen years old and was then sent to Rensselaerville Academy where he remained three years. Being well qualified he began teaching at the age of seventeen and followed it as a profession for a period of fourteen years. After yearly examinations by school commissioners and upon their earnest recommendation he was granted a state certificate by the state superintendent of schools.

Osmer became the principal of a public school at Tremont, New York at the age of twenty-eight. Two years later he became the principal of a school at Morrisania in the same state.

It was not before the age of thirty-one, in the year 1867, that he began formally the study of medicine (and practice as well) under the preceptorship of R. J. Smith, M.D., of Rochester, New York.

Dr. Hylon Doty succeeded Dr. Smith two years later and became Dr. Lounsbury's preceptor. He then entered the Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating therefrom with honor, Feb. 12, 1873.

With honor is emphasized because the Doctor was not only elected valedictorian of his class but he was the successful competitor for Dr. Baldwin's first prize. With the best wishes of his class mates he located for the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, March 4, 1873.

Soon after settling in this city Dr. Lounsbury was appointed resident physician of the homœopathic dispensary of Pulte Medical College. He also attended a course of lectures in this institution and received the *ad eundem* degree.

In 1884 he was elected professor of materia medica in Pulte Medical College and filled the chair with credit to himself and his adopted alma mater until the year 1891 when his removal to Dayton, Ohio, made the duties of his professorship too laborious and he was reluctantly forced to resign.

Dr. Lounsbury was married at the age of

twenty-one years to Lydia E. Hotchkiss and the fruit of said marriage has been two daughters and two sons. The eldest is Mrs. G. H. Jantz, aged thirty-four; the second, Minnie Lounsbury, deceased; the third, Dr. O. W. Lounsbury, Jr., aged twenty four years, now practicing at Kansas City; and the youngest, Ralph E. Lounsbury, aged fifteen years.

Dr. Lounsbury is now in general practice at Dayton, Ohio, and has all he can conscientiously attend to in his daily rounds.

DR. JAMES LOVE, Paris, the most fashionable physician of the French metropolis, died June 3, 1891, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Dr. Love was the beloved and trusted adviser of a large circle of aristocratic patients. During the cholera of 1849 he rendered conspicuous services to the poor of Paris. He was a skilled diplomatist. He served Napoleon on more than one occasion. During 1868 the Empress Eugénie was a patient of Dr. Love's. He had practiced homœopathy in Paris for fifty years.

M.H. Aug. 1891

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Hm Aug 91

LOVE, WILLIAM LATHROP

WILLIAM LATHROP LOVE, Brooklyn, New York, born New York city, July 27, 1872; graduated A. B., Philadelphia City College, 1891, and A. M., 1895; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1894; associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy."

EZEKIEL LOVEJOY, M.D.

Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on the 6th of July, 1803. He graduated with honors at Union College, New York, in 1823. After graduating he devoted himself to the study of medicine, in the city of New York, and under the instruction of Drs. Mott and Hosack, soon prepared himself for his degree.

Soon after receiving his diploma he was appointed surgeon in the navy of Buenos Ayres, and in that position saw considerable service, and had opportunities of practicing his profession which gave him valuable experience.

About the year 1828, he established himself in Owego, N. Y., which has been his residence for nearly half a century, there having been an interval of two years which he passed in New York City in the practice of his profession, and achieving remarkable success.

At an early period in the history of homoeopathy, Dr. Lovejoy carefully examined the system, and his investigation led him to approve of and adopt it. Indeed, from his high social and intellectual standing in the community, he may justly be considered the man who first gave this school of medicine popularity in that part of the State.

Dr. Lovejoy was a thorough gentleman of the old school. He possessed a nature where sterling honesty and integrity went hand in hand with courtesy, benevolence, and other virtues which go to make up the highest type of manhood.

Eminent in his profession, and possessing rare skill, he seemed to aim to bestow it for the benefit of suffering humanity rather than to use it as a means of acquiring wealth.

He was taken ill early in June, while on his way to visit a patient. His disease was dyspnoea, accompanied with severe pain in the region of the heart. Recovering in a few moments, he persevered and reached his destination, when a second attack prostrated him so entirely that he was obliged to be carried home. From that time his disease increased, and was aggravated by the addition of an old dyspeptic trouble, which asserted itself with such obstinacy that he was unable to take any nourishment, and after seven weeks of terrible suffering he breathed his last.

His death was a triumph of Christian faith. Through all his distressing sickness, his calm confidence and assured trust in a living Saviour were unfaltering. Thus he passed away, on August the 15th, 1872, in the 69th year of his age.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1873.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Tioga County about 1845, by Dr. E. Lovejoy, then located at Owego, the county seat.

Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy was born at Stratford, Conn., July 6th, 1803. He graduated with honors at Union College, New York, in 1823. Enjoying the instructions of, and taking his degree under, such men as Mott and Hosack, it is not to be wondered at that when he came to Owego, in 1828, he soon outstripped all competitors, as a physician of the old school.

While on a visit to a sister, she called his attention to the new system, and having providentially met Granger, of New York, he was induced to test it. Procuring books and medicines, he tried it faithfully, and, on finding it to be what it is, the only true law of cure, his noble character prompted him to openly desert the old, nauseous, bungling method, and declare himself an advocate and practitioner of the safety and precision of the new. His previous standing, the popular reliance upon his judgment, and faith in his honesty of purpose, carried with him all those whose patronage he had hitherto enjoyed, thus becoming the pioneer of homœopathy in the southern part of Central New York. He died in 1871.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

Am Hom Obs Oct 1871

NECROLOGICAL.

Lovejoy.—At his residence in Owego, N. Y., after a protracted and very severe illness, on the evening of August 15, 1871, there passed away another of the few remaining true Christian gentlemen of the old school; one whose intercourse with all revealed an exceedingly happy combination of the rarest virtues.

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An untiring student, wedded to his profession, it is not surprising that his knowledge of our materia medica was almost boundless, nor that in the large office practice to which he confined himself for the last few years of his life his success was marvelous and uninterrupted.

A modest, retiring disposition, which is extremely unusual in one so successful; a sympathizing heart which won all to him; a fine, delicate, sensitive nature, making his perceptions exceedingly acute; a love of and adherence to the right which belongs only to the *justum et tenacem propositi*; an ear ever open to and a hand ever ready to alleviate the sufferings of the poor; combined to make up what is so fitly called a "silken organization."

As some beautiful native flower of our woods is taken by the skillful horticulturist and, by care and culture, has its fragrance augmented, its fine petals made more abundant and elegant, and its grace and beauty made brighter and fairer, so was the rare character and noble mind of this great and good man made, by his education and his upright, conscientious, Christian life, beautiful, inimitable, Christ-like.

Amid a profusion of flowers which were equaled in beauty, purity and loveliness only by the life of the one who was taking his long sleep among them, we laid him away beneath the turf, while in the hearts of those who see their loved ones still living, rescued from the icy grasp of Death by his untiring and skillful efforts; of those whose needs he has ministered unto, and of those whose bereaved and broken hearts his timely sympathy has helped to heal will he ever be enshrined. Well might he have said:

"Eregi monumentum aere perennius,
Regaliq[ue] situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edax, non Aguilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum."

G.

Name in full

Ezekiel Lovejoy

P. O. Address in full

Owego Tioga Co. N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Rutgers M. C.

EZEKIEL LOVEJOY, M.D., an honorary member of our State Society, and an active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, died at his residence in Owego, N. Y. of fatty degeneration of the heart connected with ossific deposits in the aortic and pulmonary arteries, August 15th, 1871. He was born at Stratford, Conn. July 6, 1803, and graduated with honors at Union College, New York, in 1823. Enjoying the instructions of, and taking his degree under such men as Mott and Hosack, it is not to be wondered at that when he went to Owego, in 1828, he soon outstripped all competitors as a physician of the old school.

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Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1873.

LOVETT, ALFRED AUGUSTUS

Alfred Augustus Lovett, Eaton, Ohio; Hahnemann Medical College of
Philadelphia, 1876; aged 79; died August 31. **1928.**

LOW, CHAUNCEY EDWARD

N Am J1 Hom Nov 1890

OBITUARY.—Dr. C. E. Low. Dr. Chauncey Edward Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his summer residence at Bay Shore, L. I., at 10.30 o'clock on the morning of October 16th. His illness was brief and his physicians saw no cause for serious alarm until two hours before he died. It was decided that the cause of his sickness and death was a pelvic abscess. Dr. Low, although young in the profession of medicine, was well known in the homœopathic school. His sturdy adherence to principle, his catholicity of view and his pleasant and engaging manner made him deservedly popular among his acquaintances and highly valued and loved by his more intimate friends. His enthusiasm for his chosen work burned with a steady and enduring flame; the duties and responsibilities assumed were faithfully discharged. He was a man of few prejudices, and assumed a kindly and tolerant attitude towards those who differed from him in opinion. His death in the brightest prime of life, with great possibilities before him of noble service to his school of medicine and to science, cannot but be justly mourned as a great loss. The Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College at a meeting called upon the intelligence of his death, resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions. We take from the *Brooklyn* the following brief account of his life: "Dr. Low was born in this city February 23, 1851, and resided with his father at 36 Remsen Street until he married. He graduated from the Polyclinic and later from Harvard. He was with the firm of A. A. Low Brothers for ten years and until the firm dissolved, when he entered the N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College in response to his life-long desire to become a physician. He graduated two years ago, and immediately took a prominent position in his profession. He was made Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the College, and has taken an active part in the clinics ever since his graduation. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. Low has always held a prominent social position. He was a good singer, and excelled in athletic sports. He sang for a number of years in the choir of the First Unitarian Church, and was one of the famous Cortada Glee Club, and also a director of the Philharmonic Society. He took a great interest in all art matters. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, of this city, and Down Town Club, of New York. His wife and three children survive him."

Obituary.—John Newton Lowe, M.D., the oldest practicing physician in Milford, N. J., died on January 5, 1903. Dr. Lowe was born in Clinton township in August, 1824, and his early life was spent in and about Flemington, N. J. In 1862 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and in the following year he entered upon practice in Titusville, N. J. In 1865 he became a convert to homœopathy, and the balance of his life was devoted to the practice of that system of medicine. In 1870 he removed to Milford, N. J., and there established a lucrative practice. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.

H.M. Med. 1903

'The Medical Advance'

'Homeopathic Physician'

(all of the volumes from the
beginning of its issue, - now or almost)

'American Homeopath'

'New England Med. Gazette.'

'The Clinique' (Chicago)

'Medical Investigator' -

Besides, very many numbers
of valuable Journals - scattered
in - or incomplete volumes,

- all in good condition - as
they have been handled by myself
only.

I shall be pleased to learn
from you - your estimates of their
value; so that we may consider
if we can, or cannot afford to part
with them at your offer. Many of
them are of rare value to us; and
should be very much in request by
those seeking good Med. (current) liter-
ature. - Very truly yours. J. N. Lowe, M.D.

Milford, Hunterdon co. N. J.

July 20th 1891

Dr. J. L. Bradford:

Dear Doctor:

In Feb. last I recd. a circular
from you — which stated that
you purchased Med. books —
Periodicals, Pamphlets, — etc.

I am in possession of a good
number of Hom. Journals — many
volumes ^{all} in an excellent state of
preservation which I will sell
if the prices offered me satisfactory.

These volumes are complete — with
hardly an exception — (I think)

They consist of the following
named periodicals.

'The Hahnemannian'

'North Am. Jour. Homeopathy'

over

no. N. J.
1891

a circular
states that
the—

the.
of a goodly
— many
state of
will sell,
satisfactory.
state— with
think,)
following

omnipotency
over

P.S.

In all, there may be perhaps
50, or more, or less, of
Complete Vols.— collectively of
The periodicals we have named.
— L.

LOWE, LEWIS GOULD

Name in full

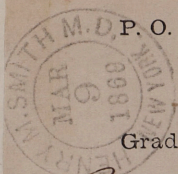
Lewis Gould Lowe

P. O. Address in full

Bridgewater Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate, Harvard Medical School



THOS. LOWE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Clayton, (Minn.), April 18th 1891

P. L. Bradford Esq
Philadelphia

Dear Sir:- Your Catalogue
of Medical Books etc just recd
would say that I have quite
a large number of copies of dif-
ferent Homoeopathic Journals that
I do not care for and I also
should like some that I have not
got- I have several numbers of
the "Clinique," "Medical Call" - "Medical
Advance" "Hahnemannian Monthly"
"Records (Homoeopathic)" and a few
copies of almost all the Homoeopathic
Journals. Do you want them and
at about what figures will you allow
for them. They are in good condition.
I would like the Jan, Feb, April, May,
July, August, and September numbers of
The North American Journal of Homoeopathy
for 1889. Can you supply them.
Yours Respy Thos Lowe

Tyner E. Lowe, Greenfield, Ind.

Born, Nov. 22, 1877.

Died, Aug. 26, 1916.

Graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, 1908.

Member of Institute since 1913.

Member of his state society and of several fraternal orders.

Jl A I H Aug 1917

Tyner E. Lowe, M. D. 1877-1916. [Additional data.] Dr. Tyner E. Lowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe, was born near Noblesville, Indiana, November 22, 1877, and died at Indianapolis, August 26, 1916, age 38 years, 9 months, 4 days.

After four years of unusual success as a teacher, he entered the Homeopathic School of Medicine at St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1908 with highest honors. In the same year he began the practice of medicine in Greenfield. During the eight years of his active practice here he established himself as a successful physician, and won the respect and confidence of the citizens of Greenfield.

Dr. Lowe was honored because of his high character, ability and industry. Any man has lived to a great purpose who has built up, developed, and established such a character. He will be remembered as the wise physician, the kind neighbor, the warm-hearted friend, the loving husband and father.

His wife, Mabel Smith Lowe, and a son, Benton S., mourn their loss. M. S. L. Jl A I H Jan 1917

LOWE, WILLIAM

OFFICE OF
Wm. Lowe, M. D.

Madison, S. D. Dec 19th 1899

T. L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor:-

There have been no proceedings
published in the trans-
actions of So. Dak. Homeo-
Med. Society.

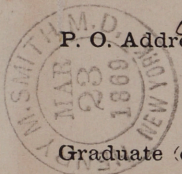
Yours Truly
Wm. Lowe

LOWES, JOSEPH E

Name in full
Joseph E. Lowes,

P. O. Address in full
Dayton Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of
Cleveland Homoeopathic College



LOWENTHAL, LOUIS



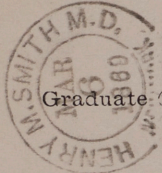
LOWREY, PALMER R

Name in full

Palmer R. Lowrey M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Stanfordville Dutchess Co N.Y.



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Col. Physicians & Surgeons
N.Y.

Name,

P. R. Lowrey

Address,

Pleasant Valley

N.Y.

The money will be sent in
thirty days as it is not
convenient just now.

Yours Resp^{ly}

P. R. L.

DEATH OF DR. LOWRY.

After a serious illness of eighteen months from Bright's disease, Dr. Charles Lowry died July 11, at his residence, 1201 Fillmore Street, Topeka, Kas., aged 64 years.

He spent several months in Texas recently in the hope of benefiting his health, but returned to his home at Topeka and grew rapidly worse until death ended his suffering.

Dr. Lowry was a graduate of Waterville Academy in New York, and began the study of medicine with Dr. E. A. Munger, a physician of national reputation. He was born in the city of Waterville on January 8, 1841. In 1896 he came to Topeka. Two years ago he married Miss Elizabeth Davidson, a sister of Prof. W. M. Davidson, former superintendent of instruction in Topeka.

He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and in 1903 was elected president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Kansas.

Dr. Lowry was secretary of the State Board of Health for two years, though previously he had been a member of the board itself. He was appointed secretary in the place of Dr. William B. Swan, who met a tragic death by drowning. His commission expired last year. Governor Bailey, unknown to Dr. Lowry, appointed him a member of the board again at once, to succeed an eclectic who had resigned. This was a marked compliment, favoring the splendid work which he had done for the State in his capacity.

Dr. Lowry was graduated from the Philadelphia School of Homeopathy in 1861, and from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1863. He practiced at Rome, N. Y., Hannibal, Mo., and Austin, Tex., before going to Topeka.

At Hannibal, Mo., he was in partnership with Dr. Wm. Davis Foster, of Kansas City, and they went through an epidemic of cholera.

Dr. Lowry was well known in Kansas and popular. He enjoyed a lucrative practice.

Med Forum,

Waterville Sept 17th 64
Mr Temple
Dear Sir

ash Co

Yours of 14

9-64

— is at hand, and I hasten to
answer. Of circumstances had
placed me in a more favor-
able condition I would
not hesitate to accept your
kind offer. but being as it
is that I am getting my
profession through my own
efforts without much
help, it behoves me to
figure as prudently as pos-
sible. I am ^{also} working under
the disadvantage of having
a fever sore on my leg.

of
ington
regali

by
under

If however I should
accept your offer the fees would
amount to \$100.00 dollars the lecture
matriculation anatomy and
hospital tickets and that

is more than I thought
of paying. My proposition
would bring them at 75.00
dollars which is ~~enough~~
with other expenses as
much as I could raise

There is a young man
from Waterville studying
in an adjoining town
who will attend your
school if I do

~~Please think as~~ Please
accept my first proposition
if you can but if you can-
not I am not prepared to
tell you that I shall attend
your school although I shall
if I can

Yours &c (Lower)
P.S. I know of no others
who are to attend lectures
this winter

His proposition accepted
Answered



Wash Co

Greenwich, N.Y.

May 29 - 67

Friend Mr. C.

Charles Lowry of
Greenwich Washington
Co N.Y. is a delegate
from the Wash Co
Globe and Society
and will be in attendance

Trasitionally Yours
E. L.

PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL
AND
WESTERN LANCET.

EDITORS:

WILLIAM S. WHITWELL, A. M., M. D.
WM. WATT KERR, M. B., C. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY, 1886.

Editorial.

Medical Licenses.

The attention of many of our readers has doubtless been attracted to a paragraph in one of the daily papers reflecting upon our Board of Examiners for refusing a license to a homeopathic practitioner, Dr. E. N. Lowrey, who is a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio, and also of Bellevue College, New York.

The doctor based his claim for a license from our board upon his possession of the New York diploma, and not upon any intention to withdraw from the practice of homeopathy, and it was refused, not for the reasons set forth in the newspaper, but because he already held a license from the Homeopathic Board in this State. We are informed that he has applied to the Superior Court for a writ of mandate compelling the Board to grant his application.

There can be no doubt that the board acted wisely in refusing the petition, as no one is entitled to two licenses to practice in the same State.

The object of the medical law is to regulate the practice of medicine in California, it is to ascertain that each practitioner is duly qualified to discharge the duties of his profession irrespective of whether he be old school, homeopathic or eclectic. When the medical law was passed it provided for the appoint-

ment of three examining boards, old school, homeopathic and eclectic, under the impression that greater impartiality would be shown to the different applicants by each board examining its own graduates. There are thus three boards, but all of them are governed by and acting under one and the same law, and therefore a license issued by any one of these boards is intended to show that the person designated thereon has complied with the *law of the State* and not that he has subscribed to the tenets of the Medical Society from which the board of examiners granting the license were appointed. The licenses come from the *State*, the boards issuing them are only the mediums; but as there is only one act to be complied with so there can only be one license issued to each person under that act, and all others are merely duplicates. It therefore remains for Dr. Lowrey to show why he should receive a duplicate while the original license is still in existence: he might as well take out two licenses for one dog.

We are not surprised, however, that there should be some confusion while a plurality of boards exists. On former occasions we have urged the substitution of one board appointed by the Governor, as in the case of the State Board of Health, that might fix a minimum standard to which all applicants must attain whether they be regular, homeopathic or eclectic. Such a board would have the dignity of a State institution which would give it greater weight with the public and command more respect in the courts of law. Under the present arrangement the public regards medical legislation as a squabble between rival factions, culprits avail themselves of the prevailing belief and obtain public sympathy by claiming connection with an opposing school, and prosecutions are looked upon as efforts to further private prejudice rather than to advance public interest. With a combined board all this will be at an end, prosecutions will no longer be conducted by the Board of Examiners of a Medical Society, but by the Medical Board of the State of California, and the public will recognize the fact that it is no fight

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y the Medical Board of the State of Cali-
will recognize the fact that it is no fight

of factions, but an honest and united endeavor to suppress
quackery and charlatanry.

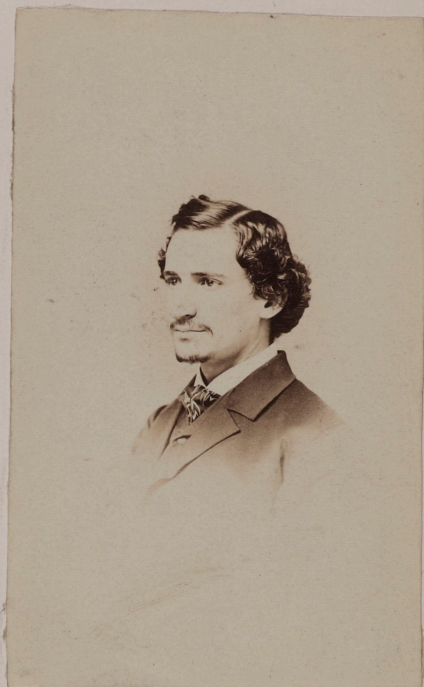
To some people this may savor of new code doctrines; we
have simply to say that it has nothing to do with the code ques-
tion. The medical law does not define the relations between
conflicting schools but between the *the whole medical profession*
and the State; it already has decreed that equal privileges shall
be granted to all parties alike, and these privileges will remain
equal whether there be three boards or one.

LOZIER, ABRAHAM M

N AM J.
Hom
Feb 1896

OBITUARY. Dr. Abraham M. Lozier, died on January 14th, at the Hotel Winthrop, New York City, of heart trouble. The Doctor was born in 1838 and served as a surgeon during the war. He retired from practice about ten years ago, up to which time he was actively interested in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, in which he was Professor of histology and physiology. Of late years he had devoted his attention to real estate in which he was most successful.

LOZIER, A W



LOZIER, CLEMENCE SOPHIA

Montreal
HOMOEOPATHIC RECORD *Sept 1904*

PIONEER WOMEN IN HOMOEOPATHY.

In 1853, when the Blackwell sisters were negotiating for recognition in New York, a very clever and good woman, Clemence Sophia Lozier, was graduated from the New York Central Medical College at Syracuse, receiving the highest honor in her class. That unfortunate college was so showered with abuse from the press and other colleges for daring to award diplomas to women, that it at once closed its doors to further applicants.

After Dr. Lozier's graduation she became a disciple of the new school of medicine founded by Samuel Hahnemann. So deeply imbued was she with its principles that she devoted every energy toward the founding of a medical school and hospital for women, in which the principles and teachings of Hahnemann might be successfully carried on.

Dr. Lozier soon built up a large practice. It was said that her beautiful personality had a great deal to do with it, because she was a very womanly woman, a kind and wise friend, qualified by nature to realize the needs of woman. Scores of women flocked to her weekly lectures on physiology, hygiene and the training of children—every subject, in fact, calculated to inspire love of the noble and beautiful in the heart of every woman.

It was not until 1859 that Dr. Lozier was able to carry out her idea of founding a medical college for women. She was assisted by many distinguished and generous friends, who gave their money and their time toward the fulfilment of the project.

The New York Medical College and Hospital was fairly and properly established in 1859. It is now the only homoeopathic college for women in the United States, and is the oldest institution of its kind in the world. It is the only woman's medical college in New York State. Its original charter was granted by the Legislature in 1863. Its hospital enjoys the rare distinction of giving medical attendance to women and children through women.

Its first commencement exercises were held in Dr. Osgood's Church on Broadway, and were noteworthy because of the distinguished company of men and women who were on the platform to encourage its founder, Dr.

Clemence S. Lozier, Lucretia Mott was there, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Henry J. Raymond, S. S. Cox, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Peter Cooper, and all of them made addresses.

The college has slowly and steadily flourished from the beginning; the high standard of medical education has been maintained and the course of study lengthened. It has a free dispensary, a training school for nurses, an alumnae association of three hundred and forty-eight members, a Hospital Guild of three hundred and fifty, managed by Mrs. William Curtis Demarest and a large band of society women. It publishes two magazines—The Cresset and The Guilder—both of which have a large circulation. The Regents of the State incorporated the college into the University of the State of New York in 1895.—Pearson's Magazine.

Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, the well-known physician and philanthropist, died in this city April 26th, at the age of seventy-five.

Dr. Lozier was the pioneer medical woman in the profession. She was the founder of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, for many years its efficient Dean, and Professor of the Diseases of Women, and her sex owes her a debt of gratitude which can never be paid.

Socially she was gentle, genial, lovingly tender, never masculine, and attached every one to her, with whom she came in contact. A large circle of sincere friends will mourn her loss.

New York Times May 1888

CHARLES FREMONT GOSWELL, a practicing physician of Frederick, Maryland, is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1830. His professional education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1853. Dr. Goswell holds membership in the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

CLEMENCE SOPHIA LOZIER was born December 21, 1813, in Montreal, New Jersey, and was the daughter of Dr. John

CLEMENCE SOPHIA LOZIER was born December 11, 1813, in Plainfield, New Jersey, and was the youngest of thirteen children. Her father, David Harned, was a man of high moral worth. Her mother, Hannah Walker, was a woman of fine intellect and great force of character. She was a cousin of the late Dr. Carroll Dunham. The brother of Hannah Walker Harned was a physician, and she studied and practiced with him. Two of her children were physicians, Dr. William Harned and Dr. Clemence Lozier. Dr. Lozier was left an orphan at the age of eleven years. Her early education was acquired at Plainfield Academy, and in 1829 she married Abraham W. Lozier, an architect and builder of New York city. Her husband becoming an invalid, she opened a school for young ladies in 1832, and conducted it until 1843. Soon after the death of her husband she associated with Mrs. Margaret Pryor as a visitor for the Moral Reform and Female Guardian Society, now known as the Home for the Friendless. She was also one of the editors of the "Moral Reform Gazette." Her attention had early been directed to the study of medicine by the fact that several of her relatives were physicians, and her tastes and inclinations led her to desire a medical education for herself. In 1849 she attended lectures at

the Eclectic College in Rochester, and was graduated with the highest honor of her class from the New York Central Medical College in Syracuse, in March, 1853, as no college of either of the dominant schools at that time permitted women to study medicine and graduate. In 1853 she began practice in New York city, and continued active in professional work until her death. Few practitioners had such marked success as she in the treatment of diseases of women, and few derived such pecuniary benefits. Her intuitive discernment, quick sympathy, gracious tact and gentle patience, added to her inherited talent for the practice of medicine, fully fitted her for the profession. In 1860 she began a course of lectures in her own parlors to her own patients; these lectures led to the founding of the New York Medical College and

Hospital for Women, which was chartered in 1863. In this college she was clinical professor and also dean of the faculty for more than a score of years. She gave to the institution more than twenty-five thousand dollars, and never received a single fee from it. It was the first medical college exclusively for women in the world. For many years Dr. Lozier was prominently connected with the advocacy of woman suffrage. She was president of the New York Woman's Suffrage Society thirteen years, and of the National Woman's Suffrage Association five years. She also had been president of the Moral Education Society of New York city and of the Woman's American Temperance League. In 1867 Dr. Lozier visited Europe for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals there and was received with distinguished consideration by eminent members of the profession. She was an occasional contributor to medical and other journals. In 1886 she had a severe illness, which nearly proved fatal. On April 24, 1888, as dean, she delivered an address at the commencement of the medical college and on the next day attended the annual meeting of the alumnae association, of which she was an honorary mem-

ber. On Thursday, April 26, she was engaged with friends and patients, but in the evening of that day she complained of fatigue and retired early. About nine o'clock she summoned her maid, telling her that she feared an attack of "angina," having suffered from angina pectoris for several years. She was very restless until after ten, when she suddenly ceased to breathe. She passed out of this life without a pain or a struggle. The funeral services were held at the Central Methodist church on Seventh avenue. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Bishop Cyrus Foss, Rev. Dr. Harrower, Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. E. S. Toppel and Bishop John P. Newman, the latter of whom delivered the eulogy.

King Vol IV

LOZIER, C S



LOZIER, C S

LUDLAM, EDWARD M P

Name in full

Edward M. P. Ludlam M.D.

P. O. Address in full

87 Clark St. Chicago Ill.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Heurmann Medical College
Chicago - Session of 1859 & 60



LUDLAM, REUBEN, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Camden, N. J., October 7th, 1831. He is the eldest son of Jacob W. Ludlam, M. D., who during a period of thirty years sustained a high reputation for probity and professional skill. Under the guidance of his father, Reuben prepared himself to receive the full benefits of medical study in the University of Pennsylvania. At the close of his third course of lectures, he was graduated in that institution in March, 1852. In the following autumn he removed to Chicago, where, from that time, he has been so exclusively occupied by his duties, that in twenty years he has been absent from his post but twenty-five days. Like so many of the young men of marked ability, he early espoused the cause of homœopathy,—giving in his adhesion to the system one year after his graduation. When the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized in 1859, he was elected to the chair of Physiology, Pathology, and Clinical Medicine. He filled this responsible position for four years to the entire satisfaction of the institution and the students. He was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, which he still holds. Aside from qualifications in the minute and thorough acquaintance with his subject as a teacher, Dr. Ludlam is distinguished for the singular perspicuity of his thoughts, the ease with which he elucidates his points, and the force with which he impresses them on the minds of his students. His lectures are purely extemporaneous—no notes being before him—and are remarkable for their systematic and practical character. Possessing all the ardor of a convert to homœopathy, his well balanced mind renders his views and opinions comprehensive, liberal, peaceful, and progressive.

During several years, Dr. Ludlam was an associate editor of the *North American Homœopathic Quarterly*, published in New York. For seven years he has been and still is in charge of the obstetrical department of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, an able quarterly published in Chicago.

In March, 1863, he published the first

medical work ever written and published in the North West, consisting of "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which attained great popularity. His specialty in his profession is that of the diseases of women and children, in which he has made a reputation second to none. His private and consulting practice is almost unlimited. He has the charge of the woman's department of the Scammon Hospital. He has recently given to the public a work entitled, "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," which is used in all the homœopathic colleges as a recognized authority both in this country and in Europe.

In 1868, he was appointed to the professional charge of the Homœopathic Infirmary for Women, in New York city; and in 1870, was unanimously elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Both of these appointments, he was constrained to decline—finding it difficult to relinquish a field of labor in which he had won a commanding position. In 1869, he was chosen President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Boston, on which occasion he delivered the annual address. He subsequently served the society as its general Secretary. He was the first President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; and is an honorary member of several domestic and foreign learned societies.

During the year that followed the great fire of Chicago, he was the representative member of the homœopathic school in the medical board of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, having in charge the health of sixty thousand sufferers by that terrible calamity. In this capacity he did much to allay the bitterness of partizanship, and to bring about a proper state of feeling among all classes and schools of physicians, who, however differing in their modes of practice, are all laboring for the common good.

Professor Ludlam's Illness.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following from *The Clinique* for February, 1899.

Dr. Ludlam has had an inguinal hernia for many years. On Tuesday, January 31st, while making an hysterectomy the hernia escaped from the truss. The doctor finished the operation and went to his home with the hernia unreduced,

and did not succeed in replacing the intestine until some three hours later, and until some considerable force had been employed. The reduction of the hernia did not alleviate his pain, and after suffering all night he called upon his colleague, Professor Shears, for assistance. At that time he was in great distress, and was vomiting material of a fecal character. Professor Shears, believing the case to be one of obstruction of the bowel due either to paresis of the intestine or reduction of the hernia *en bloc*, advised operation, and requested consultation with Professors Bailey and Chislett. These concurring, Prof. Ludlam was taken to Hahnemann Hospital, and the abdomen was opened by Dr. Shears in the presence of Drs. Bailey, Chislett, Vilas and R. Ludlam, Jr. A section of the ileum was found bruised, blackened, parietic and flexed acutely upon itself, the bowel above being greatly distended. The distended bowel was opened, its contents evacuated and the walls sutured. The damaged bowel was suspended by sutures in the wound, in order that it might be kept under observation. In forty-eight hours evidence of restored function was manifested, and now, upon the eleventh day, convalescence seems assured.

To Dr. Ludlam's wonderful vitality and his willingness to submit at once to surgical measures is due the preservation of a life so valuable to his colleagues and the whole homœopathic world.

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

Hahn Mo
Apr 1899

Apr. 30 1899

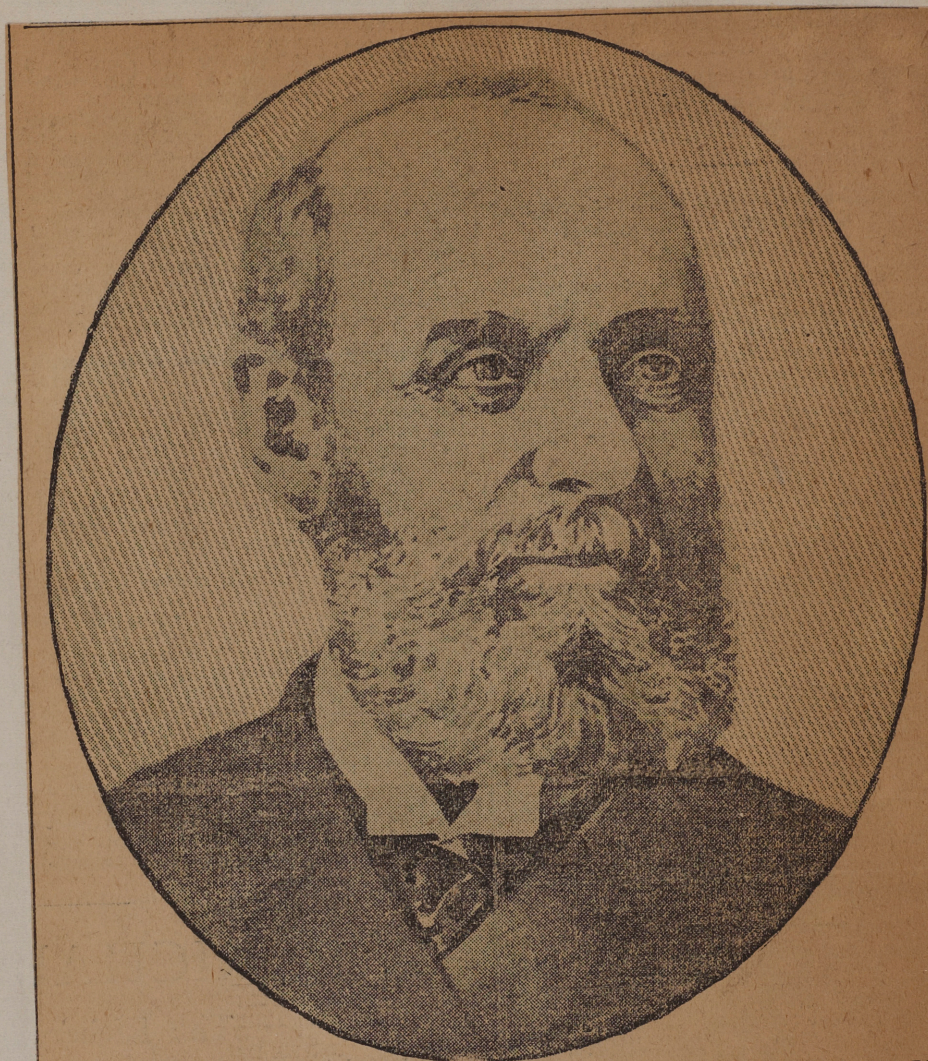
PHILA

DEATH CAME WHILE HE WAS TRYING TO SAVE

**Dr. Reuben Ludlam Stricken at the
Critical Point of an Operation.
His Son Finishes.**

Chicago, April 29.—Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Sr., president of Hahnemann Medical College and one of the most widely known homoeopathic practitioners in the world, was stricken with heart disease to-day just at the critical point in an operation he was performing at the college hospital. Although Dr. Ludlam was carried from the operating room in a dying condition, his son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., who had been acting as assistant, immediately seized the instrument from his father's hand and, to save the life of the patient, continued the surgical work.

Dr. Ludlam, Sr., expired within five minutes in a room adjoining the operating room, but it was not till a half hour later that the son, the patient having come safely through the operation, went to his side. The patient was a woman. The operation was the removal of a fibroid tumor of large size from the abdominal cavity. The patient probably will recover as the result of young Dr. Ludlam's service.



DR. REUBEN LUDLAM SR.. WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Chicago Sunday Tribune Apr 30 1899

DR. REUBEN LUDLAM DIES.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE HEAD IS STRICKEN WHILE OPERATING.

Son Seizes the Knife from His Father's Hand and Completes the Surgery, Which Has Reached a Critical Stage, and Saves the Patient's Life—Deceased Noted in Homeopathic World for His Text Books—Faculty Grieved Over His Taking Off.

Dr. Reuben Ludlam Sr., President of Hahnemann Medical College and one of the most widely known homeopathic practitioners in the world, was stricken with heart disease at 5 p. m. yesterday just at the critical point in an operation he was performing at the college hospital. Although Dr. Ludlam was carried from the operating-room in a dying condition his son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam Jr., who had been acting as assistant, immediately seized the instrument from his father's hand and, to save the life of the patient, continued the surgical work.

Dr. Ludlam Sr. expired within five minutes in a room adjoining the operating-room, but it was not till a half hour later that the son, the patient having come safely through the operation, went to his side. The patient was a woman. The operation was the removal of a fibroid tumor of large size from the abdominal cavity. The patient probably will recover as the result of young Dr. Ludlam's service.

Dr. Ludlam's death came without the slightest warning. The patient had been under the anaesthetic for a half hour and the surgeon was about to excise the tumor. Clad in a long white robe and instrument in hand he was bending over the patient when he cried out:

"I feel weak."

He sank into a chair that was hastily placed behind him. At first it was thought he had fainted. He was carried into the adjoining room. Dr. Homer V. Halbert of the staff was summoned from another part of the hospital. Dr. George F. Shears, professor of surgery in the college, was also

sent for, but death came quickly and their services were of no avail.

Dr. Ludlam Jr. was told that his father had fainted, but professional instinct told him what really had occurred.

Dr. Ludlam Sr. was himself just recovering from an operation similar to the one he was performing, when he was stricken. In spite of his 68 years it was supposed recovery had advanced far enough to permit him to take active part in the clinical work of the hospital. But Dr. Shears, who performed the operation on Dr. Ludlam three months ago, attributes his death to his too great haste in resuming his work.

Besides Dr. Reuben Ludlam Jr., Drs. Payne, Leeds, Street, Clarke, Lane, and O'Leary, hospital internes, and Miss Pogue, a friend of Dr. Ludlam, were helping or witnessing the operation.

Biography of Dr. Ludlam.

For the last forty-six years Dr. Ludlam has been one of the best known surgeons and homeopathic practitioners in America. He has been connected with Hahnemann College since its foundation, and most of the time has been its practical head. His text books and writings on surgery are used in every homeopathic school in the United States, and have been translated into several foreign languages.

Dr. Ludlam's home was at 1823 Michigan avenue. He was born at Camden, N. J., in 1831, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was a convert from the regular school of medicine to the homeopathic. He began his medical course under his father, and completed it in Europe.

When Hahnemann College was founded Dr. Ludlam became professor of physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine. Subsequently he was promoted to the chair of diseases of women and children. His final position, which he has held for the last fifteen years, was that of senior professor of surgery and medical gynecology. It was in these branches of medical science that he became famous. It is said there is scarcely a city of any size in the Northwest where he has not been summoned to perform an operation.

With Board of Health.

For over fifteen years he was a member of the Illinois State Board of Health. He was connected editorially with the North American Journal of Homeopathy for six years, the United States Medical and Surgical Journal for nine years, and for the last twenty years had been editor of the Clinique.

Dr. Ludlam was also the author of the first medical work ever published in Chicago, "A Course of Clinical Lectures in Diphtheria," printed in 1863. His other writings are chiefly special, and are mostly text books. He had been President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, the Western Institute of Homeopathy, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Ludlam's father, Dr. Jacob Watson Ludlam, was also a well-known practitioner in the Northwest. The latter came to Illinois about two years after his son and practiced medicine and surgery in Chicago for many years. He resided in Evanston.

Dr. Ludlam married Miss Harriet G. Pardin of Salem, N. J., who, with the one son, survives him. Dr. Ludlam was a member of the Calumet club. The family are attendants at the First Presbyterian Church.

No arrangements for the funeral service have yet been made.

Enthusiasm as a Surgeon.

Dr. Ludlam's enthusiasm as a surgeon probably cost him several years of life. Before he had recovered from the operation, which was performed hastily, to save his life, he insisted on being brought into the operating rooms of the hospital, where he could look on from a wheel chair and give occasional suggestions to the younger surgeons.

Physically Mr. Ludlam was robust and unusually well fitted for carrying on the work by which he reached fame. He was considerably over six feet tall, with a full white beard, and was strong and vigorous in spite of his age. He was famous as a story teller among physicians and his old acquaintances. Members of the Hahnemann staff, and those who had known him many years say that his temper was never ruffled, and that few men were gifted with sunnier natures.

Tribute of Dr. Shears.

Dr. George F. Shears, professor of surgery at Hahnemann College, who had traveled and studied in Europe with him, said last night:

"Dr. Ludlam probably was the best known homeopathic surgeon in the world. His text books and lectures are an authority everywhere. His personal qualities gave him a wide acquaintance outside of his professional friends. Altogether, he was one of the best and most genial men I ever knew. He had been the practical head of the college for years, and his death will be a loss that no one can fill. As for his successor, I

don't believe anything will be done by the college trustees for some time. The school year has closed, and there is no immediate hurry to fill his place. There is no telling who will be elected to the Presidency."

Eulogy by H. N. Higinbotham.

Harlow N. Higinbotham, who is a trustee of Hahnemann, said of Dr. Ludlam: "I had known him for more than thirty years, and for nearly forty years he had been connected with Hahnemann College and Hospital, for a long time as chief officer of both. Under his wise and able management he has seen them grow from meager beginnings to positions that must make them second to none. I doubt if any man has done more to stay the ravages of disease or alleviate the pains of physical suffering. More than 3,000 students of Hahnemann have gone out to practice what he has taught. They have had the benefit of his best thought and his large and varied experience. I am sure his influence has made an impress on thousands of lives that have never come in contact directly with him. So thoroughly did he stamp his own personality on those with whom he came in contact that they became in a large measure like him, and thus the good he did will live on and on in myriad lives. He dignified the school of medicine he stood for by every act and effort of his life. By his un-

selfish devotion to duty he denied himself wealth and all its possession could give."

APRIL 30, 1899—

Sunday Tribune
Chicago

tute.—Dr. R. Ludlam, Jr., will continue his father's practice at his office and residence, 1823 Michigan Ave.—

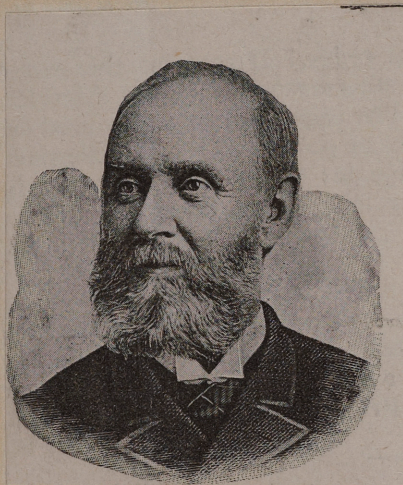
OBITUARY

DR. R. LUDLAM, editor of *The Clinique*, and author of a treatise on 'Diseases of Women,' died suddenly in Chicago on April 29, while performing "a difficult operation."

Dr. Ludlam had undergone an operation for hernia recently, and was supposed to have entirely recovered from its effects when he suddenly collapsed.

He was a genial, good-natured fellow, a hard worker, and occupied a prominent position in the profession.

Med Times June 1899



Name in full

Reuben Ludlam M.D.

P. O. Address in full

8th Clark St. Chicago Ill.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of Pennsylvania
Session of 1850 & 51

DR. LUDLAM DEAD

**Times-Herald Apr. 30
1899**

**President of Hahnemann Stricken
While Operating.**

HEART FAILS HIM SUDDENLY

**Resident of Chicago Since 1853 and
Looked To as an Authority
on Homeopathy.**

Dr. Reuben Ludlam, president of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, and one of the oldest and best-known homeopaths of the country, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease while performing an operation at the college hospital. Dr. Ludlam's end was sudden. He lived only ten minutes after he suffered the stroke.

Dr. Ludlam was surrounded by a number of physicians in the college and a few students at the time of his death. He was performing an operation for removal of a fibroid tumor in one of the private operating-rooms of the hospital. Assisting him in the operation were his son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., and five of the members of the house staff. Drs. Street, Payne, O'Leary, Clarke and Lane.

Dies Before Associates Arrive.

Dr. Ludlam had worked over the patient a half hour and had shown no signs of fatigue. Suddenly he complained of feeling unwell and, sitting down in a chair, fainted. He was immediately removed to an ante-room and two of his associates in the college, Dr. Halbert and Dr. G. F. Shears, were called. Before they arrived, however, he had died, never having regained consciousness. His son and some of the physicians who were assisting him in the operation were not informed that he was dead until the operation was finished.

Dr. Ludlam's death was particularly surprising from the fact that he underwent a severe operation three months ago and showed no signs of a weak heart, although under the influence of chloroform for an hour and a half. He rallied perfectly from the effects of the operation and made special efforts to attend the annual commencement exercises of the college March 22.

Dr. Ludlam's death caused the profoundest sorrow in medical circles throughout the city. Especially will he be mourned by his fellow workers at Hahnemann College, where he had labored constantly since its foundation in 1853.

Dr. Shears' Sentiment Deep.

Dr. George F. Shears, secretary of the corporation of the college, said last night: "I am inexpressibly shocked by the sudden death of Dr. Ludlam. Probably the death of no man in the whole homeopathic profession could cause deeper regret. For more than forty years he stood at the head and front of Hahnemann College in this city. His genial manners, his wide learning, his great ability as a teacher and operator engendered both love and respect. In his forty years as a teacher and educator more than 2,500 young men and women have listened to his teachings and thousands of others have gone to his books and writings for advice. His death is a great loss to the medical world and especially to the college with which he was so many years identified."

The Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital, of which Dr. H. V. Halbert is president, held a meeting last night and adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at the death of their distinguished teacher. A meeting of the board of trustees will be held at the residence of H. N. Higinbotham this afternoon and some action will be taken so that the students of the college may attend the funeral in a body. No definite arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Reuben Ludlam was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 7, 1831. His father was a physician, and he early determined to follow the profession of medicine. He began preparing himself when very young with his father as a preceptor. He entered the University of Pennsylvania and took three courses of lectures there. He was graduated from the university in the class of 1852 with high honors.

In Chicago Since 1853.

Dr. Ludlam came to Chicago in 1853. He had been educated an allopath, and first began to practice as a disciple of the old school. At that time the war waged against the homeopaths by the allopaths was very bitter and the sympathies of Dr. Ludlam

were aroused for the then despised school. Sympathy was followed by curiosity, and he began to make a study of the principles of the followers of Hahnemann, with the result that he renounced the allopathic school and became a homeopath.

He was called to a professorship in Hahnemann College on its establishment. His connection with the college from that time on was constant, and he occupied the chairs of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine, becoming dean of the college and later its president.

Dr. Ludlam contributed to a considerable extent to the medical literature of the country. His works are used as text-books in homeopathic schools throughout the country. For six years he was editorially connected with the North American Journal of Homeopathy, which is published in New York, and for nine years he was connected with the United States Medical and Surgical Journal, published in this city.

First Chicago Book His.

Dr. Ludlam had the distinction of being the author of the first medical work ever published in Chicago. It was published in 1863 and was entitled "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria." He was also the author of "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" and "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections." Many of his works are considered standard medical authority in Europe, and have been translated into other tongues.

Dr. Ludlam held many positions of honor in medical societies. He was at various times president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, the Western Institute of Homeopathy, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Eighteen years ago he was appointed a member of the Illinois state board of health, and occupied the position at the time of his death.

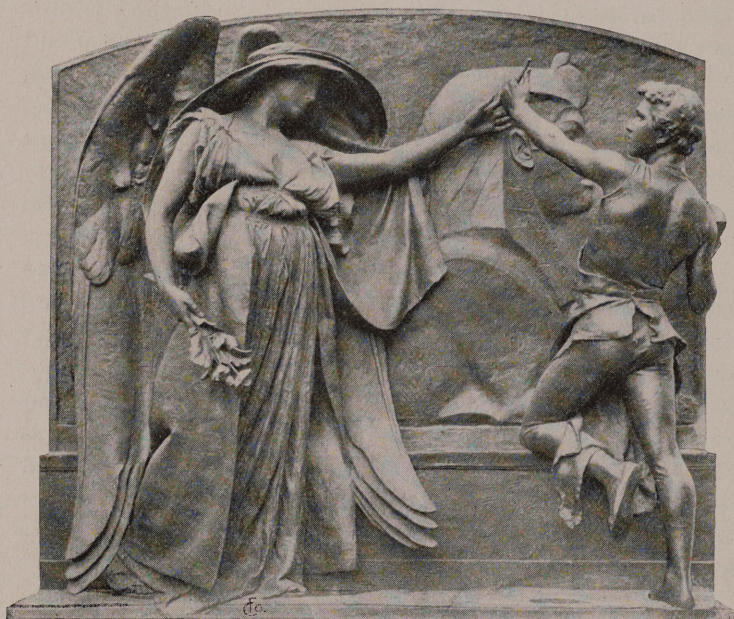
Dr. Ludlam was married to Miss Harriet Parvin of this city in 1861. The widow and an only child, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, survive him.

THE CLINIQUE.

VOL. XX.]

CHICAGO, MAY 15, 1899.

[No. 5.]



PROFESSOR R. LUDLAM.

A great sorrow has come to Hahnemann College, to Hahnemann Hospital, to its alumni, and all its allied interests. Professor R. Ludlam, its president, its senior professor of gynæcology, the head of its hospital staff, has passed away. In the midst of his labors in the hospital, in the operating room, where for so many years he has worked, with students about, clad in the habiliments of his profession, with mind intent upon relief of suffering,

with hand stretched forth to serve, with words of instruction upon his lips, death came and he is gone.

"He vanished; we can scarcely say he died,
For but a now did heav'n and earth divide;
This moment perfect health, the next was death."

Daniel French's masterpiece, the Angel of Death Staying the Hand of the Artist, might have been an idealized representation of his actual taking off. Like the sculptor he was eagerly at work in his chosen profession, he could not stop, but the hooded figure stretches forth her hand, she holds the fatal poppy, she comes from beyond the knowable, she is inexorable and his hands are stayed at her silent command.

On the 29th of April Dr. Ludlam went to the hospital at his usual time, 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of making a hysterectomy for the removal of a fibroid tumor. The patient had been anæsthetized, the abdomen opened, and the doctor was about to deliver the tumor. Some difficulty being experienced in lifting it from the pelvis in which it was wedged, he seated himself for the purpose of making pressure through the vaginal outlet, when suddenly his head dropped forward, and it was evident that he had lost consciousness. He was removed immediately to another room and restoratives administered, but without avail. He was dead. The news came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Three months before he himself had submitted to a severe surgical operation, and his friends were exultant in the feeling that he was himself again. He had taken up the burden of his work and many years of usefulness seemed before him, but his ambition was greater than his strength and the cord too often stretched gave away. The news of his death, published in Sunday morning's papers, brought letters of condolence from all parts of the United States, from the colleges, the hospitals, the medical societies, the medical editors, and from many a lone doctor in a distant town came words expressing affection, respect and regret. Demand was made by many friends for a public funeral service in order that all who

desired might have an opportunity to pay their respect to the honored dead, but his objections to any publicity upon such an occasion were so well known and his desire for a simple burial service had been so frequently expressed, that these requests were denied, and after a brief service at his home surrounded by his immediate family, by his colleagues in the college, by representatives from the city colleges, the neighboring cities and State societies, and by old friends, his remains were taken to their last resting place in Rosehill cemetery.

"Sleep, till the end, true soul and sweet;
Nothing comes to thee new or strange;
Sleep, full of rest from head to feet;
Lie still, dry dust, secure of change."

Reuben Ludlam was born in Camden, N. J., October 7, 1831, of Quaker ancestry. His father, Dr. Jacob Ludlam, was a successful physician, and all the traditions of the family were in a professional line. As a child he accompanied his father in his daily rounds of visits and on his long drives, and his only ambition as he expressed it was to become as great and useful a man as his father. As a boy he was bright and studious, and at the old academy at Bridgeton, N. J., from which he graduated, he received the highest honors. On leaving school he commenced a systematic course of medical study under the supervision of his father, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his diploma in 1852. Soon after graduation he came to Chicago and entered upon the practice of his profession. His father was an allopathic practitioner; he had been educated in an allopathic school and he practiced allopathy, but the remarkable triumph which homœopathy was then making in treatment of that dreaded scourge cholera so impressed his receptive mind that he was forced to investigate its teachings, and being convinced of the truth of the new theory, by bedside experience, he cast aside his old beliefs and arrayed himself under the liberal banner of homœopathy. In 1853 he associated himself with Dr. D. S. Smith, Chicago's first

homœopathic physician, and from this time on Dr. Ludlam was a working member of every plan that was formed to advance the cause of homœopathy or that made for progress in the medical world. In 1853 Dr. Shipman started the *Chicago Homœopath*; in 1854 Reuben Ludlam, twenty-three years old, was its editor. In 1855 Dr. D. S. Smith drafted in the law office of Abraham Lincoln the famous charter of Hahnemann Medical College and Dr. Ludlam gave his aid and assistance. In 1854 the first homœopathic hospital was founded and Dr. Ludlam was one of the attending physicians. In 1856 the common council of the city of Chicago proposed to open a city hospital; immediately a petition was presented asking that a certain portion of it be set aside for the treatment of patients according to the homœopathic theory. Dr. Ludlam was one of the signers of this petition and was appointed on the medical staff. The plan, however, came to nothing, for the opposition of the allopathic profession to the recognition of the homœopathic element was so pronounced that the members of the council, ever alive to their political interests, were afraid to refuse either the allopaths or the homœopaths; they refused to furnish the building and put it in charge of homœopathic physicians who offered to take the sole professional care of it; finally it was seized by the government authorities and converted into a military hospital for diseases of eye and ear. During all the long controversies from 1856 to 1861 Dr. Ludlam's earnest and dignified protests did much to place the homœopaths in the enviable position they occupied in the public gaze and resulted in a decided gain to the homœopathic school. In 1859 the Hahnemann Medical College was organized under the charter obtained by Dr. D. S. Smith, and in the list of the first faculty we find the name of R. Ludlam, M. D., professor of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine. It is interesting to note that at this early date he recognized the fact that homœopathy must be clinical as well as theoretical, and commenced that line of practical demonstrations which eventually

made him famous, and which led to the broadening out of homœopathy, making it not only a recognized system of therapeutics but a school of medicine as well. After four years of labor in this department he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. To this he brought the same studious habits, the same aptness of illustration and elegance of diction that still make his notes on physiology after forty years interesting reading, and it was not long before obstetrics and diseases of women and children became the most prominent chair in the college. Always alive to every new achievement, he was at once interested in the success Marion Simms had attained in his operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, and, recognizing this field to be practically unworked, he gave to it his close attention, availing himself not only of all the resources of this country, but of such knowledge as could be obtained by labor and study abroad. His ability and success were at once recognized, and until the day of his death he was the most prominent gynæcologist in the homœopathic ranks. Not only was he an active teacher in the college, but he was a leader and a director in an administrative way as well. For twenty-five years, from 1866 to 1891, he was dean of the college, presided at the meetings of the faculty, guided its counsels and labored to his utmost for its success. When storms and trials came he was looked upon as a sure rock of defense, and never did his tact or courage fail to find a triumphal way out of all difficulties. Upon the death of Dr. D. S. Smith in 1891 he was elected president of the board of trustees, which position he occupied at the time of his death. In a medical way he has received all the honors which a grateful profession can offer. In 1869 he was chosen president of the American Institute of Homœopathy; and, ever liberal and progressive, he took the occasion of his elevation to the highest dignity the general profession could offer to advocate in an oration, "The Relation of Women to Homœopathy," the rights of women to place and position in the medical college and he, it may

be added, has ever been their earnest advocate. Other societies have been equally appreciative and he has held at different times the presidency of the Chicago Academy of Homœopathy, of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, of the Clinical Society, and has been an honorary member of nearly every State organization as well as those of several foreign countries. In 1870 he was offered the position of physician-in-chief of the Homœopathic Hospital for Women, New York City, and also that of professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the New York Homœopathic College and it is probable that his interest would have been conserved by the acceptance of the proposition. But he was loyal to the college with which he had been so long connected, and the honor was declined. When the great fire came in 1871, his position, his recognized trustworthiness and his ability led to his being called upon to occupy a position of prominence; he became an active worker in that relief and aid society that performed such gigantic work during those trying days when half the city was in ruins, its people homeless, sick and beggared. He gave freely of his time and money, took into his home the homeless and like many another patriotic citizen divided his office room with the unfortunate. When the Illinois State Board of Health was organized in 1877 he was called upon by Governor Cullom to serve his State, and for fifteen years he occupied an honorable and onerous position on the State board serving the public without recompense.

For many years he was the only homœopath on the State board, yet so tactful was he, so much was he respected for his ability and attainments, that during all this time the pleasantest relations were sustained with his associates, the rights of the homœopaths were never infringed upon, and the disgraceful squabbles so common in other States were unknown. During this period the Illinois board formulated the laws and enactments which gave such an impetus to higher medical education and which for many years made its list of reputable medical colleges the accepted list the country over.

While Dr. Ludlam was well known in his city, his State and in the United States as an operating surgeon, it is probable that he was equally well known as an editor and author. He had the literary instinct, and the charm of his clear and graceful style added much to the value of his scientific contributions. He enjoyed his literary work. As has been stated, he was the editor of the *Chicago Homœopath* in 1864, when but twenty-three years of age. When the publication of this journal was discontinued a few years later he became associated editorially with the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*; from this he resigned six years later to associate himself with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, which was then published in Chicago. When this was discontinued he established THE CLINIQUE, became its first editor, and remained in this position literally until the day of his death, the April number leaving his hands for the printer the morning of the day he died. While this journal, so unique in its scope, was his joy and pride, and in it are recorded much of his clinical writings during the last twenty years, he frequently contributed to other journals and periodicals. His great work, "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on Diseases of Women," was published in 1871, and has passed through seven editions. It was the first work on this subject published in the homœopathic school, and was at once adopted as a text book in all homœopathic colleges, translated into the French language, and became an authority to the homœopathic physician everywhere.

Although twenty-eight years have elapsed since its first publication, the easy style, the clear distinctions, and practical observations of the author make it still pleasant and profitable reading and a worthy guide to him who desires to acquire the art of clinical expression and natural methods of teaching. He was an ardent admirer of the French and an earnest student of French literature. This led him to translate from the French, Dr. Jousset's interesting book entitled, "Lectures on Clinical Medicine." This Dr. Ludlam enriched with annotations from his own wide reading and

hints from his varied clinical observations. To Dr. Ludlam is accredited the honor of having written the first medical work ever published in Chicago, a small volume entitled, "Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria." His contributions to various periodicals and journals would fill many volumes.

Dr. Ludlam was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Anna M. Porter died three years after he was married. Several years later he married Miss Harriet V. Parvin, who with his son, Reuben Ludlam, still survive.

This bare recital of the positions held by Dr. Ludlam and the honors conferred upon him can give no adequate idea of the great influence exerted by him upon every one with whom he came in contact or of the value of his life and teachings to the cause of homœopathy. Tall of stature, of fine bearing, with irreproachable manners, courteous and affable in his intercourse with patients and brother practitioners, cultivated of speech, vigorous of thought, endowed with a fine literary sense, he could not but be a leader wherever he was placed. To a new struggling for a place, the possession of such a man an unanswerable argument to the cry of "knave or fool" so frequently applied to the homœopathic practitioner. His very presence at a mixed medical gathering gave a dignity to the school and prevented the indulgence in vituperation, and his liberality of statement disarmed antagonism and builded for harmony. He believed that homœopathy would build for itself a place, not by town meetings and denunciations of an opposing system, but by the improving of the medical schools, by a proper education of its practitioners, by the exemplification in the daily life of the physician of the beneficial influence of the system and by the observing of the duties of life.

In his address, delivered some thirty years ago before the Hahnemann College, he said:

"No cause more likely to arouse an unfortunate antagonism among doctors of different creeds than the assumption by each party of the exclusive right to med-

ical knowledge. Direct and emphatic denials of ability and experience, an open infraction of the ninth commandment, the display of ungentlemanly and unchristian conduct are some of the fruits of this feeling. Both the instigator and victims of this temper of mind are apt to talk harshly and to put too much vinegar into their ink when they write for the medical press. It is provoking to have it said that one is stupid, incompetent, unscrupulous; to be classed with imposters of every kind, from Paracelsus to the inventor of the last nostrum; to be rebuked and ridiculed for professing a faith that is founded upon actual experiment and observation. But it would be unmanly and cowardly to yield to abuse in lieu of argument; to be frightened from our post of duty by the smell of the burning fuse and the threatening explosion. The rock of confidence between the public and the profession may be blasted and rent in twain, but if we are competent and skillful, and withal self poised and charitable, we shall escape without so much as the smell of fire from our garments. Because Hahnemann, whose name our hospital is proud to bear, was opposed, maligned, abused and persecuted from city to city, we are not to take up the cudgel against all those who adopt the faith of his enemies, and who continue to wage the war of extermination against us as heretics. Because he was fallible we need not be ferocious. Because he was compelled to vindicate his claim to a hearing, we need not, therefore, be vindictive against those who refused to recognize him as a great benefactor. Our circumstances and those which surrounded him are reversed. He stood alone against the sentiment, tradition and interest of the whole profession and the ignorance and credulity of the people. We have thousands of the best practitioners and a large share of intelligent patronage upon our side. He must feel and fight his way into notice, while we are pleased to spend our energies in elaborating his discovery and adapting it to the physical necessities of mankind.

Harsh words have no healing properties; there is no need to revive the old bitterness. The incontrovertible logic of facts is the best lever at our command; as physical injury and dissipation trace their characters in the lineaments of the dissolute and abandoned, so the mental fist-cuffs in which doctors are prone to indulge leave their impress upon the mind of the physician; they detract from his self-respect and from the respectful consideration and confidence that the community repose in him and his calling."

In this spirit he worked for the building up of the profession and the advancement of his school of medicine. To his own college he was intensely devoted and to its building up he gave his life. It was first in his thought and no sacrifice was too great that redounded to its credit or made for its prosperity. His appointments at the college were to him a religious duty; thrones might totter, the magnates of the city might demand his service; no matter, he was at his clinic at the appointed hour, his lecture was given on time, his place at the faculty council or trustee meeting was filled. Less prominent men might be too busy, younger men might be too tired, he never was. Thirty-nine years he labored in the college and during all that time he never missed a commencement exercise and but one opening night. At times it may have been a duty but it always seemed a pleasure. Punctuality was to him one of the greatest of the virtues and he practiced that which he admired. When Dr. Small, whom everybody loved and for whom Dr. Ludlam had the greatest respect, died, the highest praise he could give him in the American Institute when he pronounced his obituary was, he had the rare trait of punctuality. "If he said he would meet you at a certain day even if several weeks must intervene he would be there at the time named. I have literally on several occasions set the clock by his arrival."

His ability to work and his systematic habits were a constant surprise to his associates. Every moment of his time was utilized, and advancing age made no change in his habits. On the day of his death I am told that during the few minutes he was obliged to wait while his instruments were being packed before leaving for the hospital, he occupied himself translating a poem from the French, and his notes of an operation made but a few days before his death, are simply examples of a habit followed all his life of making careful notes at once, not only of every important case, but of recording every observation considered by him of possible value.

This was one of the secrets of his success as a

teacher. He always had something to offer the students. In talking of himself as a teacher and of his habits of study he said, "I am my own busiest pupil; heaven help the teacher if he only knows what he expects the student to know."

His enthusiasm for his profession and his determination to keep abreast with every new development was inspiring. A few days before his death he said to me, "That clinical course this spring was an excellent thing. Next year we must extend it over a longer period of time and get some new ideas. I shall spend some time next summer in rest and study, and next fall I intend to give the best course of lectures I have ever given. We may never gain students by commercial methods, but we will get the desired ones if we offer them the best there is." While medical matters and medical literature claimed the largest part of Dr. Ludlam's time and attention, he was not insensible to the attractions of other forms of literature. He loved a good book and his happiest hours were spent with his books. One of the compensations he declared of his four weeks' confinement in the hospital after his operation was the opportunity it gave him to read the many books he had been saving by for a leisure day.

He was especially attracted by essays. Beautiful, simple English always appealed to him and he would say of such prose writers as Morley and Burroughs, "What poetry could be as fine as that?" He was an early riser and often spent hours in reading before his regular breakfast time. One morning while reading he fell upon these lines, which he said voiced the desire of his heart.

"Thou primal Love who grantest wings
And voices to the woodland birds,
Grant me the power of saying things
Too simple and too sweet for words."

He was interested in all that pertained to literature. He was curious to know the motives that inspired a man to write a great work or the suggestion that started him on his way. In a literary way he had the enthusiasm of a

first nighter at the play. He was always on the alert for the first copy of a magazine or a book. The highest compliment he could pay to a contributor to THE CLINIQUE was to furnish him with an undressed copy of THE CLINIQUE a few days before its issue. On the way to the hospital on the day of his death, he stopped at a book store to get an early copy of the *Bookman* and the *Harpers* in order that he might find out from Julia Ward Howe's memoirs what inspired her to write the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

To those who were privileged to know him well, two traits in character were especially prominent: His purity of thought and his cheerfulness and hopefulness. He hated vulgarity; he detested the common gossip; he was an optimist. No matter what troubles arose, after the first little disappointment he was confident that all would be right. He had faith in the larger thing; he believed that right principles must prevail. "It may be a little dark now, but if we keep on doing our best success must come," and then he would quote:

"Out of the shadows of night
The worlds roll into light—
It is daybreak everywhere."

His love of a good story was known to all his friends, and his inexhaustible store of anecdotes made a speech by him on the most commonplace subject enjoyable and interesting. No one could approach him in the charm of his manner before a medical class. He impressed the students with his knowledge, he charmed them with his easy manner, he interested them by his quaint observations, and shortened the hour, and impressed his teachings by appropriate epigrams and fanciful stories. Students loved him. What a cheer came up when at the last commencement, pale but pleased and determined, he took his usual place upon the platform, and how affectionately he was greeted at the banquet when he arose to respond to the "And now Dr. Ludlam," a toast in itself, and without which the alumni banquet can never be again what it has been—at least to those who were privileged to attend these gatherings year after year.

At this last banquet more tender, loving words could not have been uttered had his obituary been pronounced. He had just recovered from a severe trial. It was his first public appearance. He still showed the effects of his serious illness, but he looked bright and happy. The exultation of his friends was softened and refined by tender memories, but it could not be restrained, and speaker after speaker poured forth words of praise, admiration and love. Dr. Ludlam was deeply touched. He said on his return home, "That perhaps no man has ever heard from his colleagues such words as I have heard this night." His flowers had come to him before his death.

GEORGE F. SHEARS.

As we take into consideration the long and unusual experience of Prof. Ludlam as a teacher it is quite natural to notice the great progress which has been made in the institution to which he devoted his best energies. When he began his work, as he has often said, nothing in the line of clinical application was possible. At the present time the practical teaching is paramount; in surgery all forms of minor and major operations are regularly observed; in gynæcology and obstetrics the student has the fortunate opportunity to see for himself that which would take years of practice to acquire; in general medicine, theory and practice are exemplified by the largest clinic, sub-clinic and hospital experience; in materia medica the affiliation of the remedy in accordance with the law of similars is both subjective and objective; in chemistry practical analysis is utilized to explain the intricate points of pathology in diagnosis and treatment. In addition to all of this, the didactic teaching is more extensive and applicable to the every day experience of the physician and surgeon, while the laboratory study prepares every student for better work and better success in his chosen vocation. What a great privilege it was for him to live and see this advancement only those who were nearest to him knew. Often has he given expression of his appreciation of this fact, and it will be the greatest ambition of those who worked with

him to uphold and advance the standard which his master mind established. When he began our school occupied the defensive position, and the success then achieved was obtained only by the severest trial. To-day our recognition is more complete as the teachings of our colleges comply with the higher ideal of education and our practitioners show their ability to successfully contend with all forms of disease. Thankful then should we all be for the life and character of such men as Prof. Ludlam, who made possible that which we enjoy and contributed so much to the reputation of our school. The number of those who formed the cornerstone in the foundation of homœopathy is gradually growing smaller, and those of us who remain should revere the memory and emulate the examples of our professional pioneers.

H. V. H.

*RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF
PROF. R. LUDLAM.*

FROM THE FACULTY OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COL-
LEGE AND HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.

WHEREAS, Without a moment's warning and while in the very act of a trying surgical operation our beloved colleague, Professor R. Ludlam, was taken from this life; and

WHEREAS, We all had recent cause for greatest rejoicing in that he had risen from a sick bed where life was in the balance and we felt that he had been spared to live and labor many years;

WHEREAS, Professor Ludlam had for forty-eight years been a faithful representative in the homœopathic practice of medicine in this city, had been for more than forty years an editor in homœopathic literature, an author, known well at home and also favorably abroad and had served with highest honors in medical societies and officially in his city and State;

WHEREAS, As a teacher he had held the admiration of his pupils, literally numbering thousands, to the hour of his death, and his passing to the other life leaves sadness and sympathetic memories in the hearts of all who knew him;

WHEREAS, Professor Ludlam's personality was the charm that endeared him, his earnestness the inspiration to others, his humor the magnet and his faithfulness

to the end his victory; parting with him is like bidding good-bye to sunshine; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere devotion to his memory and we bow in reverence to Him who gave and has taken;

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his widow, his son, his relatives and his friends and that we forward a copy of these resolutions to his family, and have a copy spread upon the records of the college and printed in THE CLINIQUE.

SIGNED BY ALL OF THE FACULTY.

FROM THE CLINICAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, In the fullness of a noble life, our honored associate, Prof. R. Ludlam, has passed away; be it

Resolved, That this society which owes its origin to him, whose work during the twenty years of its existence has been guided by his good judgment, and whose meetings have been made so valuable and interesting by his special contributions, his wide scholarship, his wise comments and his enthusiastic advocacy of all that made for progress, hereby express its deep sense of the great loss it has sustained;

Resolved, That the benefits and pleasures to be derived from the studious life have been so well illustrated by our honored colleague that his life should be an incentive to all of us to endeavor to emulate his example;

Resolved, That we express to his family and near friends our warmest sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in THE CLINIQUE.

G. F. SHEARS,
C. GURNEE FELLOWS, } *Committee.*
E. M. BRUCE,

FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WHEREAS, After a long, useful and honorable life, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, President of the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, has passed away; and,

WHEREAS, The relinquishing of his stewardship, so long held, so ably administered, and effective for good, is a grievous loss to the many interests with which he was allied. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College, with whose work his life interests were so

closely identified, express its deep sense of the loss it has sustained. Be it further

Resolved, That in his death our college has lost one of its best friends, who during the thirty-nine years of its existence, has ever been willing to give generously of his time, strength and money and whose love and affection for it can never be measured.

Resolved, That we recognize that to Dr. Ludlam's large ability is due the stable founding and establishment of the institution as well as its able staff organization and thorough equipment.

Resolved, That in his death the members of the Board feel that they have lost more than an honored associate, for in his death each one loses a friend whose high character, lofty enthusiasm and genial disposition were an incentive to better work and higher living.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family and friends, to his sorrowing patients and to his many pupils scattered over the length and breadth of this land our heart felt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, be published in THE CLINIQUE, a copy of the same be sent to his family, and as a further mark of respect that this Board attend in a body the funeral services.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM,
H. A. RUST,
G. F. SHEARS.

FROM A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

We are called upon to mourn the loss of a tried colleague, a prominent member of our profession, an early member of this institute, one of its honored ex-presidents, Prof. Reuben Ludlam, who died at Chicago, April 29, 1899, in the sixty-ninth year of his life, while performing a laparotomy.

He joined this Institute in 1857; has been one of its most regular attendants, having been absent from its annual meeting but three times in forty-one years; and in 1869 served as its president.

Prof. Ludlam possessed the merit of ability and greatness rarely accorded to man; for forty-eight years he has maintained a high professional standing; for over forty years he has been prominent before the profession as an editor and a writer; for forty consecutive years he has been

a teacher in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago, of which he was one of its founders; more than 3,000 students have listened to his teachings and gleaned golden grains of wisdom from his lifelong study and efforts.

A strong man, a deep student, an earnest teacher, a polished writer, a ready speaker, a convincing disputant, at the time of his death the most widely known member of our faith, he is indeed a great loss to this body, to our profession, to his colleagues, to his friends and to his family.

Truly has it been said "No one can fill his place!"

He has lived a life; he has done his work; he has earned a rest.

JOS. P. COBB, S. P. HEDGES, A. C. COWPERTHWAITES, C. H. VILAS, CHAS. GATCHELL,	}	<i>Special Committee American Institute of Homœopathy.</i>
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NOTE.—This committee is appointed in accordance with the custom of appointing such a committee upon the death of an ex-president of the American Institute; such custom having been considered at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Institute.

BENJAMIN F. BAILEY,
President.

FROM THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF CHICAGO.

Resolved, By the Board of Directors and Faculty of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College:

That we tender to Mrs. R. Ludlam, and to Dr. R. Ludlam Jr., our sincere sympathy in their recent bereavement. We appreciate fully the heavy burden of sorrow they must carry.

We desire to express to the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College our recognition of the loss they have sustained in the death of Dr. Ludlam, who was ever an earnest co-laborer, and a president endowed with a rare executive mind.

To the Faculty, his colleagues in Hahnemann College, we would say, that Dr. Reuben Ludlam was universally considered a teacher and scholar of marked ability, and a leader among them.

To the students who have listened to his teachings, and watched his clinics for so many years, little need be said. All loved to listen, and every one took away some useful thought. They one and all will miss him.

FROM THE TRUSTEES OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Philadelphia, assembled in annual meeting, have just learned of the decease of Professor Reuben Ludlam, M. D., President of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago.

We recognize in the death of President Ludlam, the loss of one who had, for a long period of years, been a tower of strength and an influential support to the cause and work of homœopathic medical education in the United States, and we tender our sincere condolence to our sister institution, and especially to its trustees and faculty, in the bereavement they have sustained.

WM. G. FOULKE,
Secretary.

WM. MCGEORGE, JR.,
Vice President.

Editorial.

THE EDITOR.

The editorial staff of THE CLINIQUE announces the election of Dr. H. V. Halbert as general editor to succeed the late Dr. R. Ludlam. The policy and make up of the journal will continue to represent the clinical feature in medicine and surgery. To fill the position so ably held by its founder and only editor up to this time, will be no easy undertaking. Every effort, however, will be made to carry on the good work and to maintain the high standard which the Father of the journal has left us as a legacy. From the alumni of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago which it represents, we ask a renewal of their loyalty and continued patronage. From the profession in general we hope for the consideration and support which is necessary to make any journal successful. All communications, manuscript and reviews should be addressed to the Editor, 70 State Street, Chicago.

DR. R. LUDLAM AS AN EDITOR.

Dr. Ludlam in literature was creative; by a perusal of his writings we see in them not only the skill, the art, the knowledge, but the earnest man himself. It is a very easy matter now to talk of the clinical era, but we know the claim is true that Dr. Ludlam was one of the very first, as teacher, author and editor, to predict the coming and make possible the present age of the clinic. He wrote as he talked, "This is the age of the clinical idea in medicine, it has come, it will carry, it is bound to stay." He was more than a mere chronicler of passing events. He stood in the closest and most vital relation to the spirit of the times and had a clear comprehension of the age and had a knack of getting from it what it had to give. A man acquires power and knowledge from his time in the degree in which he suffers it to enlarge and vitalize him.

He knew what it was to live deeply engrossed in his own age; he understood it better as he linked it to the past and made the forecast of what was to come. A long experience gives a man poise, balance and steadiness. For over forty years he was an editor, author and writer in homœopathic medical literature, and never lacked audience. He became a man of rare culture, realizing, we believe, that this culture was but an enlarged experience that put him in touch with the affairs of men and gave him the opportunity to compare his own knowledge of things, his faith and his practice, with knowledge, faith and practice of all the generations. He grew great, because he caught the feeling of books, of times, of art and of men, and gave the faithful portrayal through his pen. Mastery in any art comes to those only who give themselves without reservation or stint to their task. As author and editor he worked without cessation to the last tragic moment and glorifies the name, master. No one person knew universal medical literature better than he did. Very few ever comprehended it half so well. January 15, 1880, the first number of THE CLINIQUE was published. Editorially Dr. Ludlam said, "This is not to be a medical journal, but a clinical record. No controversial articles or empty agitations of any kind

will find place therein. Trusting that this enterprise will be appreciated by the profession and that our yearly volume will grow in size, circulation, character and influence from this day forth, its initial number is hereby presented." He kept the trust; not twenty words of empty controversy mar the twenty volumes. The first little number was hard to fill out to thirty-two pages; the last number he edited had ninety-six pages of reading matter, and only a portion of the copy ready at hand was used. The writer was present when he suggested the title of THE CLINIQUE. Said he, "It is brand new, it is the coming idea for such a journal as we propose." The last words from this dear friend to me were, "I have had the last look at the page proof of THE CLINIQUE—it is out to-night, and it is a rousing big number and as good as it is big." Less than six numbers in all those years were gotten out by other hands than his; somehow he seemed to love the work and the completed volumes. The only colored paper in the office fit to print as a cover for the first number happened to be orange. Like other traits it stuck, though managers begged to change; the good natured argument was, "It is distinctive, let us keep it as it is, cover, color, contents and all. Why, I would know that journal if I saw it in China!" He required of himself verbal exactness in all his writings. He was never pedantic for that is but a trick of the memory. He was a man of culture and resources. He clothed a few facts into luminous relation to one another with such emphasis as to freshen and stimulate as well as to instruct. His mental vision was enlarged by the depths of his convictions, by clever deductions and habitually directing his thought to definite ends. He read without stint, rejoiced in the various shades of meanings in words, remembered the humorous and forgot the sad. His pen never stumbled, it was as musical as his voice, he knew in advance what it was to do. He was called a natural and facile writer, yet I know every article was studied over carefully before it was engrossed. Even the letters to his friends were mental products and carefully edited. His wit was as quick as a rapier and as genial as sunshine, while stories would flow and could fill any measure if one but touched the spigot. Our genial,

lamented editor, through his mellowed spiritual sense, must have beheld and realized the glorious vision of the ultimate perfection; this had been the inspiration of his noble profession and the secret hope and reward of his high personal character.

E. S. B.

THE POLICY OF THE CLINIQUE.

For many years the character and composition of this journal have reflected the genius and ability of Dr. Reuben Ludlam. No one can fill his place or deny the fact of his successful and brilliant journalism. He had a policy, and he held to it with the unwavering confidence that it was the only principle to apply in conducting a medical publication. That policy was to represent entirely the clinical

idea. Hence he named his production "THE CLINIQUE." He has so often said, "Let others theorize, but we will hold to the facts; let others print the news, but we will only inscribe that which is purely clinical." He did not like to publish an essay or address unless it was illustrated by some cases from actual practice. He could not endure what he called the "chaff of words," and he had no patience with "long-winded" articles. What he always wanted was a "clinical chip," and this expression was a favorite headline in many of his valuable quotations, translations and suggestions. We all remember how perseveringly and arbitrarily he held to this principle as an editor, and we respect and honor him now for it. By his editorial influence he has done as much for the dignity and reputation of our school of medicine as any living man can do. Time cannot efface it, and we shall respect it more and more as the years come and go. It will suffice, therefore, to say that the policy already incorporated shall, so far as possible, be emulated. THE CLINIQUE will continue to represent the "clinical idea." That which experiment, experience and knowledge can portray will be printed for the benefit of the practitioner. We shall seek always to show the truth of the homœopathic principle, the advance in the theory and practice of medicine, the accomplishments of surgery, and the revelations of pathology. To publish a newspaper will not be our aim. In the main, we shall record the clinical reports of the college and the

**An
Ideal
Death.** "Recently, Dr. Ludlum, of Chicago, was stricken with an attack of heart failure, while performing hysterectomy. He fainted, and was carried from the operating room. In five minutes he was dead! Paid the last debt—that debt the payment of which he was endeavoring to postpone for the poor woman. His son took up the work where the father left it, finished the operation, and then went to his father to find him dead. To the son, what a frightful catastrophe; for the father, what an ideal death! In the midst of his life work! In the harness, which he had worn for many years, he falls asleep! We can ask for nothing better at the hands of the good God than such a death as this. We do not pray, 'from pain and sudden death, good Lord deliver us,' but rather from pain and a prolonged illness."—*Hot Springs Medical Journal*, June 15, 1899.

Denver Med. J. July 1899.

transactions of the clinical society which the journal has always represented. We shall also encourage the clinical contributions of our friends. In no sense shall we enter into the arguments and differences which may arise in the general profession. We have no chip upon our shoulder nor malice in our heart. We seek only to record the clinical proof that our school represents and follow the advanced science of medicine and surgery. Trusting in the support and encouragement of our friends and the good will of the profession at large, we shall do our best to fill the position of the editor who made this journal what it is.

H. V. H.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

The death of Dr. Ludlam reduces to three the number of present members who were elected in Chicago in 1857 at the first meeting of the Institute held west of Cleveland. Of the twenty-seven elected to membership, only six resided east of Detroit. For several years Dr. Ludlam had been the only attendant at our meetings of those who took part in the proceedings of that session (at which the writer was present though not a member). Prior to the session of 1865 the selection of subjects for papers and discussion was made by the "Committee on Scientific Subjects." At the 1865 meeting the "Bureau" plan was adopted and Dr. Ludlam was appointed on that of "Clinical Medicine and Zymoses" for 1866, and reappointed the following year. With the establishment of additional bureaus Dr. Ludlam was appointed on that of "Obstetrics," on which he served seven years, and then transferred to that of "Gynecology," of which he was a member for thirteen years, thus covering a period of twenty-two years. The index to our volumes of Transactions contains over sixty references to Dr. Ludlam's contributions. He was President of the Institute in 1869, and General Secretary in 1870 and 1871.

Reuben Ludlam was the son of Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam and was born in Camden, N. J., October 7th, 1831. Under his father's tuition he studied medicine, attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in March, 1852. In the following autumn he removed to Chicago, where a year after graduating he was practising Homœopathy. On the organization of the "Hahnemann Medical College" at Chicago he was elected to the chair of Physiology and Pathology, his associates in the faculty being Drs. Alvan E. Small, George E. Shipman, John L. Kellogg, Nich. F. Cooke, H. K. W. Boardman and Gaylord D. Beebe, none of whom are living. Dr. Ludlam was Registrar. He was a member of the faculty for thirty-nine consecutive years, probably the longest in service in this country. During this period he had filled the chair of Obstetrics and kindred subjects, as diseases of women and children, medical and surgical diseases of women, most of the time with the exception of the first four years. For many years he was Registrar, then Dean, and since 1892 has been President of the Faculty. In Bradford's "Homœopathic Bibliography" are given the titles

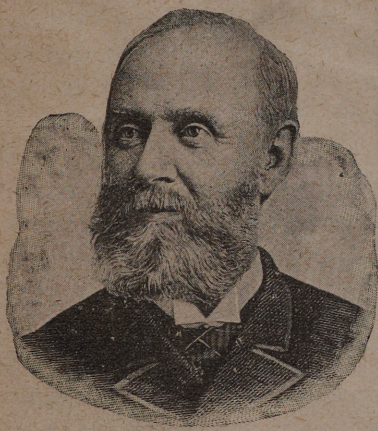
of thirty-five works. He had been connected editorially with the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, *Chicago Homœopath*, *Medical Investigator*, *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* and *The Clinique*. He had been President of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, Chicago Academy of Medicine. He was invited to take charge of the Homœopathic Infirmary for Women in New York in 1868, and in 1870 was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, both of which positions he was obliged to decline. He married Miss Harriet G. Pardin, who, with a son, Reuben Ludlam, Jr., M.D., survives him. Three months prior to his death Dr. Ludlam had undergone an operation for an abdominal tumor, and in the afternoon of April 29th, 1899, while dressed ready to perform a similar operation on a woman at the college hospital, as he was bending over he said "I feel weak," and sinking into a chair hastily placed for him, was carried into an adjoining room, where he soon expired.

Am Inst Hom 1899

OBITUARY.

DR. R. LUDLAM, the well and widely known gynecological surgeon, president of Hahnemann Medical College and for many years its dean, died suddenly on April 29th, 1899.

Dr. Ludlam was born in 1831 in Camden, N. J. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania when that institution occupied its old quarters on Ninth street, near Market in Philadelphia. The whole of his long professional life, however, was spent in Chicago. When the first meeting of physicians was held in Chicago to consider the question of establishing a homœopathic medical college, Dr. Ludlam acted as



secretary and the records of that meeting in his handwriting are still extant. He began his long college career as professor of physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine. Subsequently he was changed to the chair of diseases of women and children. His last position, which he held fifteen years or until his death, was senior professor of surgery and medical gynecology. His clinics and sub-clinics in this position

were famous. For years he gave an extra evening course of lectures on puerperal diseases which always attracted a large concourse of eager students. He took great delight in the French language, which he spoke with nearly as great fluency as English. In his numerous trips abroad he never failed to visit *La Belle France*, and his library contained a large proportion of French books.

For more than fifteen years he was a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, and during nearly all of his professional career he was connected editorially with a medical journal of some description. For the last twenty years he was editor of the *Clinique*. It is said that his "Course of Clinical Lectures in Diphtheria," was the first medical work published in Chicago. His chief work was "Ludlam's Diseases of Women," now a text-book in all homœopathic colleges.

Surely this is a long, industrious, and useful life and worthy of emulation.

Med Advance June 1899

Professor Reuben Ludlam, M.D., Dead.

Professor Reuben Ludlam, President of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and one of the oldest and best-known homœopathists of the country, died suddenly April 29, 1899.

Dr. Ludlam's death, which was caused by heart disease, occurred at 5 o'clock. The venerable surgeon had recently recovered from a long sickness, the result of a surgical operation. The operation at the time of his death was one of the first he had attempted since his recovery. It was a case of hysterectomy for the removal of a fibroid tumor. The operation took place in a private operating-room. Dr. Ludlam apparently was in the best of health and spirits, and his hand never had been more steady nor brain more clear. The operation was almost half completed when he uttered an exclamation of distress, the knife dropped from his nerveless fingers, and he sank unconscious into a chair.

His son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., who was assisting him, glanced at his father, over whose face the pallor of death was gathering, then at the patient on the operating chair, and instantly took up the work where his sire had left off, while the attendants carried the venerable physician to another room and summoned Dr. Halbert and Dr. George F. Shears. They applied restoratives and did all they could, but in a few moments the last sign of life disappeared. Meantime his son had completed the operation with care and skill, though suffering under terrible suspense. The operation was wholly successful. The remains of Dr. Ludlam were conveyed to his home, No. 1823 Michigan avenue.

The death of Dr. Ludlam will be learned with deepest regret throughout the country. He stood at the head of the surgeons in the homœopathic field. He had been connected with Hahnemann College since its establishment, thirty-nine years ago, and over 2500 physicians throughout the country have his signature upon their diplomas. The faculty of every homœopathic college west of the Alleghenies contains professors who earned their degrees under Dr. Ludlam's tutelage, for Hahnemann is the pioneer homœopathic college of the West.

Nor is Dr. Ludlam's fame confined to that of the teacher and the operator. He wrote several medical works of the highest standing, some of which have been translated into French and German and widely read abroad. He was a veritable leader in the homœopathic school. No man stood higher. No man can fill his exact place.

To his wide circle of personal friends in Chicago the news of his death comes with more crushing force, for he was a man of great personality, possessing the most charming traits, well posted, a student of literature as well as of medicine, and a rare companion.

Dr. Ludlam was born in Camden, N. J., October 7, 1831. The son of a physician, it became his early ambition to follow in the same path of usefulness his father filled. He took three courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1852. He went to Chicago in 1853 and began his practice. He became greatly impressed with the homœopathic theory, and finally adopted it himself. His friends suspected that he was moved to this partly because of the virulence with which the early disciples of that school were attacked. His courage naturally inclined him to champion a cause so bitterly attacked.

Hahn Mo June 1899

When the Hahnemann Medical College was established in 1860 he became connected with it as a lecturer, and had been in the faculty ever since, moving from one chair to another until he became the dean of the faculty, senior professor of surgical and medical gynæcology. Besides this he had been for many years a member of the board of trustees and president of the college. He had never missed a commencement in the past thirty-nine years. He was the last of those originally connected with the college. When abdominal surgery began to develop, Dr. Ludlam took it up as one of the pioneers and gained a high reputation. His personal practice was enormous and his income large.

Besides all his other work, Dr. Ludlam was for many years connected with the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, of New York, and the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, of Chicago. Among his well-known books were "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," and "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections." He found time to serve on the State Board of Health for fifteen years. He had been President of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Western Institute of Homœopathy.

Resolutions of sympathy and regret were passed by the Faculty and Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia; and the serious loss to the profession by his death was dwelt upon at the memorial meeting of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia at the annual reunion held May 10, 1899.

Hahn Mo
June 1899

Dr. Black, in placing the information at his command in a pamphlet so that it can be reached by all, has done a service for the profession that cannot be too highly commended. It is interestingly readable and contains remedial information that is valuable.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital for the ending December 31, 1898.

The Dr. C. B. Savage Sanatorium, Maricao, Oreg.

Summary of the Report of the Homœopathic Medical School of Calcutta, India.

The Journal of Tuberculosis. A Quarterly Magazine devoted to the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. Karl von Ruck, B.S., M.D., Editor, Asheville, N. C.

The Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, Pa. - The regular monthly meeting was held at "The Lafayette" on Monday evening, May 15, 1899.

The Social Committee for May consisted of Drs. Barden, Goodloe, Ramsey, Van Dusen, Mohr, G. A. Van Lennep, Van Dusen, Rans, Esler, Swornstedt and Clark.

A Snoker will be given on Thursday evening, June 22d, Empire Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J. A most excellent program has been provided.

The name of the evening was read by Charles Gatchell, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

which it has been found specially adapted. We notice in a recent issue of the *Scottish Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, reports a case where a chronic gastric ulcer of twenty years' standing had been cured by bichromate of potassium. The patient for a year had been bed-ridden, the stomach so irritable that all nutrition had to be *per anum*. Of course there was great anæmia and enervation, quick, weak and irregular pulse, with dry coated tongue. The abdomen was tense and distended, the stomach sensitive, the bowels flatulent and constipated, with dry, hard stools. On May 1, the sixteenth of a grain of the bichromate was administered. The vomiting, which had before been a most distressing symptom, ceased after the first dose of the bichromate, and all the symptoms rapidly improved until, on the 8th of June the entire group of gastric symptoms had disappeared, when a preparation of carbonate of iron with a solution of red marrow was substituted for the potassium salt. When seen on the 12th of February the patient had gained in weight three stone, and was in excellent bodily health. Professor Fraser says that in many other cases of chronic gastritis with persisting vomiting, which had defied every other medication, the use of the bichromate was attended with the happiest results. It is needless to say the remedy found so beneficial by Professor Fraser would have naturally been suggested to the mind of one familiar with the proving of drugs on the healthy human organism, the well defined symptoms of the disease being an accurate counterpart of the pathological condition produced by the drug, and therefore pointing to it in reduced strength as the indicated remedy. We may differ as it regards the correct name to give to this principle or law, or precisely how the result is produced, but the steps leading up to it are matters of scientific investigation and their general adoption pretty conclusive proof that while theory may point the way, the truth is only established by the strong, clear logic of science.—*Medical Times*, May, 1899.

OBITUARY.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D.

THE death of Dr. Ludlam, of Chicago, referred to by the President of the Congress at Leicester, occasions the removal, from the midst of a large number of warmly attached friends and colleagues, of one who was, beyond all question, the most active, energetic and popular member of our profession practising medicine homœopathically in the western section of the

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States of the North American Union. The circumstances surrounding it if not absolutely unique—and as far as our knowledge goes they are so—are certainly deeply interesting.

About four or five months since, Dr. Ludlam, who for some time had suffered from an inguinal hernia, necessitating the constant use of a truss, was performing a hysterectomy at the Hahnemann Hospital, when the truss slipped, the intestine escaped and strangulation occurred. He was removed to an adjoining ward, where Dr. Shears at once operated and relieved him. For a month he remained in the hospital. One of the compensations for this confinement was, he said, the opportunity it gave him for reading some of the many books he had been saving up for a leisure day. Returning home and resting for a few weeks he gradually, and to the intense delight of his patients and friends, resumed his professional work and reappeared at the Hahnemann Hospital.

On the 29th of April he went to the hospital at his usual time, 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of making a hysterectomy for the removal of a fibroid tumour. The patient had been anæsthetised, the abdomen opened, and the doctor was about to deliver the tumour. Some difficulty being experienced in lifting it from the pelvis in which it was wedged, he seated himself for the purpose of making pressure through the vaginal outlet, when suddenly his head dropped forward, and it was evident that he had lost consciousness. He was removed immediately to another room and restoratives administered, but without avail. He was dead. The news came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.

During this operation his son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, jun., had been assisting him, and, at the moment when the knife he had been using fell from his hand, the son glanced at his father, over whose face the pallor of death was then gathering, and then at the patient, and instantly took up the work where his sire had left it, completing, with a presence of mind worthy of the best traditions of surgery, in spite of profound emotion, the operation which the death summons to the operator had interrupted. The patient, we must add, made a perfect recovery.

The immediate cause of Dr. Ludlam's death was, we have understood, old standing disease of the heart.

REUBEN LUDLAM was born at Camden, New Jersey, October 7th, 1831, where his father, Dr. Jacob Ludlam, was a successful physician. After leaving the Academy of Bridgetown, New Jersey, he entered his father's office, and there was fitted by medical study to pass on to the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M.D. in 1852. Shortly thereafter he commenced practice in Chicago. At

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this time he knew nothing of homœopathy, and his
therapeutics were only such as he had been taught at home
and in Philadelphia; but cholera was then prevailing in
Chicago, and the remarkable success which homœopathy was
making in its treatment so impressed him that he felt forced
to investigate its teachings, and being convinced of its truth
by bedside experience he threw all his energy into its
practice and promulgation—an energy which never relaxed
until its extinction by death.

In 1853 he associated himself with the late Dr. D. S. Smith,
who, like himself, was a native of Camden, New Jersey, and 15
years his senior. Dr. Smith had practised homœopathically for
10 years, being the first physician to do so west of the great
lakes. In 1854 the late Dr. Shipman issued the *Chicago*
Homœopath, and a year later Dr. Ludlam became its editor.
In 1855 the charter of the Hahnemann Medical College was
drafted in the office of Abraham Lincoln, the future President
of the United States, by Dr. Smith, with the assistance of
Dr. Ludlam. In 1859 the College was organised under the
provisions of the charter, and, after lecturing for four years on
physiology, pathology and clinical medicine he was, writes
Dr. Shears in *The Clinique*, "transferred to the chair of
obstetrics and diseases of women and children. To this he
brought the same studious habits, the same aptness of
illustration and elegance of diction that still make his notes
on physiology, after 40 years, interesting reading, and it was
not long before obstetrics and diseases of women and children
became the most prominent chair in the College. Always
alive to every new achievement, he was at once interested in
the success Marion Simms had attained in his operation for
vesico-vaginal fistula, and, recognising this field to be
practically unworked, he gave to it his close attention,
availing himself not only of all the resources of this country,
but of such knowledge as could be obtained by labour and
study abroad. His ability and success were at once recognised,
and until the day of his death he was the most prominent
gynecologist in the homœopathic ranks. Not only was he an
active teacher in the College, but he was a leader and a
director in an administrative way as well. For twenty-five
years, from 1866 to 1891, he was dean of the college,
presided at the meetings of the faculty, guided its counsels,
and laboured to his utmost for its success. When storms and
trials came he was looked upon as a sure rock of defence,
and never did his tact or courage fail to find a triumphal way
out of all difficulties. Upon the death of Dr. D. S. Smith in
1891 he was elected president of the board of trustees, which
position he occupied at the time of his death. In a medical

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October 7th a successfi Bridgetown there was fi of Pennsyl Shortly the

way he has received all the honours which a grateful profession can offer. In 1869 he was chosen president of the American Institute of Homœopathy."

At the time of the great fire in Chicago in 1871, when half the city was in ruins, its people homeless, sick, and beggared, he became an active member of the Relief Committee. "He gave freely of his time and money, took into his home the homeless, and, like many another patriotic citizen, divided his office room with the unfortunate."

In 1877, when the Illinois State Board of Health was organised, he was appointed a member of it by Governor Cullom, and for 15 years he occupied an honourable and onerous position on the Board. The Boards of Health in Illinois and many other States have the regulation and control of the profession of medicine in a similar way to our Council of Medical Education and Registration, though with far less arbitrary powers and fewer opportunities for indulging professional prejudices than our Council rejoices in.

"For many years he was the only homœopath on the State Board, yet so tactful was he, so much was he respected for his ability and attainments, that during all this time the pleasantest relations were sustained with his associates, the rights of homœopaths were never infringed upon, and the disgraceful squabbles so common in other States were unknown. During this period the Illinois Board formulated the laws and enactments which gave such an impetus to higher medical education, and which for many years made its list of reputable medical colleges the accepted list the country over."

Dr. Ludlam's contributions to medical literature were numerous and important. In medical journalism he was especially active. His work in this direction is thus described by Dr. Shears: "As has been stated, he was the editor of the *Chicago Homœopath* in 1854, when but 23 years of age. When the publication of this journal was discontinued a few years later he became associated editorially with the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*; from this he resigned six years later to associate himself with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, which was then published in Chicago. When this was discontinued he established *The Clinique*, became its first editor, and remained in this position literally until the day of his death, the April number leaving his hands for the printer the morning of the day he died. While this journal, so unique in its scope, was his joy and pride, and in it are recorded much of his clinical writings during the last twenty years, he frequently contributed to other journals and periodicals."

OBITUARY.

Monthly Homœopathic
Review, Aug. 1, 1899.

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a of this journal was discontinued a few
e associated editorially with the *North*
Homœopathy; from this he resigned six
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is death, the April number leaving his
er the morning of the day he died. While
ue in its scope, was his joy and pride, and
much of his clinical writings during the
e frequently contributed to other journals

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Of Dr. Ludlam's more permanent contributions to medical
literature the best known are his *Clinical Lectures on*
Diphtheria—the earliest medical work, we are told, ever
published in Chicago, and his *Clinical Lectures on Diseases of*
Women, originally published in parts by Halsey & Co., the
stock of which was entirely consumed in the great fire of
1871, reappeared in book form in 1872, and has always been
regarded as a work of great interest and value, which have
been emphasised by the demand for seven editions, and its
translation into the French language by, if we remember
rightly, M. le Dr. Claude. He, on the other hand, gave us
an excellent English version of the *Lectures on Clinical*
Medicine, by M. le Dr. Jousset.
His devotion to the work of the medical college and
hospital which he was mainly instrumental in founding, and
during the last forty years in sustaining, was unceasing.
Dr. Halbert, of Chicago, the present editor of *The Clinique*,
describes the nature of this work at Hahnemann College in
the following words, and they are, we know, no mere words
of partisan eulogy; they are absolutely true words. "When
he began his work, as he has often said, nothing in the line of
clinical application was possible. At the present time the
practical teaching is paramount; in surgery all forms of minor
and major operations are regularly observed; in gynæcology
and obstetrics the student has the fortunate opportunity to
see for himself that which would take years of practice to
acquire; in general medicine, theory and practice are
exemplified by the largest clinic, sub-clinic and hospital
experience; in materia medica the affiliation of the remedy in
accordance with the law of similars is both subjective and
objective; in chemistry practical analysis is utilised to explain
the intricate points of pathology in diagnosis and treatment.
In addition to all of this, the didactic teaching is more
extensive and applicab'e to the every-day experience of the
physician and surgeon, while the laboratory study prepares
every student for better work and better success in his chosen
vocation. What a great privilege it was for him to live and
see this advancement only those who were nearest to him
knew. Often has he given expression of his appreciation of
this fact, and it will be the greatest ambition of those who
worked with him to uphold and advance the standard which
his master mind established. When he began our school
occupied the defensive position, and the success then achieved
was obtained only by the severest trial. To-day our recognition
is more complete as the teachings of our colleges comply with
the higher ideal of education, and our practitioners show their
ability to successfully contend with all forms of disease."

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The students who attended his class, followed him round his wards, and witnessed his operations in the hospital theatre, were warmly attached to him. Writing of him as a lecturer and a teacher Dr. Shears says: "His love of a good story was known to all his friends, and his inexhaustible store of anecdotes made a speech by him on the most commonplace subject enjoyable and interesting. No one could approach him in the charm of his manner before a medical class. He impressed the students with his knowledge, he charmed them with his easy manner, he interested them by his quaint observations, and shortened the hour, and impressed his teachings by appropriate epigrams and fanciful stories. Students loved him. What a cheer came up when at the last commencement, pale but pleased and determined, he took his usual place upon the platform, and how affectionately he was greeted at the banquet when he arose to respond to the 'And now Dr. Ludlam,' a toast in itself, and without which the alumni banquet can never be again what it has been—at least to those who were privileged to attend these gatherings year after year."

Dr. Ludlam was a thorough homoeopathist and an earnest defender of the rights of his professional brethren. He believed, however, that a knowledge of homoeopathy was to be extended by the results achieved by those who practise homoeopathically and not, as Dr. Shears remarks, "by town meetings and denunciations of an opposing system, but by the improving of the medical schools, by a proper education of its practitioners, by the exemplification in the daily life of the physician of the beneficial influence of the system and by the observing of the amenities of life."

In an address, delivered some thirty years ago before the students of Hahnemann College, he said:

"No cause is more likely to arouse an unfortunate antagonism among doctors of different creeds than the assumption by either party of the exclusive right to medical knowledge. Direct and emphatic denials of ability and experience, an open infraction of the ninth commandment, the display of ungentelemanly and unchristian conduct are some of the fruits of this feeling. Both the instigator and the victims of this temper of mind are apt to talk harshly and to put too much vinegar into their ink when they write for the medical press. It is provoking to have it said that one is stupid, incompetent, unscrupulous; to be classed with impostors of every kind, from Paracelsus to the inventor of the last nostrum: to be rebuked and ridiculed for professing a faith that is founded upon actual experiment and observation. But it would be unmanly and cowardly to yield to abuse in lieu of argument; to be frightened from our post of duty by

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the smell of the burning fuse and the threatening explosion.
The rock of confidence between the public and the profession
may be blasted and rent in twain, but if we are competent
and skilful, and withal self-poised and charitable, we shall
escape without so much as the smell of fire from our
garments. Because Hahnemann, whose name our hospital is
proud to bear, was opposed, maligned, abused and persecuted
from city to city, we are not to take up the cudgel against all
those who adopt the faith of his enemies, and who continue
to wage the war of extermination against us as heretics.
Because he was fallible we need not be ferocious. Because he
was compelled to vindicate his claim to a hearing, we need
not, therefore, be vindictive against those who refused to
recognise him as a great benefactor. Our circumstances and
those which surrounded him are reversed. He stood alone
against the sentiment, tradition and interest of the whole
profession and the ignorance and credulity of the people.
We have thousands of the best practitioners and a large share
of intelligent patronage upon our side. He must feel and
fight his way into notice, while we are pleased to spend our
energies in elaborating his discovery and adapting it to the
physical necessities of mankind.

"Harsh words have no healing properties; there is no need
to revive the old bitterness. The incontrovertible logic of facts
is the best lever at our command; as physical injury and
dissipation trace their characters in the lineaments of the
dissolute and abandoned, so the mental fisticuffs in which
doctors are prone to indulge leave their impress upon the
mind of the physician; they detract from his self-respect and
from the respectful consideration and confidence that the
community repose in him and his calling."

Amongst British homœopathic practitioners, Dr. Ludlam
and Dr. Talbot have for many years been the best-known
and most highly esteemed of our American colleagues. Dr.
Ludlam was present at the Congress held in Manchester in
1875, when the late Dr. Bayes was the President. On that
occasion he read an admirable paper having the title of *Notes
on Uterine Therapeutics*.* It formed a strong plea for
increased clinical work in our literature. "I," he said, "this
is not so practical and creditable as we could have desired, it
behoves us to recognise and remedy its defects. If its first
period has been of necessity controversial, its second should
be clinical and demonstrative." One of the speakers, in the
discussion that followed, in remarking on this point in
Dr. Ludlam's paper, and urging the need of more clinical

* *Monthly Homœopathic Review*. Vol. XIX., p. 673.

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observations in our journals, said, “we wanted cases of a particular class, reported in a particular manner. We did not desire cases where the symptoms were not carefully recorded, and where there were no means of ascertaining the relationship borne by the remedy to the disease. We required carefully and thoroughly worked out clinical observations in the first place, well studied medicines in the second, and the relationship existing between the symptomatology of the medicine, and the pathology of the disease clearly and distinctly made manifest. In addition, we wanted also careful records of the progress of cases so reported towards recovery.”

We have quoted these sentences because they convey just the kind of literature that we desire to see in this *Review*, a desire which we are glad to be able to associate with the name and memory of a colleague so widely and so justly esteemed as was Dr. Ludlam. Again he visited England in 1882, and was present at the Congress held in Edinburgh when the late Dr. Drury occupied the chair. In 1884 Dr. Ludlam was passing through London on his return from the Continent and attended the Congress held in London when Dr. Hayward was the President. On each occasion he was most warmly welcomed and contributed not only to the instructive character of each meeting, but very largely to the interest of the proceedings after dinner. Possessing an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his after-dinner speeches were literally punctuated with clever and amusing stories. On these visits he made many friends amongst us who one and all deeply lament his sudden removal, while all are heartily thankful for the large amount of good work he accomplished for the advancement of medicine and surgery during his life.

Dr. Ludlam was twice married; his second wife with their only son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Junr., survive him, and to them we offer our most sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

J. TISDALE TALBOT, M.D.

WE deeply regret to announce the receipt, just as we go to press, from Dr. Sutherland, of Boston, of the sad news of the sudden death, on the 2nd ult., of Dr. Talbot, of that city. Thus, within a few weeks of each other, both the Western and Eastern States have been deprived, through death, of their most conspicuous and energetic member of the profession among the disciples of Samuel Hahnemann. We shall hope to give some account of Dr. Talbot's career in our September number.

II

R. LUDLAM, M.D.

An address delivered before the Alameda County Medical Society, by A. K. Crawford, M. D.

Dr. Reuben Ludlam, of Chicago, whose sudden death on April 29 last was announced in the press dispatches and published in the daily journals from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was too well known, by name at least, to you all to require from me anything more than a brief synopsis of his life as I know it.

At the time of his death he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and was Senior Surgeon of the Gynecological Department of that institution.

He had served in the several capacities of professor of physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine, professor of diseases of women and children and professor of medical and surgical gynecology, and for many a long year as dean of the faculty, before he became president. He was the last surviving member of the original faculty which banded together in 1860 to give life and purpose to the Hahnemann Medical College which had acquired its charter by a special act of the Illinois Legislature in 1855. This charter was written by the Hon. Thomas Hoyne in the office and under the counsel of a Springfield lawyer by the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Every medical organization to which he had belonged had conferred upon Dr. Ludlam its highest post of honor. Honoring itself none the less by so doing. He had served as president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Western Institute of Homeopathy, and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and three times of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, for which he stood sponsor at its birth over twenty years ago.

His editorial work in journalistic medicine included six years with the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, nine years with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, and as editor-in-chief of *THE CLINIQUE* since its advent in January, 1880, a total period of almost thirty-five years. Besides this he wrote, edited and published various brochures, monographs, and larger works, the best known of which, both to students and practitioners of medicine, is his 8vo volume on the "Diseases of Women," which ran through six editions in America and was translated into French and found sale on the continent of Europe.

Dr. Ludlam was born in Camden, N. J., in 1831, and graduated when he was twenty-one years of age from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately thereafter he became a convert to homeopathy, and remained a staunch believer in the law of similars to the day of his death.

These are some of the emoluments and honors which came to him because of the fact that he was naturally recognized to be a man mentally taller than the average of his brethren. These positions and posts did not bring him fame, but served to indicate to the passer-by that he was already famous.

The acts and attributes which made him so, which in fact constitute the character of the man, are subject matter for another story. These editorships, presidencies and what not of high office, are the external evidence, or efflorescence of the man, which the lesser world in which he lived regarded approvingly, and the larger world outside applauded. They are not the root and trunk of him, they are the things recorded of

tic and clinical lecture rooms, and the students and physicians who heard him held him in reverence. He was one whom they felt well worthy their emulation, and he was ever gracious and buoyant in his converse with the neophyte in medicine. More homeopathic diplomas have been attested by his hand than by any one who has ever lived. The plane of his existence was a high one. He was not a prude although he came of good quaker stock, but anything lewd or coarse even if carried in a clever story, hurt his ethical sense. His was as well rounded a life as one is rarely permitted to witness. The success which crowned his life was deservedly his, for they were paid for in the coin of hard labor and self-sacrifice that few of us have never lagged throughout a professional life of nigh upon a half century. His going out leaves empty a commander's post in the fighting line of the homeopathic ranks. There was but one Ludlam. There will never be another.

772 Twelfth St., Oakland, Cal.

Clinique, Sept 15 1899

official and semi-official and editorial positions he has held in his long and active life.

Reuben Ludlam was one of the homeopathic pioneers and sappers. He became identified with homeopathy in that early time when it meant something besides bread and praise to adopt the system, and something yet more debasing to have deserted the old school for the later heresy. But he was pre-eminent for that courage which burns men at the stake for opinion's sake. He became a member of the great American Institute of Homeopathy in 1857, and was ever a faithful hard-working member thereof. He was one of the champions, if not the leader, in the movement for admitting women into the profession, and into the Institute. And the gentler sex has not forgotten his devotion to their cause. He was singularly unostentatious in his public as in his private life. He was a lover of plainness and directness of method. Every student will bear witness to that. And every reader of his numerous essays, and his great book "Diseases of Women," will bear testimony to the same love of truth and simplicity. The title of his book shows that. Instead of christening it with the Greek name he preferred to consider the subject, as he did to the last, a mere branch of surgery. He had a most praiseworthy dislike for parade of empty titles, having early imbibed the democratic idea of the worth of MEN; and no one was more regardless for his own prominence in the profession than was Reuben Ludlam. He stood to his duty even to the last minute of his life and took no heed how to advance himself over others.

Reuben Ludlam had, himself, but recently recovered from a dangerous surgical operation. The profession waited with bated breath for news of the passing of the crisis. And a great load fell from its heart when it read from his own pen in his own journal, *The Clinique*, of his return to health and work. Yet the Angel of Death stood near!

We have before us a little red slip upon which he penciled a message to us, upon reading in the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST our mortuary tribute to the memory of Cornelia Stettler, his favorite assistant and helper, who died in mid-ocean. The thought running through that

memorandum was the mercy of sudden and painless death. And now Reuben Ludlam was accorded the same mercy, and—better! It was his to die in the harness, in the work to which he had given his life's best and latest activities, his stiffening fingers grasping the scalpel with which he had carved his way from obscurity to enduring fame! What greater mercy can our loving Father grant his tired children than a painless translation, in the midst of life's sunshine, surrounded by our intimates, at a good age, in warm blood, and content that the mantle shall fall upon the shoulders of some younger Matthias. It is the ideal passing of a great and noble soul!

Verily, verily, the Angel Azrael hath been busy with our Old Guard since last we all met in health and strength at Omaha. Who at that time, amid the heat without and within the Institute, could foresee that four such eminent men, from the same city, should be laid by the heels on life's grassy Marathon, ere another meeting of that Institute! And yet, alas! where one thus stricken falls in the furrow, a hundred rise to take his place. The world is unconcerned. A little sorrow, a little mourning, a little hillock with fresh cut-flowers, a little giving to whereases and resolutions, later a few perfunctory lines in a brief and hurried-over memorial service, and the tale is told! On with the dance! Let the dead bury the dead! Ours the duty to the living. No time for thought, much less for tears, at the bier of this great man! Ours the efforts to overreach our professional brother around the corner, or smudge him who is a little higher in life's scale! And so we of the younger generation meet and plot and plan, never reckoning with the unseen and unbidden guest who may touch the one or the other of us next with the wand of Immortality. We meet and struggle for temporary place in the world's pageant. We undo the friendships of a lifetime to gain a little passing preferment. Every nerve is put upon the keenest stretch to out-reach and overstep some brother for that which may prove as apples of ashes in our teeth. We give no heed that to-day we may not live to see its setting sun, nor wake upon the newer morn. But blessed be God! not so with our departed brother. His acts of benevolence and great-

hearted charity have endeared him to his after-coming brethren. And when all the perfunctory ostentation and passing sorrow have been forgotten, and the little hillock is grassed over, Reuben Ludlam will still live in the hearts and minds of his many friends and brethren.

Men and women—brothers and sisters—to this sad fate are we all hurrying fast. It is the bitter cup of death, from which not even the Saviour of the world was exempt. Those of us who stand so straight and proud in our conscious health to-day, will lie low to-morrow! Give over a little the mad chase for earthly honor and live in the actual present. Enjoy the love and friendship and flowers that lie nearest you. Give your hand in loving sympathy to that brother a little lower down the ladder than yourself. Forget not the weary, perilous days and nights when you too climbed those cruel rounds with bleeding hands and tired feet; with sinking heart praying for that light of dawn which seemed never to come. The heat of strife causeth many a heart-pang, and many a long-loved friend will bite the dust. No man knoweth the temptations of his brother. Let us be charitable. Let us be great and noble and forgiving, as was Reuben Ludlam. He has run his race. He is at rest. He has met and vanquished the most inveterate foe of man. He is with his brethren. Let his life and the beautiful taking leave thereof be as a memorial to us who are permitted to abide here yet a little while to so live that when the summons comes to join the innumerable caravan we, too, may lay down the scalpel, and turning our tired eyes toward Life's setting sun, close them in Eternity's Last Sweet Sleep! Fare thee well, brother. May we meet thee on a brighter shore!

Amer Hom't June 1 1899

CLEVELAND'S SHAME.

THE *Cleveland Journal of Medicine* for May, 1899, gives an editorial under the title of "The Passing of Homeopathy." After reciting the names of the Cleveland ex-homeopaths who have taken the old-school degree, it says: "The steady assimilation of homeopaths which is constantly going on in this city and elsewhere should be hailed as one of the encouraging signs of the times . . . there should be no disposition

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THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATH

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REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D.

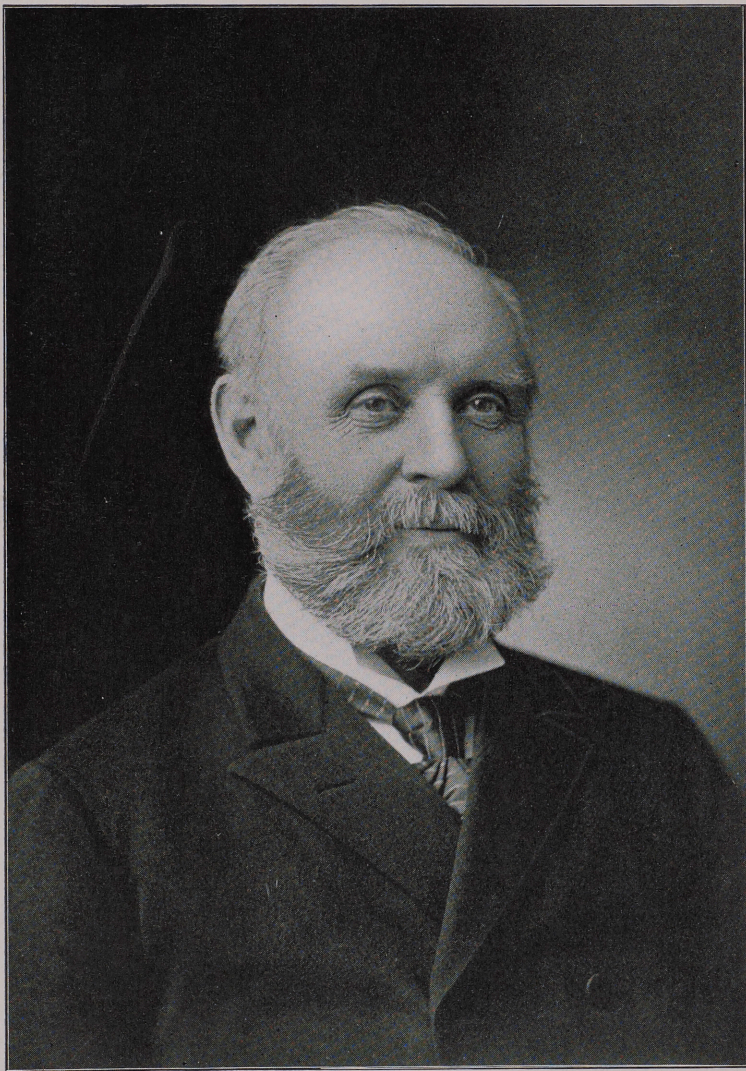
THIS morning, April 30, the message was
conveyed to us that Dr. Reuben Ludlam of
Chicago had, on yesterday, passed over to the
Great Majority. He had been engaged in a
dangerous surgical operation upon a woman-
clinic in the Hahnemann College Hospital,
when stricken with heart disease, and removed
to an adjoining room. His son, Reuben, who
had been acting as assistant, instantly took up the
knife where his father had dropped it and com-
pleted the operation, though by so doing he
never again saw his father in life.

This was a man, taking him all in all, we may
ne'er see his like again. It was an honor to
know and count him for friend. He was of that
Old Guard of which homeopathy has been
singularly fortunate in having had a goodly
number, who die but never surrender! Blessed
be their names! Reuben Ludlam was a good
man, a man of many parts, educated, polished, a
successful doctor, a zealous homeopath, and a
surgeon of the first rank, even in this day of
great surgeons.

We know naught of his age, nor his ancestry.
We have not learned whether he went to school
only in the winter months and worked for his
board in the summer or not. We are not con-
cerned to hear whether he was raised in affluence
or, in poverty, raised himself. Nor do we know
what he left to his family, if he left anything
beyond the heroic son already referred to. We
are not interested unduly in the size and splen-
dor of the funeral cortège, the number of honor-
ary and active pall-bearers, nor the many words
of eulogy spoken by friends and relatives and
reverend clergymen at his coffin-side. These be
but the tinsel trappings, the pomp of woe that
mark the fashions of grief, which soon pass
away and are forgotten. But we do know, and
every one of his professional and social friends
knows full well, that Reuben Ludlam was one of
nature's noblemen—beloved and mourned by all
who came in contact with his personality,
respected and highly regarded by every profes-
sional brother who has heard him read or speak,
or read after him in the many, many contribu-
tions to homeopathic literature, in the many



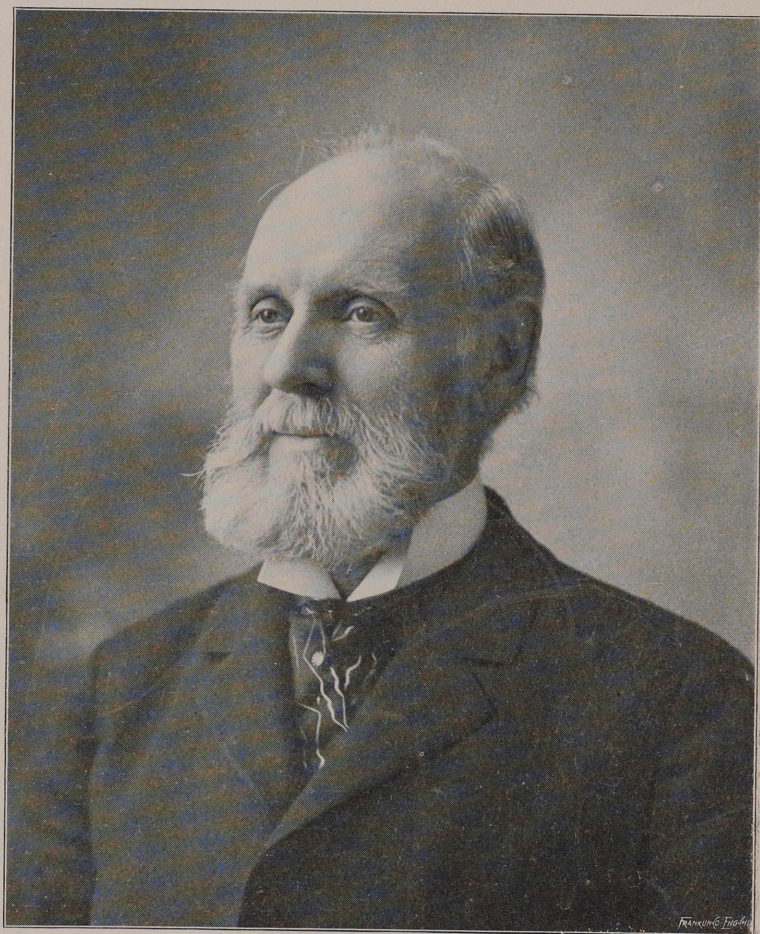
R. Ludlam



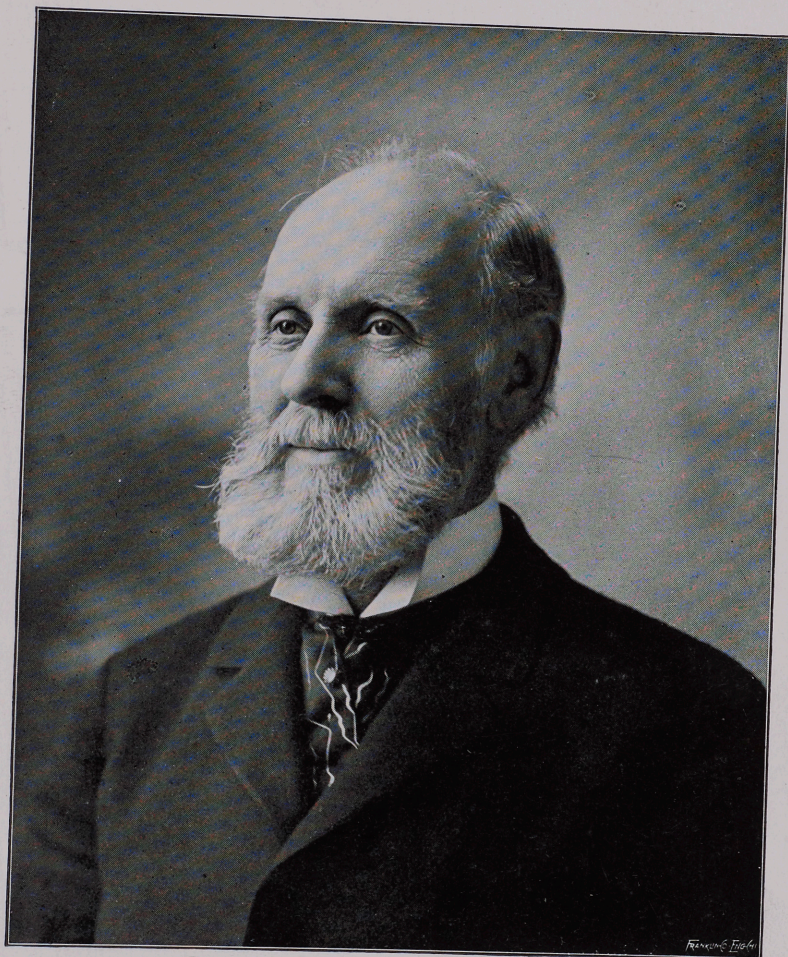
R. LUDLAM, M. D., PRESIDENT AND PROF. OF SURGICAL GYNECOLOGY IN
THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL,
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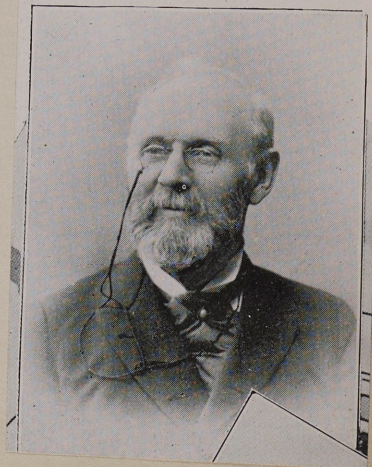


REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D.,
President Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.



Dr. Reuben Ludlam.
Vol 2 Chap 11 P. 5-
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R Ludlam



THE
 HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
 OF CHICAGO.

R. LUDLAM, M. D.,
 Clinical Professor of the
 DISEASES OF WOMEN,
 526 WABASH AVE.

CHICAGO, July 19 1885.

H. E. Leonard M.D.,

Dear Sir;

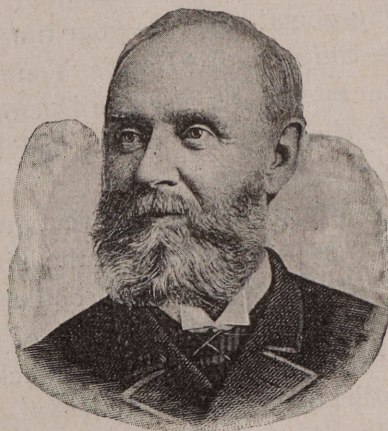
*I am greatly
 obliged for the pains you have
 taken to recover the article in
 question, and for yr. kindness
 in writing me concerning it.*

*Hoping to see you in
 Chicago one of these fine
 days*

*I am
 With kind regards to Père,
 Your Sincere Friend,
 R. Ludlam*

[Signature]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

**REUBEN LUDLAM.**

BORN 1831.

DIED 1899.

The following sketch of the life of the late Dr. Ludlam, giving as it does the facts concerning his tragic death, we take the liberty to republish from the columns of the *Chicago Tribune*, of Sunday, April 30th, 1899:

Dr. Reuben Ludlam, President of Hahnemann Medical College and one of the most widely known homeopathic practitioners in the world, was stricken with heart disease at 5 p. m., April 29, 1899, just at the critical point in an operation he was performing at the college hospital. Although Dr. Ludlam was carried from the operating-room in a dying condition, his son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., who had been acting as assistant, immediately seized the instrument from his father's hand and, to save the life of the patient, continued the surgical work.

Dr. Ludlam expired within five minutes in a room adjoining the operating-room, but it was not till a half hour later that the son, the patient having come safely through the operation, went to his side. The patient was a woman. The operation was the removal of a fibroid tumor of large size from the abdominal cavity. The patient probably will recover as the result of young Dr. Ludlam's service.

Dr. Ludlam's death came without the slightest warning. The patient

had been under the anæsthetic for a half hour and the surgeon was about to excise the tumor. Clad in a long white robe and instrument in hand he was bending over the patient when he cried out:

"I feel weak."

He sank into a chair that was hastily placed behind him. At first it was thought he had fainted. He was carried into the adjoining room. Dr. George F. Shears, professor of surgery in the college, was sent for, but death came quickly and his services were of no avail.

Dr. Ludlam Jr. was told that his father had fainted, but professional instinct told him what really had occurred.

Dr. Ludlam Sr. was himself just recovering from an operation similar to the one he was performing when he was stricken. In spite of his 68 years it was supposed recovery had advanced far enough to permit him to take active part in the clinical work of the hospital. But Dr. Shears, who performed the operation on Dr. Ludlam three months ago, attributes his death to his too great haste in resuming his work.

For the last forty-six years Dr. Ludlam has been one of the best known surgeons and homeopathic practitioners in America. He has been connected with Hahnemann College since its foundation, and most of the time has been its practical head. His text books and writings on surgery are used in every homeopathic school in the United States, and have been translated into several foreign languages.

Dr. Ludlam's home was at 1823 Michigan avenue. He was born at Camden, N. J., in 1831, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was a convert from the regular school of medicine to the homeopathic. He began his medical course under his father, and completed it in Europe.

When Hahnemann College was founded Dr. Ludlam became professor of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine. Subsequently he was promoted to the chair of diseases of women and children. His final position, which he has held for the last fifteen years, was that of senior professor of surgery and medical gynecology. It was in these branches of medical science that he became famous. It is said that there is scarcely a city of any size in the Northwest where he has not been summoned to perform an operation.

For over fifteen years he was a member of the Illinois State Board of Health. He was connected editorially with the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* for six years, the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* for nine years, and for the last twenty years had been editor of the *Clinique*.

Dr. Ludlam was also the author of the first medical work ever published in Chicago, "A Course of Clinical Lectures in Diphtheria,"

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printed in 1863. His other writings are chiefly special, and are mostly textbooks. He had been President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical society, the Western Institute of Homeopathy, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Ludlam married Miss Harriet G. Pardin of Salem, N. J., who, with the one son, survives him. Dr. Ludlam was a member of the Calumet club. The family are attendants at the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Ludlam's enthusiasm as a surgeon probably cost him several years of life. Before he had recovered from the operation, which was performed hastily, to save his life, he insisted on being brought into the operating rooms of the hospital, where he could look on from a wheel chair and give occasional suggestions to the younger surgeons.

Physically Dr. Ludlam was robust and unusually well fitted for carrying on the work by which he reached fame. He was considerably over six feet tall, with a full white beard, and was strong and vigorous in spite of his age. He was famous as a story teller among physicians and his old acquaintances. Members of the Hahnemann staff, and those who had known him many years, say that his temper was never ruffled, and that few men were gifted with sunnier natures.

Dr. George F. Shears, professor of surgery at Hahnemann College, who had traveled and studied in Europe with him, said last night:

"Dr. Ludlam probably was the best known homeopathic surgeon in the world. His text books and lectures are an authority everywhere. His personal qualities gave him a wide acquaintance outside of his professional friends. Altogether he was one of the best and most genial men I ever knew. He had been the practical head of the college for years, and his death will be a loss that no one can fill. As for his successor, I don't believe anything will be done by the college trustees for some time. The school year has closed, and there is no immediate hurry to fill his place. There is no telling who will be elected to the Presidency."

Harlow N. Higinbotham, who is a trustee of Hahnemann, said of Dr. Ludlam: "I had known him for more than thirty years, and for nearly forty years he had been connected with Hahnemann College and Hospital, for a long time as chief officer of both. Under his wise and able management he has seen them grow from meager beginnings to positions that must make them second to none. I doubt if any man has done more to stay the ravages of disease or alleviate the pains of physical suffering. More than 3,000 students of Hahnemann have gone out to practice what he has taught. They have had the benefit of his best thought and his large and varied experience. I am sure his influence has made an impress on thousands of lives that have never come in con-

Dr. Ludlam's death came without the slightest warning. The patient

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ter. I am sure his influence
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tact directly with him. So thoroughly did he stamp his own personality
on those with whom he came in contact that they became in a large
measure like him, and thus the good he did will live on and on in myriad
lives. He dignified the school of medicine he stood for by every act and
effort of his life."

Med Visitor June 1899

LUDLAM, R

April 12th 93

President, Dudley, Mass., U.S.

My Dear Doctor

I have
 deferred answering your very kind
 and complimentary letter hoping that
 it will be possible for me to accept
 the proposed honor for next month. But
 now I find it impossible to do so
 this so very much to my regret for
 I would very much like to be present
 at your Anniversary & to part of the
 program. So on and proper give
 my best wishes for the school & for
 all its friends and workers in the
 Faculty but out of it to every body
 shine away & believe me

Sincerely & Respectfully

R. Ludlam

DR. R. LUDLAM.

DR. R. LUDLAM, JR.

1823 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

CHICAGO,

April 12th 98

Rimberton Dudley M.D., Etc.,

My Dear Doctor:

I have deferred answering your very kind and Complimentary letter hoping that it would be possible for me to accept the proffered honor for next month. But now I find it impossible to do so. This is very much to my regret, for I would very much like to be present at your Anniversary & to participate therein. Go on and prosper; give my best wishes for the School & for all its friends and workers in the Faculty and out of it to every body thereaway, & believe me

Sincerely & Fraternally

R. Ludlam



OBITUARY.

Benjamin F. Lukens, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin F. Lukens, a prominent physician of Germantown, who died at his late residence, 5431 Greene street, early Wednesday morning, of a cancer in his neck, was born in Deersville, Ohio, in 1836. He attended the common schools at that place, and later entered Lebanon College, Ohio. He worked on his father's farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the 79th Ohio Regiment, serving for some time in the Commissary Department, and was with General Sherman in his memorable "March to the Sea."

After the war Dr. Lukens went to Chicago, where he entered and graduated with high honors from the Hahnemann Medical College. In 1880 he removed from Troy, O., to Germantown. In 1893 he went to the Chicago Hahnemann Medical College, where he took up a special course of study in official surgery, and on his return to Germantown was the first to perform one of the most difficult operations in his special line of work and with great success.

Deceased was a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Germantown, the American Institute of the Homoeopathic Society, the Homoeopathic State Medical Society of Ohio, the War Veterans' Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and was a member of Ellis Post, No. 6, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and three children surviving.

Ledger. Oct. 4. 1895.

Dr. Lukens Buried.

The funeral of Dr. Benjamin F. Lukens was held on Saturday from his late residence, on Greene street, near School lane. Services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols, Pastor of Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown. There was a large attendance of physicians from Philadelphia and Germantown, including members of the several organizations to which Dr. Lukens belonged. The pall-bearers were Dr. M. M. Walker, Dr. William P. Mullen, Dr. Thomas H. Carmichael and Dr. John Gillette. Interment was made in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Ledger. Oct. 7. '95

Name in full

B. F. Lukens M. D.

P. O. Address in full

Snyder & Sons Co., O.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of Hahnemann
Medical College Chicago Ill Feb 18/97

Dr. B. F. Lukens Dead.

Dr. B. F. Lukens, one of Germantown's most prominent homeopathic physicians, is dead, at his residence on Greene street, near School lane. Born in Ohio in 1836, he received his education at Lebanon and served with distinction during the rebellion as a member of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment. He studied medicine at Chicago after the war, and in 1882 established himself at Germantown. As a surgeon he stood very high, and he had built up a lucrative practice. A widow and three children survive him. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

LUKENS, ISAIAH

LUKENS.—August 19th, 1887, at his residence in Wilmington, Del., Isaiah Lukens, M. D., aged 70 years. Dr. Lukens was a practitioner of medicine for forty years, the first half of which was spent in Philadelphia, the last in Delaware. One of his sons is a physician, practicing homœopathy in the latter-named State. The remains of Dr. Lukens were interred at Friends Meeting-house at Horsham, Pa.

Ham Mo Sept 1887

LUKENS, ISRAEL

OBITUARY.

DR. ISRAEL LUKENS, for over twenty years a prominent homœopathic physician of Rahway, N. J., died at his home in that city, February 10. He was seventy-nine years old and had been practising medicine for forty-seven years. He was born in 1810 at Upper Dublin, Montgomery County, Penn., of Quaker parents, and up to the time of his death was an active member of the Society of Friends, adhering to their customs. In 1849 he went to California, but after a brief stay returned to Philadelphia, where he resumed the practice of his profession. From Philadelphia he removed to Bridgeton, N. J., and after a few years' practice there he went to Rahway. During the war President Lincoln offered him the place of surgeon in one of the New Jersey regiments, but while strongly sympathizing with the Union cause his traditions and belief were so strongly against war that he refused the place. Dr. Lukens leaves a wife, to whom he had been married fifty-six years.

Am Hom't Mar 1890

Merriken B. Lukens, M. D., 1834-1917. Dr. Lukens was born in Ohio, July 1, 1834; died September 25, 1917, Atlanta, Ga. Graduated from Oberlin in 1863, married Olive Long in 1864, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1870, practiced in Cleveland till 1886, teaching chemistry in the Cleveland college part of the time. He moved to Georgia in 1886 and has been in active practice in Atlanta until the past three years. The Doctor has been a Senior in the Institute for many years, having joined in 1873. A wife survives him. Death was caused by mitral stenosis. S. R. S.

JL A I H
Nov 1917

LUMBY, LINAL R

LINAL R. LUMBY, Pontiac, Michigan, born Farmington, Me., August 6, 1862; graduated M. D. from homœopathic medical department, University of Michigan, 1893; city physician, Pontiac, 1900-1905; vice-president Lansing Physicians and Surgeons Association.

LUND, FREDERICK ALBERT

FREDERIC ALBERT LUND, New York city, lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, lecturer on topo-

graphical anatomy, Flower Hospital training school for nurses, assistant in the general clinic, Flower Hospital dispensary, is a native of Jersey City, born September 18, 1875, son of Oscar F. Lund and Sarah Weld Palmer, his wife. Dr. Oscar F. Lund was in his lifetime a practicing physician in Jersey City. Dr. Frederick A. Lund was educated in the public schools and Norwich Academy, Norwich, Connecticut, attending at the latter from 1891 until 1893, and also received instruction under a private tutor from 1893 until 1895. In 1895-96 he was a student in Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, but left in his sophomore year to take up the study of medicine. In 1896 he matriculated in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduated in 1900. Since that time he has engaged in the general practice of medicine, and also has taken special studies in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He also served one year as interne at Flower Hospital, and soon afterward began his auxiliary professional work in connection with the teaching corps of his alma mater. Dr. Lund is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Therapeutic Society. He married, in 1900, Edna Doughty.

King Vol 1V

LUND, OSCAR F.

Just now have come to our notice two most flagrant cases of this character. Dr. Oscar F. Lund, a homœopathic physician of Jersey City, has recently been placed on trial for manslaughter. It seems he was called upon to prescribe for a patient, suffering severely. He was sent for in the night, saying that the patient was not relieved, and in order to give him some temporary relief, — with a dereliction of his principles for which we have not the slightest excuse to make, — he resorted to the knowledge gained from his allopathic teachings, and did what thousands of allopathic physicians are doing daily and nightly throughout the country: he administered some powders of morphine. The patient, it seems from subsequent testimony, suffered fearful pain in his stomach after taking the first powder! An allopathic physician was called in, who pronounced it a case of poisoning by morphine, and administered as an antidote *eight grains of belladonna*! The patient died the next day with symptoms of cerebral congestion. The physician pronounced it a case of manslaughter, whereupon a suit was instituted against Dr. Lund, in which the allopathic physician became the principal witness. A sorry figure did this Dr. Wilkinson cut upon the stand; for amid innumerable self-contradictions he seemed to have but two parrot-like refrains. The first, in answer to numerous questions, was, "I don't know, sir." The other, "The patient died from the effects of morphine." The judge, in his charge to the jury, said: —

"I cannot understand how it is, that, even when life is at stake, physicians will give expression to animosities against fellow-members of their noble profession; and I am afraid that sometimes from these bickerings the patient has slept the sleep that knows no waking. That is not the general rule. I know, and within the last few years the medical profession has been raised to a standard higher than it has ever before occupied; and I may say that the time is very near when physicians of the different schools will meet each other cordially, recognizing the common object of their study to be the welfare of humanity."

But, notwithstanding all the efforts that could be made on the part of a few allopathic physicians, — for we are unwilling to include the great mass, — Dr. Lund was triumphantly acquitted. It is undoubtedly a severe lesson to him, by which he will profit; at the same time, the community in which he lives regard it as a case of most unjust persecution.

N.E.Med.Gaz.April, 1871.

A little later Dr. O. F. Lund settled in what was then called South Bergen. He continued with honor to himself and to the profession until his death, in 1875, from diphtheria, contracted in the performance of professional duty, during one of the most severe epidemics that ever visited this country.

By this time the seed sown by these pioneers began to produce its harvest, and then there was an influx of homœopathic physicians until at present there are seventeen, and each enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Early in the summer of 1870 a suit for malpractice was brought against Dr. O. F. Lund, through the influence of the old-school physicians, but which resulted in greatly promoting homœopathy. The circumstances may be briefly summed up.

Dr. Lund was called to see a patient, whom he had seen only a short time previous, and who was suffering great pain in the region of the liver and cystic-duct. Another case demanded his immediate attention, and, therefore, he sent a few powders of Morphia, with directions, to the former. The patient grew rapidly worse, and Dr. Lund was again sent for, but was not found. An allopathic physician was then called, who found the patient comatose. He learned that in some way Morphia had been given, and immediately raised the cry, malpractice, poison, murder, etc.

The patient died, and an autopsy was made by the allopathic physicians. Sufficient was found to secure an indictment for malpractice, and they predicted that the doctor would be speedily convicted. The trial began December 5th of the same year (1870), and lasted two weeks, with a great display of arrogance and bigotry on the part of the "regulars." After the charge to the jury by Judge B. E. Randolph, which was a master-piece of medical jurisprudence, the doctor was immediately acquitted. As an example of the effect of the trial, it may be mentioned that before the case had closed, the judge and *six* of the jurymen had engaged homœopathic physicians to attend their families.

W. C.

LUNGREN, SAMUEL SMITH



SAMUEL SMITH LUNGREN, M.D.

TOLEDO, O.

Dr. Lungren was born in York County, Pa., August 22, 1827. He had the advantage of an education at a Philadelphia high-school, and in medicine was a pupil of Dr. Tracy E. Waller, of the same city.

He was in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia two years, 1848 and 1849, and graduated therefrom in 1850. He afterwards took a supplementary course in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851 and 1852, from which institution he also graduated in 1852.

He practiced his profession in Hagerstown, Md., for ten years, from 1850 to 1860, during a part of which time he had for associate our late colleague, Dr. J. W. Dowling, whose death this year has been already noticed in this report. In November, 1860, he removed to Toledo, O., where he practiced until his death with remarkable success, and winning an enviable fame as a surgeon,

THOMAS J. SMITH

especially in gynæcological cases. His experience in Cæsarean section and laparotomy operations has been remarkable, and established his high reputation in that department. He performed Cæsarean section successfully twice on the same woman.

He was an active worker and authority in other branches of medicine and zealous in sustaining the interests and institutions of Homœopathy. He joined this Institute in 1870, at Chicago, and has contributed various papers of practical value to its literature. He was President of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Lucas County Society, and in all was faithfully exerted his influence in every worthy effort to extend the knowledge and credit of our school.

A I H 1892

LUNGREN, SAMUEL S

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

Samuel S. Lungren

I graduated at

Jefferson

Medical College, in the year

1850

And at

Pennsylvania Homœopathic College, in

1853

My present address is

Golden

county of

Lucas

State of

Ohio

where I have resided since

1860

Previous to that time I practised in

Hagerstown Maryland

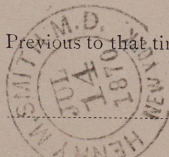
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1853

at

Hagerstown

Maryland



LUSCOMBE, JOB EVERETT

Job Everett Luscombe, M.D.

Dr. J. Everett Luscombe of Fitchburg, Mass., died April 10, 1912. He was born at Taunton, Mass., March 24, 1845, the son of Job Godfrey and Eliza (Park) Luscombe. He attended the public schools of his native city, and later, upon the advice of his father, he learned the dry goods business

and opened a store in Plymouth, Mass., where he resided for nearly fifteen years. In 1882 his youthful desire to become a physician reasserted itself and he sold out his store and began the study of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He then opened an office in Fitchburg, Mass., continuing there in the practice of his profession for twenty-seven years.

The New England Medical Gazette.

Dec 1912

Amer Hom't Apr 1 1892
OBITUARY NOTES.

S. S. Lungren, M. D., of Toledo, O., died
March 7, at Pratt's Sanitarium, Chicago.

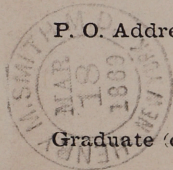
LUTES, CHARLES H

Name in full

✓ Charles H. Lutes

P. O. Address in full

Ligonier, Indiana



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann Med. Col. Chicago

**Biographical Sketch of Arthur Lutze, M. D., Knight, P. R.
Saxony.**

By HERMANN MUHR, M D., New York City.

The United States of America is not the only nursery of self-made men; they may be found in the old world, too; although with the pedantic and antiquated rule of education in most European countries, a person not trained in the customary old fashion, and overleaping the barriers established by law, custom or prejudice, is a greater rarity there, than in the new world.

The term "self-made man" is applied to such individuals, as, impeded in the pursuit of an education, or being left without any cultivation during their early life, at a later period, after having become sensible of the power that is in them, their superior talents and mental faculties, not only make up by uncommon energy what they have neglected in times past, but with manly earnestness and matured intelligence, rise over most of those who have been trained in the usual manner. It is with pride we count among those men, our memorable, great and pure Abraham Lincoln, our Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley, Henry Raymond, Stephen A. Douglas, and even Andrew Johnson.

Another class of self-made men, consists of those, who by paternal will, without any observation or any regard to their particular inclinations, have been forced into a certain career, and who, after having come to maturity, are possessed of enough energy to follow the inner pressure of their vocation, overcome later all obstacles, to fit themselves to that profession for which they seem to be created. Such men will elevate themselves above the common level, and thereby, possibly, excite the envy of all the mediocres in their branch.

Here, in the United States, genius or great talents meet, in general, with less narrow-minded opposition than elsewhere. It is with joyfulness, that friends, nay, the whole nation, greet such aspiring men, who escape the trammels of narrow mind or untoward circumstance; for it is well understood of what great value those persons are to a community. The case is different in Europe, particularly in Germany, where still greater difficulties are to be overcome. He who would break down or overleap the barriers restraining the free development of the powers of mankind, must be possessed of still greater energy and higher gifts of mind, if he would reach a high aim, notwithstanding all the obstacles placed in his way.

Society is indebted to the artist, Rauch Drake; the sculptor, Kaulbach, and to Borsig, to the majority of the dramatic artists, as they have overcome with admirable energy, all adverse influence to

elevate themselves and the world at large. The greatest foggy, even in looking back, would not have said: "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," and no more to have asked Goethe to stick to his law career, or Schiller to perish as a mediocre physician, for the sole reason that they had been trained for that profession.

Worthy of all praise is energy displayed by the deceased, Arthur Lutze, in overcoming uncommon obstacles to answer his true vocation, to become a physician, an "artist in healing," as the designation ran in old times. We will try to give a short biographical sketch of this man who stood so near our heart, as he counts in America many friends and admirers as well among Americans as Germans.

Arthur Lutze was born on the first of June, 1813, at Berlin, where his father, consul-general of Great Britain, at Stettin, sojourned as representative of the English ambassador. His mother, former widow of Mr. de Wedel, and a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Poulet, a renowned evangelical court chaplain at Stettin, was a lady of great refinement, and pure and tender mind. She conducted the education of her son with greatest care. He was her only one, having lost, in the short space of one year, one daughter of seventeen years, one of fifteen, and a son of twelve years of age. Arthur enjoyed his infancy on the magnificent estate of his father at Züllichau and the Arthursberg (Arthur's Hill, the name allowed by decree of the king), near Stettin. Great influence was exerted upon Arthur by his uncle, the Major-General Poulet, famous for the erection of the great fortification at Dantzic, and by its stubborn defense against Napoleon I.

By the sudden death of his father on the 2d of December, 1828, the condition of the family was changed in the most lamentable manner. The war, with its consequences, had so far influenced the fortune of Consul Lutze, that after regulating his affairs, the family was thrown from opulence to poverty, and was only saved from utter need by a small pension given to the widow by the English government, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the consul.

The ardent wish of Arthur to become a physician, was thus thwarted, and a theological career marked out for him, as by his training, natural disposition and family tradition, he was deemed by all most fitted for this course. He first entered the then renowned private college at Bunzlan, but removed later with his mother to Berlin, to attend the Joachimsthal College, of the highest standing in Prussia.

The greatest calamity broke down poor Arthur, when on the 11th of February, 1830, his beloved mother passed away from earth. His guardians now thought best for him to leave the study of theology (he had meantime secretly attended one medical course), and to have him enter the post service as a good and quicker career was expected for him through the influence of relatives in high position, in that branch. Notwithstanding his earnest opposition, Arthur had to comply. While in the service, he worked with faithfulness and diligence in many of the post-offices in Prussia. From the mechanical working and killing tediousness of the postal service, Arthur tried to save himself by poetical writings and assiduous study. By the purity

of his character, his unusual intellectual power, attractive poems and serenity of manner, he was, wherever he lived, the pet of refined society. Social as Arthur was, he notwithstanding excited the envy of his fellow officers, solely for being extraordinary. Through a spartan frugality, he was enabled to set apart a certain sum from his small salary for books, and he became the happiest man when he received the best works on science and literature, from Brockhaus, as a compensation for his poetical works, published by that renowned firm. It was at Nordhausen that Lutze made the acquaintance of Dr. Rath, an enthusiastic and enlightened adherent of Hahnemann's new system of medicine, homœopathy, and by him Arthur was induced to study it. He studied the new system with such eagerness, and visited patients in company with Dr. Rath, that this old practitioner was surprised at the rapid progress of his amateur pupil.

At Halle, Arthur took all his time to attend the medical course of the university, and to practice in larger circles, when he was stricken down by a catastrophe that made a marked change in his after life. After he had left the office at Catbus, a defect was found in his department. He was called to account and ordered for trial, notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, and the unanimous testimony in his favor, from all his superior officers in the different stations wherever he had served. A nervous fever prostrated him, and when, in the meantime, the real culprit was detected, he was, after his convalescence, so disgusted with the postal service, that he asked for his discharge, and received an honorable one.

He went to Glienecke, near Potsdam, at the call of the noble privy counselor, William de Türk, the charitable founder of the civil orphan asylums at Potsdam and Glienecke. By his practice and happy cures, soon thousands flocked to see him. By his lectures, he created soon, a violent opposition, particularly from the allopathic physicians and druggists, but through the influence of M. de Türk, the evangelical bishop Eylert, high officers of the court, and Queen Elizabeth, he was allowed by decree of King Frederick William IV, on the 20th of October, 1844, to practice and dispense his own homœopathic medicines.

It is impossible to enumerate all his battles fought against antiquated medical and governmental authorities, stirred up by a man with brains, enthusiasm and success in practice, welcomed by a large proportion of the population, not only for his astonishing success in the treatment of disease, but also for his bold attacks upon the old slumbering bureaucracy; quite a refreshing sign in those days of utter dullness. His lecture, "Hahnemann's Memorial," printed afterward and spread in thousands, nay, hundred thousand copies, assisted materially in diffusing an understanding of the homœopathic system.

Lutze decided to go to Anhalt, Coethen, once the residence of the master, Hahnemann, before he left for Paris. After having passed his examen in the fall of 1845, before the board of examination, Dr. Gross in the chair, he was allowed by special order of Duke Henry, of Anhalt, Coethen, to practice without restriction. He was created *Doctor Medicinæ* by the old university of Zena, and earned *summa*

cum laude by his dissertation, *De Cataractæ Extractione*. After the death of Duke Henry, when Coethen became the heritage of the duke of Anhalt Dessau, the duke Leopold confirmed Dr. Lutze in all his rights, notwithstanding the many intrigues against him.

Only those who have observed the deceased, are enabled to appreciate fully the blessing of his efficiency. Lutze became the acknowledged standard-bearer of homœopathy, whatever some dissatisfied grumblers may say to the contrary, and not only so in Germany, but far away beyond its boundaries. He was acknowledged not only by the thousands and thousands whom he had cured; but in recognition of his services in the spreading of homœopathy, his writings, his manual of homœopathy especially, translated into English by the renowned Dr. Hempel, he was made honorary member of the academies of science at Palermo, Rio Janeiro, Brussels and other cities. The Duke of Coburg nominated him a sanitary counselor, and a true one he was. Different reigning princes decorated him with orders.

Dr. Lutze erected a real palace of great dimensions, to serve as a home for the many patients coming from all parts of the world. A great polyclinic served for the patients residing at Coethen, or passing only through. His inclination for the arts had full scope for development in the erection of the magnificent building, ornamented by first class artists in painting and sculpture. The large gardens, of nearly ten acres were laid out in the finest style. He created a private hospital on a princely scale. There is none like it in the world. His benevolence was so extraordinary, that although he received an income of between thirty and forty thousand dollars, he found himself at times in embarrassing circumstances. To give was his greatest delight.

Dr. Lutze was now at the climax of his life, and could relax in the incessant fight against the foes of homœopathy, and enjoy in a measure, the fruit of his labors. Then and there death called him away suddenly, leaving his work not yet quite finished, his son not yet of age to fill his place. His wife, Augusta, the daughter of a Protestant clergyman of high standing in science, herself a learned lady of rare musical talent both in composition and execution, still survives him. To her husband, she and her three sons looked up confidently. His oldest son, Ernest, is twenty-one years of age, and just preparing for the study of medicine. The loss of Coethen, by the death of Dr. Lutze is greater than her princes could compensate. That place knows best how to estimate its loss.

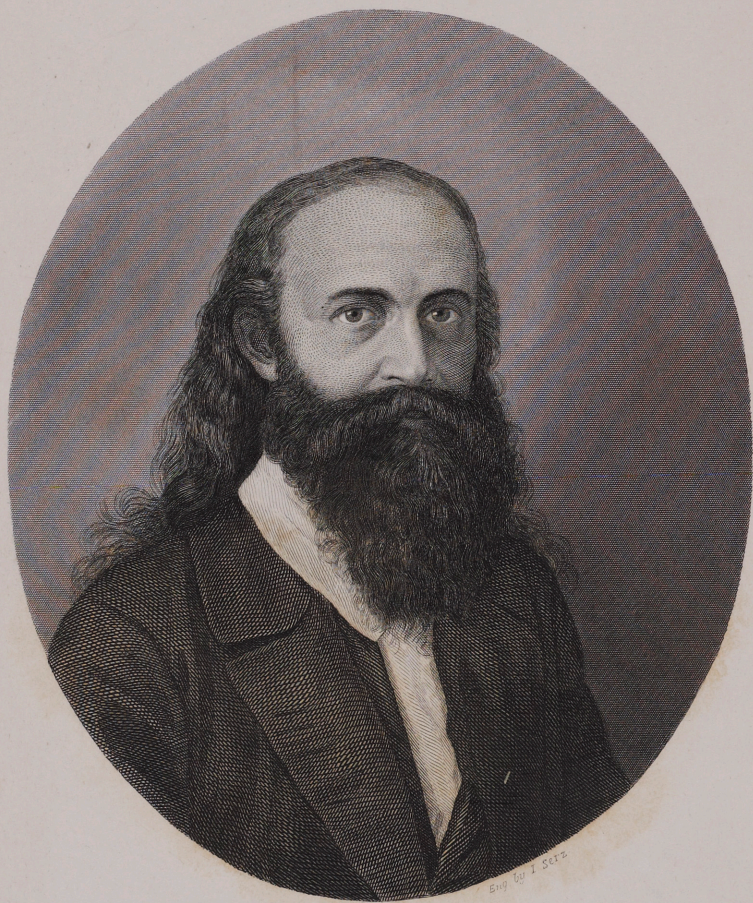
Whoever knew the deceased more intimately, whoever could appreciate his extensive knowledge, his fluency in languages (he was able to converse freely in English, French, Spanish and Italian, besides the ancient languages) as he read the master-pieces of the different nations in the originals, those only have an idea of his incessant working in different regions of human science. His enthusiasm for poetry was nearly as great as for homœopathy, and in his hours of leisure he understood how to entertain and elevate the company, either through his own poetical renderings or those of the masters. Sustained by a sonorous voice, his declamation was perfectly artistic.

The patients in his house were not only bodily cured but elevated in mind and heart. Whoever observed him in his continued spiritual struggle could only be admiring the self-made man. He used to say, "I am, as I feel, a physician by the grace of the Lord; a far greater blessing than to be a prince; I am called to save lives, as a genuine physician may do, through the blessing of God; the princes, mostly, to endanger life." The beautiful words of our poet, Rückert:

— "Those are the wise
Who travel through error to Wisdom's reign;
Who in error remain, forever are unwise,"

may become a spur for others too.

Trans. N.Y. State Hom. Med. Soc. Vol.



Das Manuskript kann nicht mehr will -
Sey uns die glücklichen und unglücklichen!
Arthur Lutz.

LUTZE, FREDERICK HENRY

FREDERICK HENRY LUTZE, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Bevergern, Germany, August 19, 1838, son of Henry Andrew and Clara (Gott) Lutze, both natives of the kingdom of Hanover. Frederick H. Lutze entered the town school in 1844, and studied under private preceptors from 1849 to 1852. He entered the college (gymnasium) in Munster, Westphalen, September, 1852, and continued

there until 1858. He studied for his profession in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, entering in 1879 and receiving his degree in 1882. In September, 1882, he engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, and from 1884 to 1891 practiced on Lake Canandaigua (academy). In 1891 returned to Brooklyn, where he has since lived. Dr. Lutze has been connected with the Cumberland Street Hospital Dispensary and the Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Brooklyn Hahnemannian Union. He is author of "The Therapeutics of Facial and Sciatic Neuralgias," published by Boericke & Tafel, 1898. In 1872 he married (1st) Alice Leonard, and has one son living, Edson Haskell Lutze. He married (2d), Mrs. E. Haskell (born Hall).

King Vol IV

LUYTIES, CARL JOHANN

CARL JOHANN LUYTIES, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in St. Louis, September 15, 1860, son of Dr. Diedrich Reinhard and Anna Lucia (Ruyter) Luyties. His father, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, class of 1850, practiced for a short time in New Orleans and then located in St. Louis, and was one of the earliest homœopathic physicians in that city, and also was the founder of the Homœopathic Pharmacy. He died January 10, 1879, aged fifty-one years. Dr. Carl J. Luyties was a student in the public and high schools of St. Louis, was graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, with degree of Ph. G., in 1881. He attended the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, 1882-84, and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1884-85, from both of which he received a degree in medicine. He has practiced continuously in St. Louis since 1884, with the exception of a part of the year 1890, which time was spent in post-graduate work in the clinics and hospitals of Vienna, Austria. Dr. Luyties is a member of the staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Baptist Orphans' Home, and consulting physician to the Mothers' and Babies' Homes of St. Louis. From 1885 until 1888 he was professor of chemistry, and since 1898 has been professor of diseases of children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, of which he is also the registrar. He has been secretary and president of the St. Louis Homœopathic Society, and secretary of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, of both of which he still is a member, and he also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, the alumni associations of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri,

and of the Missouri Medical College. Dr. Luyties married, October 26, 1892, Ella Evangeline Augst, and their children are Dorothea and Walter Augst Luyties.

King Vol IV

J. LUYTIES,

AND RESIDENCE,

MISSISSIPPI AVENUE.

NO. 2653 OLIVE ST.

St. Louis, Mo. Aug 24. 1889.

W. L. Bradford M.D.

Phila. Pa.

Dear Doctor.

Your attention is called to the enclosed circular. The members & officers of the Mo. Inst. of Hom. would feel highly pleased if you will favor the society with a paper to be read at the next meeting. You are also personally invited to be present. Please answer whether you will oblige them.

Yours Very Respectfully

J. Luyties M.D.

Gen. Sec. Mo. Inst. of Hom.

LUYTIES, H C G



Dr. R. S. Lycan died at his home in Paris, Ill., Oct. 1st. The doctor had been a long sufferer and had recently been west for his health. He was a graduate of the Cleveland College in 1880. He was not only a successful practitioner but was a prominent man in his town.

Clinique Oct 1909

LYLE, WILLIAM HOWARD

William Howard Lyle, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College
and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1895; aged 64; died November 14th, follow-
ing an operation for carcinoma of the stomach and intestine. 1928.

LYMAN, C. W.

Denver Republican
ING, JUNE 20, 1894.

June 20 1894

THE DOCTOR FROM BOSTON

He Was Genial, Well Dressed and
Very, Very Innocent.

AND SO THE BUNCO MAN GOT HIM

He Became Acquainted With a Clergyman Who Was Real Pleasant—They Took a Car Ride and Crossed a Long Bridge—Quite Accidentally They Came Upon a Poker Game—It Was so Like Old College Days—The Result.

Among the visitors to the big convention of homeopathic physicians in Denver was Dr. C. W. Lyman of Boston, Mass. The doctor's shingle is hung out on one of the most respectable streets of the Hub, and his Beacon Hill residence is built of the solidest and brownest of brown stone. He is also a man of many degrees, and his Puritanical family dates back to the days when Boston Common was a cow pasture and men went to meeting with blunderbusses over their shoulders.

In view of all these things it was only fitting that the doctor's photograph, or a counterfeit of it, should appear in all the Denver papers on the day after he reached this city. At the time the doctor felt flattered at this little tribute to his greatness, but he doesn't feel that way any more, for the publication of his picture was really a misfortune.

It drew upon him the attention of that ubiquitous and ever-active individual, the bunco man. The bunco man saw the picture, then saw the doctor and marked him for his own. The bunco man got him, too.

He Was Good.

Dr. Lyman is a benignant-looking gentleman of about 50 years, wears gray

whiskers of a professional fullness and dresses in a black broadcloth suit of sober cut. Everything about him bespeaks respectability, gullibility and bean-fed culture. Therefore the bunco man looked upon him in the corridor of the American house Monday evening and saw that he was good.

In his after-dinner geniality Dr. Lyman felt in a mood to discard for the nonce something of his Beacon Hill reserve, so when the most clerical-looking steerer on Seventeenth street sauntered up to him and remarked that it had been "a regular dog day," the doctor beamed through his glasses and said: "Aw—yes, indeed; quite so, quite so."
"Nights much cooler than in Boston, though," went on the man who lives by his wits—and that settled it.



"Yes, quite so, quite so," said the doctor.

For fifteen minutes the Boston physician and the Seventeenth street clergyman talked about Ibsen, the last fire, the Concord School of Philosophy and other pleasing topics. Then the supposed clergyman proposed a street car ride, to which Dr. Lyman assented.

A Long Bridge.

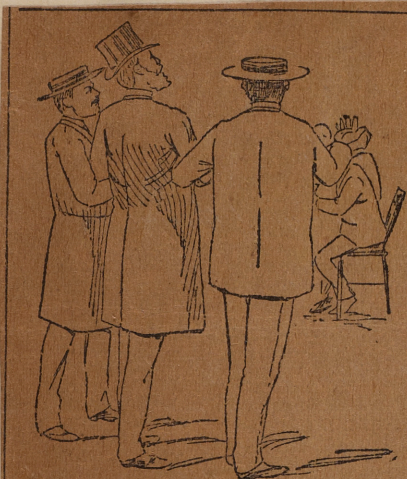
In telling Chief of Detectives Behymer about it yesterday morning Dr. Lyman said they rode in a cable car over a long bridge, much longer than the one between Boston and Cambridge, and stopped in the center of a small, dirty town in which dogs and children abounded.

"That's Colfax," chuckled the chief, letting his lower jaw drop six inches in a smile.

After leaving the car the doctor's companion proposed soda water. They could not find a drug store, and so entered a saloon. There the regulation ante-diluvian programme was carried out. The clergyman met "the colonel" and introduced him to his friend the doctor. The clergyman had not met "the colonel" before in years, and so they must go into a nice, quiet room off the bar and compare notes. Of course the doctor would go along? He did.

By a remarkable coincidence three men were playing poker in the room, and still more remarkable, they were acquaintances of "the colonel."

"Poker, I declare!" exclaimed the colonel. "Just like college days!" It was like "college days" to the clergyman, too, and



It reminded them of their college days.

not to be outdone in a boast about wild oats, the doctor uttered a low remark to the same effect.

He Was Easy.

After that it was easy sailing for the two bunco steerers. They and Dr. Lyman took a hand in the game "just for old times' sake." When the "sucker hand" was dealt out Dr. Lyman held three kings and two aces, bet \$58 cash and a \$1,000 check on the Manufacturers' bank of Boston, and lost the pot to the colonel, who showed down four deuces.

"Most remarkable cards," remarked the clergyman and he said it was time to go, to which the colonel assented. The doctor's wishes in the matter of departing were not consulted, but he left with the other two, who saw him safely to his car and left him.

The remaining portion of the night Dr. Lyman spent in diagnosing his experience, and he concluded that he had been duped. Early yesterday morning he hastened to police headquarters and told the whole story to Chief Behymer. The chief at once took measures to save the \$1,000. By his directions Dr. Lyman telegraphed the cashier of the Manufacturers' bank at Boston to stop payment on the check. This done he telephoned every bank in Denver instructions to the same effect.

Frightened the Doctor.

Then Marshal France of Colfax was sent for. The chief of detectives wanted the Colfax official to pull the house in which the Boston physician was buncoed, but for some unaccountable reason the marshal seemed loth to do it. He said that if the house was pulled Dr. Lyman must first be arrested. This so alarmed the man from the Hub that he begged the Colfax marshal not to arrest anybody, it was all right. The doctor

went his ways and was not heard of again until 6 o'clock last evening.

Then he came back to police headquarters with alarm depicted on his face and his whiskers much disordered. The bunco man was after him again. In the corridor of the American house, the Seventeenth street clergyman met the doctor and in very unclerical language told him that his check was no good. If he did not pay the \$1,000 at once he would be arrested.

The doctor demurred, pleaded and coaxed to be let off. "All right; seeing that you are a stranger here—and a green one at that—I'll let you off at \$500," said the bunco man. Dr. Lyman promised to consider the offer and then posted for the central station.

The chief of detectives emphatically told the much-badgered and swindled homeopathist to pay nothing and particularly pay no attention to bunco steerers.

HIGHEST HONORS FOR DR LYNCH

Receives Fellowship Degree at
19th Annual Congress of the
American College of Surgeons
at Chicago. Is Well Known
Practitioner Here.

Dr Clement F Lynch, 440 Pleasant
st, one of the best known local phy-
sicians and surgeons, is attending the
19th annual congress of the American



DR. CLEMENT F. LYNCH

college of Surgeons at Hotel Stevens,
Chicago, where he will receive the "fel-
lowship degree" on Friday, considered
in medical circles the highest honor
that could possibly be received by a
surgeon. The degree will be conferred
by Major Gen M W Ireland, surgical
general of the U S army.

Dr Lynch is being showered with de-
serving congratulations from members
of his profession for having received
the singular honor which comes as the
result of diligent study, application,
and a wide experience in the surgical
field. He was accompanied to the con-
vention city by Dr Basil T Murphy of
Medford and they will return home
this week end.

Dr Lynch who is only 37 years old,
will be one of the youngest surgeons
ever to have been conferred with the
degree. He is a native of New Jersey
and received his early training at St
Joseph's college and later Philadelphia
Hahnemann college of Surgery, class
of '21. He was resident sureon of the
Mass Homeopathic hospital, Boston,
from 1921 to '23 and came to Malden
in '23 and has since been located on
the West Side. His progress has been
rapid here and he is now a member of
the staff of the Malden hospital, the
Westboro State hospital and is an in-
structor in surgery at Boston Univer-
sity and for the Malden hospital nurses.

Dr Lynch is a member of Santa Ma-
ria council K of C, local Eagles, Elks
and Foresters. He is now serving a term
on the local Board of Health and is a
brother of Dr Leo J Lynch of Ferry st.
He married Eleanor M Brooks of Cam-
den, N J, and they have three children,
Brock, 5, Robert 3, and Barbara Ann,
one. Dr Lynch also holds membership
in the Malden Medical society, the Mass
Medical society and the New England
Medical society.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Brooks
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Eleanor Mary
to
Dr. Clement F. Lynch
on
Thursday the twentieth of September
nineteen hundred and twenty-three
at nine o'clock
Church of The Immaculate Conception
Broadway and Market Street
Camden, New Jersey

At Home
after December the first
Corner of Highland and Elm Avenues
Malden, Massachusetts

LYON, ANNIE ISABELLE

ANNIE ISABELLE LYON, Boston, Massachusetts, born in that city, October 17, 1867; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1889.

LYON, GEORGE GAINES

GEORGE GAINES LYON, M. D.

Dr. George Gaines Lyon was the son of George Gaines Lyon, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Demopolis, Ala. He was born April 5th, 1860. He took his degree A. M. at the University of Alabama, in 1880. In 1888 he graduated at Pulte College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Mobile, Ala., in 1889, where he practised until his death Jan. 16, 1906. He was a most conscientious and successful homeopathist and had a large practice. When he moved to Mobile there was only one other homeopathic physician in the city. He was arrested for practising an irregular school of medicine, and it was through him, that homeopathy gained a victory, and the allopaths lost in the courts. At the meeting of the next legislature, they introduced a bill to exclude the homeopaths from the state by compelling them to go before an allopathic board for examination. When, Dr. Lyon heard of this, he went to Montgomery and made a speech before the legislature showing the injustice of the bill, and also introduced a bill, asking for separate examining boards. He lost his bill by only *two* votes, but his speech had killed the allopath's bill, and a compromise was made which only allowed the board to examine on such branches as were the same in both schools. This was indeed a great victory as many prominent physicians had been sent to the legislature just to pass their bill. It was this fight that gained for him in the Southern Homeopathic Society the sobriquet of "The Fighting Doctor." At the time of his death he was Pres. of the Alabama State Homeopathic Society. He was survived by a wife and one son, George Gaines Lyon, Jr.

Dr. Lyon joined the Institute in 1900. A I H 1906

LYON, MELVERN S

MELVERN S. LYON, Atlantic City, New Jersey, was born in Sanitaria Springs, Broome county, New York, January 14, 1858, son of Stephen and Julia (Hoyt) Lyon. His early education was acquired in the district schools and the union school in Walton, Delaware county, and later he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to his degree in 1889. Since graduation he has practiced in Millville, Absecon, Haddonfield and At-

lantic City, the latter being his present residence and the scene of his best success. Dr. Lyon is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the New Jersey State Homoeopathic Medical Society, and the Atlantic City Homoeopathic Medical Club and Hahnemann Institute. He married, September 17, 1884, Hannah L. Crosby, by whom he has three sons, Earl C., Julian M. and George Crosby Lyon.

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Melvorn S. Lyon, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1889; aged 69; died Dec. 20, 1927, in the Atlantic City Hospital as the result of injuries received when struck by an automobile.

LYON, OLIVER JAMES

LYON, OLIVER JAMES, M.D., of Sabetha, Kansas, was born in Butler county, Ohio, June 13, 1842.

He was a farmer's boy and worked on his father's farm and attended the "winter terms" only at the District school until about fifteen, when he raised his own means and attended part of a term at Howe's Select school, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and then engaged in school-teaching. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the 25th Iowa volunteer infantry, but was later enrolled in the 45th Iowa volunteer infantry, and served his term and was honorably discharged from the United States military service.

He was married October 26, 1865, has two sons; one twenty-two the other twenty.

He began the study of Homœopathy under C. Pearson, M.D., of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1872, graduating at Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of '74-75. Dr. Lyon began to practice medicine in 1873 in Harrison, Ohio (on the state line, but living on Indiana side. In 1879 he was commissioned by "Blue-Jeans" Williams, then governor of Indiana, a notary public for Dearborn county, Indiana. He was also elected by acclamation honorary member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy in 1878. He was also City Physician for Harrison for some time. He removed from there about 1880 to Iowa, near Ottumwa, and in 1884 removed to Sabetha, Kansas. In 1890 he was duly commissioned to practice legally before the Department of the Interior, in the Bureau of Pensions, being endorsed by Hon. Judge Horton, of the Kansas Supreme Court. Dr. Lyon holds his years well, and though carrying five disabilities received in the United States service, attends to a very active and successful practice. He is also on the United States Pension rolls, and honors and loves the old flag, and at each memorial day helps strew flowers over the graves of his late comrades in arms. Dr. Lyon is also Medical Director K. of C., Lodge 17, also member of G. A. R., and surgeon four years.

Dr. Lyon's ancestry were the pioneers of Cincinnati, Ohio. His grandfather, Oliver Lyon, being one of the block-house builders,

when Cincinnati was first a trader's point on the Ohio river,

Dr. Lyon is a republican in politics, and a zealous defender of the principles of *similia similibus*. Having read regular medicine in early youth he became disgusted with the law of Hippocrates, *contraria contrariis*, and at once accepted the principles of Homœopathy as soon as he could obtain the works relating to its logic.

OLIVER JAMES LYON, Sabetha, Kansas, born Butler county, Ohio, June 13, 1842; literary education, Howes University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1875; practiced in Harrison, Ohio, 1875-1881; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Durham, Mo., 1881; Batavia, Iowa, 1881-1884 and since that time in Sabetha, with the exception of six months spent in Pawnee City, Neb.; served as notary public four years; commissioned as attorney before U. S. bureau of pensions, 1890; admitted to practice before war department, 1893; served in 17th army corps during the civil war, and was honorably discharged September, 1864.

LYONS, MATILDA J

MATILDA J. LYONS, M. D.

Mourned and cherished by a multitude of friends, Dr. Matilda J. Lyons departed this life Feb. 15th, 1908, at the home of her sister in Canton, Ohio. She was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Oct., 1845, and came with her parents to Salem, O., when four years of age, and resided there until her marriage to Mr. J. B. Lyons of Cadiz, O.

Her mother was a successful practitioner, and instilled in her daughter an earnest desire to pursue the same noble calling.

She attended the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and later the Homeopathic Department of Michigan University, from which she graduated in 1887. She immediately began an active, ever increasing and eminently successful practice of her chosen profession. An ideal physician, kind, sympathetic and self-sacrificing, she rightfully earned the loving title "Beloved physician." She was welcomed to the sick-chamber for her cheerfulness which "doeth good like a medicine," no less than for her skill to heal diseases. No night was too dark, no call too humble to deter her from duty, and she left this earth with her memory gratefully enshrined in the hearts of both rich and poor. Deeply and practically pious, an honor to her profession and the community, another good woman has gone.

She was a member of the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society, and joined the American Institute in 1899.

—Dr. Mary F. Lemmon.

A I H 1908



MATILDA J. LYONS